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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

(ELEVENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART V.)

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Vol. 13 - III

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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INTRODUCTION.

A short report upon the collection of the Earl of Dartmouth was drawn up by the late Mr. Horwood and printed in the Second Report of the Commission in the year 1871. Circumstances did not allow of a complete account of the contents being made at that time, and Lord Dartmouth very readily consented that a more exhaustive report should be prepared, the papers having been put in the meantime in chronological order and otherwise rendered more suitable for examination. The present report has been drawn up by Mr. W. O. Hewlett. The documents therein calendared range in date from 1660 to the beginning of the present century. It has not been thought necessary to include notices of the letters of earlier date, though some of those relating to the Civil Wars form the most interesting part of the Collection, as all of them of any historical value were freely used by Mr. Eliot Warburton in his work on *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers,* and the general account of them already given by Mr. Horwood seems sufficient for historical purposes.

Some biographical details of the chief members of the Legge family, to whom the large majority of the letters calendared are addressed, will help to explain the circumstances under which many of the documents came into their hands. These details we get from *A Genealogical account of the Descendants of Thomas Legge, of Legge's Place in Kent, who lived in the reign of Edward the Third,* a manuscript volume in the handwriting of the first Earl of Dartmouth, which forms part of the collection.

"William Legge, eldest son of Edward Legge and Mary Walsh, was brought out of Ireland by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, President of Munster, his godfather, who had promised to take care of his education. He was sent into the Low Countries to serve under Prince Maurice of

Saxony. On his return to England he was made groom of the bedchamber to Charles I., and had a commission as lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, under Lord Newport as general, in the first expedition against the Scots in 1639. He served in Rupert's regiment in the battle of Newark, was taken prisoner at Dunsmore Heath and again at Lichfield.

"In 1644 he was governor of Chester and Oxford, and at a later date was one of the three companions Charles I. chose to accompany him in his flight from Hampton Court. Referring to the latter occasion Lord Clarendon writes of him—

"Legge had had so general a reputation of integrity and fidelity to his master that he never fell under the least imputation or reproach with any man. He was a very punctual and steady observer of the orders he received, but no contriver of them, and though he had in truth a better judgment and understanding than either of the other two (Ashburnham and Berkeley) his modesty and diffidence of himself never suffered him to contrive bold councils."

After the death of Charles I. William Legge was imprisoned in succession at Plymouth, Bristol, and Arundel, where he obtained leave to go abroad. In 1650 he went with Prince Charles into Scotland, was wounded, and taken prisoner at Worcester. With the aid of his wife he made his escape in women's clothes out of Coventry gaol. During the Commonwealth he was busy in many Royalist plots, and on the restoration of monarchy he reaped the reward of his fidelity by the bestowal upon him of his old places in the Bedchamber and the Ordnance, a company of foot in the Tower, the King's house in the Minories, the lieutenancy of Alice Holt, and Woolmer forests in Hampshire, a pension of 500*l.* a year for his own and his wife's lives, &c. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Washington, of Packington, co. Leicester. He died Oct. 13, 1670 (not 1672, as the monument in Trinity Church, Minories, states, which his grandson puts down as a mistake of the stonecutter) in the eighty-third year of his age.

George, eldest son of Col. William Legge, born about 1647, educated at Westminster and at King's College, Cambridge, was sent to sea at seventeen years of age under Sir Edward Spragge, and commanded the *Pembroke* in 1667, the *Fairfax* in 1671, and the *Royal Catherine* in 1672, and served in both the Dutch wars. He also succeeded to the command of his father's company of foot, became governor of Portsmouth in 1673, and in 1678 was made Master of the Ordnance. In 1682 he was created Baron Dartmouth, and, in the following year, was commissioned as admiral of the fleet to demolish Tangier, for which service he received a gratuity of 10,000*l.* During the reign of James II. Lord Dartmouth continued to stand high in royal favour, and he was placed in command of the fleet sent out to intercept the expedition of William of Orange. In 1691, being suspected of treasonable correspondence with James, he was committed to the Tower, where he died suddenly about three months after his imprisonment.

William Legge, the only son of the first Lord Dartmouth, was nineteen years old at the death of his father. He also was educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster, and went to King's College, Cambridge, where Dr. George Stanhope, afterwards Vicar of Lewisham and Dean of Canterbury, was his tutor. On the accession of Queen Anne he was sworn a privy councillor, in 1710 became Secretary of State, a year later Earl of Dartmouth, and in 1713 Keeper of the Privy Seal. He died on the 15th December 1759, and was succeeded by his grandson, his son Lord Lewisham having died on 29 Sept. 1732, aged 30.

The following anecdote of Queen Anne is taken from the same manuscript:—

> "Queen Anne a little before she died told the Earl of Dartmouth that she never had bought a jewel for her own use in her whole life, and of all the vanities in the world looked upon them as the greatest; but thought they were proper for presents, because a great value in a small compass. The Earl of Oxford brought Mr. Pitt's great diamond to Queen Anne, and told her several gentlemen of the House of Commons said it was pity it should go out of the kingdom, and had a mind to move in their House to have it presented to Her Majesty. She desired he would stop the motion, for she should be very sorry to see the people's money thrown away upon such a bauble for her, and told the Earl of Dartmouth she thought it was a much greater pity that Greenwich Hospital was not finished."

Among the documents of the Restoration period of which copies or abstracts are given in Mr. Hewlett's report may be named:—friendly letters of Prince Rupert to Colonel William Legge in 1661 when on a mission to Vienna, and of the Duke of Ormonde to the same, giving glimpses of the difficulties of his

Irish government; two or three ships' journals including that of the *Royal Katherine*, when commanded by Captain George Legge, afterwards first Lord Dartmouth, in the naval engagements with the Dutch fleet under Admirals De Ruyter and Van Tromp in 1673; with a letter to the Duke of York describing one of the conflicts at sea; letters of Lord Vaughan, afterwards Earl of Carbery, and of Lord Culpeper from Jamaica; some papers illustrating the English occupation of Nieuport in Flanders, in 1678; and the letters written between 1679 and 1682 by the Duke of York when he was banished the Court. A few extracts from this curious series were printed by Sir John Dalrymple in his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, and are referred to by Sir James Mackintosh, but it seemed desirable that the opportunity should not be missed of printing the whole of them without omission or alteration of any kind, as they afford no slight clue to the character of James II.

For the history of the English possession of Tangier, the unfortunate dowry brought to Charles II. by Catherine of Braganza, the materials in this collection are very rich. Passing over a few letters of Colonel Henry Norwood, one of the first governors or commanders of the garrison there, we come, under the date of 1678, to an account of the inhabitants and a survey of all the houses and other buildings in the city. To about the same period may be referred an undated paper headed "An Establishment for Tangier," which gives details of the pay and cost of maintenance of the entire garrison, from the governor downwards, and is otherwise curious as an illustration of the requirements and expenses of a military establishment in those days. A year or two later in date are many letters addressed from Tangier to Col. George Legge, as one of the chief officers of the Ordnance, which give accounts of many skirmishes with the Moors, and are evidence generally of the very unsatisfactory position which the English garrison and inhabitants occupied owing to their unpleasant neighbours both on sea and land. Notable among these correspondents are Martin Beckmann, afterwards knighted, and still remembered as an engineer and painter of sea pieces, and Colonel Percy Kirke, who was the last governor of the city. As is well known, in 1683 it was resolved by Charles II. to demolish the fortifications and to evacuate the place, and George Legge, recently made Lord Dartmouth, was placed in command of the expedition sent out to Tangier to accomplish those objects. The original instructions of the King to Lord Dartmouth for this expedition are among the numerous other letters and papers bearing upon it. Among the men of note who took part in the affair were Samuel Pepys, Sir, then Captain, Cloudesley Shovel, and Sir John Berry. There is a good letter of George Byng, afterwards Lord Torrington, but at that time a young lieutenant engaged in a difficulty with the Spanish governor of Gibraltar. A few of Pepys's papers concerning the Tangier commission have already appeared in print as have also one or two of his letters of later date to which we shall shortly refer; but they are so little known that it did not appear advisable to break the continuity of the series by passing such with a brief notice and a reference to the work in which they may be found at length.

With the exception of two or three letters of Sir Henry Shere, who was attached to the army sent in pursuit of the Duke of Monmouth, there are few letters of consequence for the reign of James II. until we come to the end of September 1688, when Lord Dartmouth was placed in command of the English fleet sent out to intercept the Dutch under the Prince of Orange. The correspondence of the following three months fills about 150 pages of the report and is a very important contribution to the history of that most eventful time; a few of the papers were used by Sir John Dalrymple (whose letter referring to them is printed at the end of Mr. Hewlett's Report), but for reasons given above, all of historical value have been calendared. Lord Dartmouth's most active correspondent at this time was Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, who transmits the King's instructions and the current news almost daily; there are also many letters in James's own hand, one of which, written on December 10 just before his own flight, refers to the desperate condition of his affairs and to his having been obliged to send away the Queen and the young Prince "to secure them at least, whatsoever becomes of me." As all the public men of the day, including the Prince of Orange, were in communication with Lord Dartmouth at this time, little more need be said of the value of these papers. An important supplement to them is a manusript volume containing copies in Lord Dartmouth's handwriting of letters written by him to the King and to Pepys during the expedition.

In 1691, Lord Dartmouth, as already stated, was apprehended for high treason and put into the Tower, where he died. He drew up a curious account of his arrest and examination before the Council, which will be found printed in the report. There are few letters between the date of his death and that of the appointment of his son as Secretary of State in June 1710.

The second Lord Dartmouth was raised to an earldom in September 1711, and promoted to be Lord Privy Seal in 1713. His correspondence with his colleagues and others during his official career does not throw much new light on the intrigues of the later years of Queen Anne's reign, but it will help the historical student to form a picture of the times. Among the papers are many letters of Lord Dartmouth, or copies of them in his hand, to the Queen, giving items of news, proceedings of the Council, and the like, with the Queen's replies written by herself. Two letters of Swift and one of Prior will also attract notice, as well as those from Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, written from the Tower during his imprisonment. After this date, there is little of interest in the papers until we reach the reign of George III., if we except two or three chatty letters of Lord Orrery to Lady Kaye, written from Bath in 1731.

The second Earl of Dartmouth, grandson of the first Earl, after holding one or two minor offices of State, was appointed Secretary for the Colonial Department in August 1772, and continued in that post until November 1775. The family papers between these dates are rich in material for the history of the struggle for American independence, but it will be sufficient in this Introduction to direct attention to them generally. Lord Dartmouth's most frequent correspondents at first are Governor Hutchinson of Boston, and Joseph Reed, who writes from Philadelphia on the state of public feeling in America. When the hostilities begin, Generals Gage and Sir William Howe, Admiral Graves, Governors Carleton, Wentworth, Francklin, and others are among the writers; some of their letters are addressed to Governor Legge, of Nova Scotia, who as a connexion of Lord Dartmouth's family, and whose own conduct in managing affairs led to an extensive and instructive correspondence forming part of this collection. A long letter of John Wesley protesting against the war is also remarkable. Finally attention may be drawn to the numerous holograph letters of George III. to Lord Dartmouth, commenting on the state of affairs in America and on other subjects. Interspersed with these American papers are some letters of Lord North and other less prominent politicians.

The succeeding Earl of Dartmouth was President of the Board of Commissioners for Indian affairs; among his papers are some long and important letters of the Marquess Wellesley and the second Lord Clive. To him also are addressed many holograph letters of members of the Royal family, chiefly in recommendation of persons desiring employment in India or elsewhere.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

PRESERVED AT PATSHULL HOUSE, WOLVERHAMPTON.

1660, June 18.—Paper headed "Reasons desired to be delivered in "Parliament why Sir Richard Onslow of Surrey should be excepted "out of the Act of Indemnity."

The chief reasons were—he was impeached of high treason at Oxford by the late King; in July 1642, he went with armed force to Kingston and carried away Sir Thos. Mallett, then judge of assize, to London, where he was committed to the Tower; in Nov. 1642, with the like armed force he pulled down the King's Powder Mills at Chilworth and carried away the materials for making powder; when the King went to the Scots, in a speech he compared his Majesty to a hedge hog, saying he had then wrapped himself in his own bristles. &c.

LETTERS of Prince RUPERT to Col. WILLIAM LEGGE.

1661, April $\frac{19}{29}$.

"Deare Will,

I have hardly recouvred this sea voyage which was favorable enough as to my health, for after the first dayes offer to Neptune I used that ceremony noe more. That which most trobled us was after wee came in sight of our port a greate storme of raine, the wind esterly, which lasted a whole night; on Thursday morning the tide not serving for the mase (Maas ?) we rune into Gore. I can tell you of noe adventures, only one which was to meete one Master (or Major) Buskins, whoe disiring to goe over with me, having seriously not knowne him before, I easily gave way to it. By his discourse I found quickly that the Lord Chanceller was not his freind, and that his cheefest disigne of coming over was to have a letter from my mother and one from me in his behalfe to his Majesty; how this will take effect you may easily imagine. Sir Robert Welsh is heere alsoe, whoes desirs (I find alreddy) are to goe with me to Vienna, which I shall alsoe not allowe. I hope Coll. Wheeler hath ben pleased to lett you knowe how that there was left a fier balle in the little closett; my people tell me since that they left a little barrell of powder, I was very angry with them for it, but I hope it will not be thought a plott. More news att pressent you must not expect. This is in hast as you may gesse by writting; I durst not writt in the same hand to our Master, soe faire well deare Will, I am yours."

1661, $\frac{\text{April 24}}{\text{May 4}}$. Hague.—"Deare Will, by the last post I wrote to you of my arrivall to this place. I was retarded by Mr. Blackwell's correspondent whoe insted of paying the monys upon sight by uneccesary delays kept them, and consequently me and my horses and train, heere tell this post. Pray lett Mr. Blackwell know this from me and that I could have noe ducatts from the marchant, but was faine to pay almost one in the hundred to have them elsewhere; alle this is contrary to his promis and my dealing with him, which as Mr. Vermüden can tell you was free enough. In my last I wrote to you of one Major Buskings or

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

Buffkings, he is gone whithout a letter, he may perchance be offended att it, but I hope, not knowing the person nor the difference between him and the Lord Chancellor, my freinds will not blame me for it. I put of Sir Rob. Welsh alsoe from going with me into Germany. The Emperor's Resident heere assurs me that mostof the Princes of Germany have consented to send the Emperor ayd against the Turcks, but they desire a Genarall of their owne may comand them and have liberty to come bake att his master's comand. This will be as ill lickt one as the demand some of the Rinish Princes mack to the Hogenmogenden (?) for the restitution of Spesett (Spessbardt?) and Reinberg. If the Turke were quiet this might prove an ill begining of a correspondence; these heere I am informedspeake high languige about their herings, which they say shall be maintained with alle the power and force they have. The Prince of Orange is att Cleve, whether I intend with all the speede.

These inclosed pray deliver, that not directed to our cosen Seabroucke, and pray remember my service to alle my freinds. The Lord Craven hath not done very well in my mother's buisinesse and my brother's, shee therefore is not very willing he should have the doing of any thing about it till shee her selfe be acquainted. I found the poore woman very much dejected that I could not tell her the time she might expect to be sent for; pray acquaint the Chancelor with this, and the King with the news I towld you. I almost forgott to tell you a nother story which be pleased to acquainted (*sic*) the D. of Albemarle with. You have doubtlesse seene a lame Polish Prince some time at Whitehalle with passports a beggin; this noble soule is taken and in prisoned att Alikmare, hath but twice bin burnt in the bake before this misfortune befell him. The Duke, I am sure, will remember him and what my jugement was of the fellow."

1661, May $\frac{8}{18}$. Cleve.—"Deare Will, I am come thus farr, where I meete with greate alarums and preparations of warr on alle sides, both Turke and Sweds arme. This Elector is in reddinesse, fearing the Sweds' trechary, the Emperor is preparing alsoe for to with stand the Turke, but I am confident if Peace can be made there, as I doubt not it may, since it rests but upon a tribute which is desired from the Transylvanians, the troops will not want employment elsewhere. The Soucke (?) commands now in cheefe, a fellow that rune from the Sweds with a summe of mony. By the next I shall be able to write more of these things then now I can, this I must add that the Hollanders boast much, awouing openly that if the King doth trouble the Hering fishing they will mantaine it with the sword. I tould some that butter and cheese would doe better. Pray lett the King knowe alle this, as also the Lord Chancelor. I mett heere with on De Rues an Ingenir, the ablest man in his profession that ever I saw, of whoem I had alreddy spoken to the King. If the fortifications of Portchmouth goe on I wish his advice might be taken, for noen fortifys soe well and soe cheap and fast as he; he hath att present in hand Calkar, a place twoe miles of, of 4 Royall Bastions, out workes his way, and batteries placed which tell you are almost over the moate canot be dismonted, really the finest that ever were made, and all will not cost 8^{mille} pounds st. He makes any earth serve for his casemats and uses noe stones to them, he uses no sodds, he mingls his earth somtims with sande, some time with other earth or gravell as he finds occasion, and with beating makes it soe hard that the shaking of the guns can noe waies desorder his batteries. In fine he is a man very extraordinary in all meckaniques and chiquaneur; he is now going for Denemark to the King there whoe sent for him, in six weeks he will be bake, if it please our King to lett him have the plotte of Portchmouth he will make a disigne which I am confident will please him best of any. Prince Maurice is the surest person

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

to direct the sending it to him, whoe will alsoe give more particularly his caracter. Pray lett the King knowe that Du Son is alive, rose from the dead, I think. My service to alle our freinds especially those in the Bedchamber. I am your

most faithful freind.

I hope you receaved mine I sent you from Hage, it was the 2nd . . . . . inclosed to our cosen Sheabrook (?).

As I was writing De Rues comes in, whoe beds me assure the King that he will bring people I meene worke bases which shall save the King halfe in halfe of the costs he has a way of working which noen has soe good. Prince Maurice can tell the King more of him. Pray neglect not this man and tell Sir Rob. Murray of him with my remembrances, alsoe that I mett with Campher woode which smelt of it and had the Campher in it, as alsoe with a distilled pure raine water which disolved gowld (?)."

1661, Whitsunday [June 2]. Maintz.—"Deare Will, from Cassell I wrote to you, and sent you some considerations a good freind of mine desired mee to send touching Pomerania. I long to heere that you have receaved them. I mett heere a envoye which intended for England sent from the Emperor, he seemes much troubled att the news which he mett with heere of King's marriage with Portegall's King's daughter. I have done what I could to make him goe on but as yett he is not resolved farrther then Brussells; there he will stay for orders.] To-morrow I leave this place soe directly for Vienna. Since departed &c. &c. (*sic*). I heere for sertaine that the Queene of Bohemia is gone for England but on what terms I knowe not. Pray doe me the favor to lett me understand the truth of it, for when I left the Hage there was noe such thing in hand. The Elector heere is very civill to me, I delivered the King's letter to him, upon which he assured me to bee assisting in alle things to me; he alsoe towld me of a foudre (?) of Reihnish wein he sent me, Sir Kellem [Kenelm] Dickby hath the disposall of it, to whoem the whoele cargasone is directed. Pray aske it of him and drink it in rememberance of your freinds, soe faire well, I am yours.

I will not trouble the King by bitts from Vienna, he shall have a full accompt [of] alle his comands."

1661, June 22. Vienna.—"Dear Will, I have but jus time to tell you that though I have ben heere 8 daies alredy the Spanish Embassador has not ben to see me nor noen of the Grand Ministers; if this be out of pett or God knowes what will quickly discover it self. A freind of mine att my coming assured me that there where but twoe difficulties which hindred my advancement to the generallship of the horse, the one was my beeing noe Roman, the other that the Marquis of Bade and Generall Feltzengmaister de Souche would take ill if I was advanced before them, and as hee thought both theise small impediments might easily be over come, especialy the first, on which he was assured most ded depende.

I can see soe small preparations for a warr against the Turke otherwaies then for a defenceing one, in which rosting in the sunne and getting the Hungarian Siknesse will be the greatest danger. I have not gott one silable from you, pray faile not to write as oft as you can, soe faire well deare Will. Your faithfull freind.

I allmost forgott to tell you how that Comte Lesley's cousin, I forgott his name but I remember that his sister was married to S^t (or S^r) Michel, this man ded me the favor to send over a booke to Counte Leisly intitled the Iron Age in which it speekes most base languiage of me and my actions in England. It is dedicated to Jake Russell, but I am confident if honest Jake had reade the booke he would broken the translator's head. Besids what he saies of me, he extols Cromwell actions and doth noe right to this or the late King. One Haris translated it, pray inquire after the booke and judge if it was not a Scotch trick to send it.

The best news I can write is that the Hungarian wine shall not be wanting. I have found a way to send it by Wurtzbourg, and soe it shall goe but 28 leagues by land. By the next I shall be able to give the King an accompt what the answer was to his letter, as yett there is nonne, the hunting retards much busnesse. Pray remember me kindly to my Lord Chauncelor, tell him must expect a long letter from me the next weeke. My service to our cosen Sheabrough.

Moubray is the name I forgott."

1661, July $\frac{10}{20}$. Vienna.

"Deare Will,

I did not write to you the last weeke because I intended to see the ishu of some things heere before it. Att last the Marquis De Fuentes late Ambassador for Spaine came to visit R[upert?], I beleeve the new one prest him to it, well beleving that Rp. [Rupert] else would not have given him the like. The most part of the said Marquis's discourse was of this mariage of Portugall, which extreamly troubles him, he would needs laie alle the fault upon D. Or. and Lord Chanceler whoe he saied intended to bring K. into a warr with Spaine. He complained alsoe that the Baron Batteville did very ill to send Lord Bristoll out of England, when a dogge with a letter tide to his coller would have served to have desired the Princess of Parma, for by this meanes, saied he, one that could have assisted our interest was wanting. He inquired very much how it came that the Lord Chancelor and the Spanish Ambassador Baron Battevile fell out, but Rp. [Rupert] knew nothing of alle this, we could give noe answer. This day Rp. [Rupert] intends to visit the Marquis De Fuentes, if any thing occur betweene them I shall striv to writ it before the post goe; in the mean time be pleased to knowe that Rp. [Rupert] is but cowldly used by the ministers, they would have him demand the generalship before there is an apparance of a subsistance, nay before what is owing in arreare by the Peace of Munster be made sure unto him, to which Rp. [Rupert] doth noe wais incline, especially since he had the intimation given him that his religion was an obstacle to his advancement in the warr. The Emperor, Emperatrice, and Archduc are extreamly kind to Rp. [Rupert], but none of the Counsellors have done him the honor of a visit; the reason I beleeve is the mariage above saied. The Turck hath possessed a passe called in Dutch the Iron (?) Port, it was most foolishly over seen by our Commander who lay with 6,000 men not farr from it. Monticuculy is posted with the rest of the army consisting about 30,000 neere the Danube. There is no speech yett of a Reichs day, and before there be you may be confident that noe great buisnesse against the Turks can be done, neither doe I find any greate desire in these people to have any assistance from Protestants nor from any but Roman Catholiqes. Pray lett the Lord Chanceler knowe alle this and remember me to him, Duke Ormond, and the rest of our friends. The Hungarian wine is like to be very good this yeare. Faire well, deare Will, I am yours.

I wrote you word of some wine which was sent to Rp. by El. of Maintz, Kalem Dikeby hath in his hands. Rp. [Rupert] intends you should make use of it, a foudre is the quantity. For God sake if there by any liklyhood of any breach with Spaine, lett us knowe it by times, it concerns us to knowe it, Ile assure you. Adieu,

My service to my cosen."

1661, August 6, N.S. Vienna.

"Deare Will, for this time the King will have the longest letter, I am forced to give in a memoriall to the Emperor concerning the monys due to us Brothers by the Peace of Munster, and for my own particular, which payment goeth on but slowly. It is true that monys is comodity in greate request in this court and scarce enough, but yett meanes may be found to satisfy my particular if they please. I must confesse the Emp^{r} is kind enough to me, but noe visit yett from the Grand Consellors. Monticumly marches for Transilvania to-morrow, Soche stay on these frontiers, yett for alle this I doe not beleeve that any warr is intended. Comte Stroci now att Paris has order (as it is sayed) to goe to our K. My Service to our Cosen, so faire well, deare Will, &c.

I could wish the wine you presented to my Lord Chancelor was worth his acceptance. I hope some Hungarian wine I am making provision of will be."

1661, Sept. 4. Vienna.

"Deare Will, I am not able to write to you of any subject but of one, which I confesse doth troble me in the highest degree, and doth concerne our Master as well as my selfe. The stori is this, the Elector Pallatin hath ben pleased to write to a Prive Consellor of this court in these terms—what King of England's ambassador doth negotiate with the Porte, Elector Palatin knowes not nor what is intended by him against the hows of Austria, Prince Rupert whoe is intimate with King of England and his Privi counsellor can tell (if he please). Alle this is a brotherly trick you'l say, but I thank Good they heere doe little beleeve what he saies, only this, the Pr. Porcia towld me that theire resident gave them notice that the Eng^{l} Turkey ambassador doth animate the Turke to falle into Germany; my reply was that he was rather an ambassador to the English marchants and not the King's, and that I beleeved that hee had noe such orders from our King, and that if any such thing could be layed to his charge his Majesty would not be pleased att itt, well knowing that he rather desired a warr against the Turkes then to assist or harten them against any Christian prince. I am now asking leave to see my friends in English againe. Pray lett the Queen my mother knowe alle this as well as the King and Lord Chanceler. By heven I am in such a humor that I dare not write to any, therefore pray excuse me to alle for not writing this post. I received yours in which you write the newes of Holmes' returne. The next post I will give Mr. Venmüden thanks my self for the particular intelligence he sent me. Faire well, deare Will, I am yours.

It is complained of that Lord Sandwich ded send to vew the fortifications of Alecante in Spain where he was since his being att Algir. Pray assure our cosin that noen rejoises more att her recouvrey than myself."

1661, Aug. $\frac{8}{18}$. Vienna.—"I am in noe small paine for our Cosin (Sheabrooke *crossed out*?) since I heare she hath gott the small poxe, pray God shee falle not into the Frenchifyed Phisians hands, soe lett blode and dye. What I write to you concerning Pomerania if you remember was with this caution that if you lickt it one should be sent to R. whoem he might inform alle. Times are dangerous especially now, letters are not safe noe where, therefore pray take heed what you write, especially of that. Wee have had heere a prayer of 40 howers long for Monticumly good successe in Transivania. This day Starenberg and hee is to jone. R. hath given in his memorials to Emperor and hath spoke to the Arch Duke and Prince Porcia to assist his interest which both have promised to doe but our President of the Chamber (which is the Exchequer) gives little hopes of getting much more than he has done alredy, which is not the six part due . . . . . . not of the whole sume due by the peace of Munster, but by a contract made by the late Emperor and R. since. By the end of this weeck I shall knowe much more of my buisinesse. Wonder not att S^{r} Fr. Dorington, for he perhaps takes ill I made him not my steward judge you if I had reason to doe it. I hope to be with you before your next sitting. Faire well, dear Will, I am Yours."

"For Mr. William Legge, Groom of his Majestie's Bedchamber, at Court."

1661, Sept. 9, N.S. Vienna.—"Deare Will, by the last wrote to you the kind usage of my brother the Elector to me, as alsoe the good office he ded the King in this court. I thank God he hath not reched his barbaros intentions. I am now barganing for Hungarie wine, which is the cheefest buisnesse I have heere, the Emperor is gone to Ebersdorf 2 leages of, where he expects my greihounds to course a stagge. The warst news wee heere from Monticumly is, that there is noe cheefe comander but him selfe in heath (*sic.* health ?), the Turkes retire but threaten to come nex spring with a pusant army. I am afraid that before this harvest passe they may make a plundering cavalliade into Stiria, which if they intend it will hardly he hindered, this is alle news I can tell you att present. Faire well, Deare Will."

1661, Sept. $\frac{14}{24}$. Vienna.
"Deare Will,

I receaved yours dated the $\frac{23\ \text{Aug}^{t}}{2\ \text{Sept}}$, but yesterday. I shall never take ill when King or Lord Chanceler mind their greate occasions more then to write, soe that they forgett not me. I am now departing from hence that is to say macking way for it, my goods goe by Ratisbon, soe by land to Würtzbourg, and from thence by water the rest of the journey; this course our Hungari wine shall take alsoe, and perhaps gather a kind of Franconi Muscadine wine which will be lickt I beleeve. Pray God the sicknesse of our good Elector hinder not this my disigne. There is a courier come from the army, but what he brings God knows; if it had ben good news wee should have had it divulged before now. To-morrow I goe to Court to see the Emperor before he goeth to Newstat, which will be on Munday, and returns Saterday following, toward which time I shall be reddy to begin to take my leaves. The Emp^{tce} was sike of a feaver but is recouvred. I am glad that Holmes hath given the King satisfaction, but I would willingly heare what is resolved concerning the whole buisnesse; pray give him thanks for remembring his ould master, the orange flower butter will be very acceptable. Pray remember my service to the General, and tell him that [I] am very glad to heere of his recouvry; it was before I knew he had been sicke. If my Lord Lindsay be att court the same to him with the dolefull news that poore Royall att this instant is dying, after having ben the cause of the death of many a stagge. By heaven I would rather loose the best horse in my stable."

1661, Sept.—Vienna.
"Deare Will,

In my last I wrote word how that many general officers are fallen sick, now I must tell that Comte Staremberg is dead since Sporhe, and Marquis of Bade sick still, and as the Impratrice towld me her selfe that Monticumly him selfe is sicke alsoe. Souche that comands those that stay on these frontirs made a Cavaliada into the Turks' dominions, tooke some oxen, few prisnors, shew his teeth and came bake; if this drawe not the Turkes into these parts the divell is in them. These inclosed will give you more information then I can have time to write att present, only this take with you, the Hungarian wine is marching of the river towards Ratisbon, 4 tonne or 8 pipes which I hope will serve our Court this winter. The later end of this month I begin my journay towards you. Faire well, dear Will.

My service to Lord Chanceler, Duke of Ormond, and the rest of our friends, especially our cosen Shebr[ough]."

1661, $\frac{\text{Oct. 22}}{\text{Nov. 2}}$. Franckfurt.

"Deare Will,

I am not att alle sorry for what happenes att the combatts you mention betweene the Dow^{r} and Mo^{ss}, God of heaven continue such blessing to them. In my last, I towld of a sea disigne heere in Germany, Elector of Brandebourg is the cheefe actor in it; and now I gott hether I may tell you (under rose) that he alsoe made me write the buisnesse I sent you out of Westphalia. I am afraid I shall not now meete with him, yett shall make alle diligence that way. Lord Chancellor's letter I receaved and answered it, I pray God the letter be not lost if by the next post I receive not word from you that you receaved it, I will not faile to write to him againe from Cassell. Pray be pleased to remember his Majesty to give order for the transport of the Hungarien wines from Rotterdam, which in 20 days I hope they will be come thether. Before this come to your hands I hope the Duke of Yorke will have given order for a Fregatte for me, soe that I hope suddainsly to see you. Till then faire well, deare Will."

1661, Oct. 11.—J. B. to Mr. Waller.

In regard of the inconveniences received by Sir Hardresse [Waller ?] and Col. Fleetwood by being lodged in an alehouse, they desire Col. Legge (who professes a great kindness for them) to solicit the Lieutenant of the Tower for their removal to a house at the disposal of Capt. Marsh, one of Col. Legge's head clerks. If the Lieutenant do not readily incline to it they are willing to give him 20*l.* per annum, and good security for their true imprisonment.

1662, June (?) 20. Dublin. The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge.

"I doubt not of your concernment for the good successe of all the King's affaires in what hand soever they bee, and I am confident you wish that parte of them that are comited to my care may thrive under it for my sake. My Lord Chauncellor (with whom you say in yours of the 10th you had discours of the state of this place) was able to tell you I allways doubted the computation sent over by the Lords Justices would not hould, and you have had some proof that I am no ill husband for the King, whatever I am for myself, you know some neare relations of my owne that were enough in want could not prevaile with mee to help them out of the King's purs, though I had warrant for it and the example of my predecessors, and that I am beleeved in that poynt hard harted; and yet all that will not doe the worke. My Lord Tresurer could not reasonably think wee would make use of our haveing had 130,000*l.* as an argument to get 60,000 more; but if Mr. Secretary Bennett had produced a letter I writ to him at the same tyme that from mee and the Councell went (a copy of which I now send you) there hee would have seene mention made of the 100,000*l.*, and a more naked perhaps then wyse discovery of my stratagem to get the Regiment over, which how necessary it is and how dangerous it may bee to let it fall you are able to speak to. I think the mater will resolve to this question, whether because the Lords Justices and Councell first, and then I were mistaken in our calculation, therefore Ireland shall bee left to shift for itself; or whether if it bee not able to pay the force necessary to keepe it quiet, it bee most councellable to suply the defect out of England or to lessen the army till it may bee suported by Ireland—and these questions with our humble opinion in refferrence to Ireland shall bee as clearly stated over as the mater will beare—then let them send money or reduce the army (for one of them must bee donne) as shall seem most practicable and safe. I shall rest satisfied in the performance of my duty in preventing if I can, and if not in bearing the ill accident that may hapen.

I observe that as wee mentioned not the suplys sent over, so is there no notice taken there of the alteration of the booke of rates for excyse and custom from what it was when it was transmited, by which alteration that maine parte of the revenue calculated must faile us in a great proportion, which in so much is an absolution from the undertakeing wee are charged with. To remedy this there will shortly goe hence an Act explanatory of the Act for Customs and Excyse; if they will not let that passe for feare wee should grow (to rich ?) and yet will have us keepe armys, is it not requireing a tale of bricks, without allowing the straw.

I am in some doubt my Lord Tresurer may take it ill that I made no aplication by letter to him, I am sure my not doeing it was to give him ease, yet at the same tyme I writ to Sir Philip Warwick but have not had so much as an acknowledgement that hee had received my leter. I desire you would without giveing knowledge of my apprehension discover whether there bee anything of this or not—and so God keep you.

Let mee or my wife heere at large from you concerning my lord of Chesterfield and all that mater."

1662, Aug. 5. Tower.—Capt. Geo. Wharton to Col. William Legge, at Alderman Wybrant's in Dublin.

"I received yours of April 30th (*sic*) from Dublin last night, which rejoiceth your friends exceedingly as bringing with it the glad tidings of your safe arrival in Ireland; and the rather for that they so seasonably succeed the false reports here in town. First, of a mischief upon the illustrious person of the Duke of Ormond, and that by a mastiff dog's falling on him (and him only !) in Chester, which endangered his life; and then that he all his noble retinue were cast away in the storm."

Last Wednesday the Queen mother came in her coach from Greenwich to Lambeth, where the Duke of York's barge waited for her, and brought her to Whitehall. Next day the Royal family were feasted at Putney, by Sir W. Throckmorton.

The King and Queen are suddenly expected at Whitehall by Thursday come se'nnight at furthest. In order to which the Lord Mayor and City companies are trimming their barges, preparing pageants and what not.

Ordnance matters.—The Surveyor is gone to fetch his wife from Newcastle, and Mr. Clark is not returned as yet from his at Bourne. Yesterday Sir William Compton was at the Gunfield to try an experiment of a Granado shot from a demi-canon against a butt, by a little Frenchman who is said to have been recommended for his skill by Prince Rupert, the effect of which was he could not hit the butt, though he shot twice and the shells broke both times as was expected. Howbeit, a second essay is intended in another place, but no more there for fear of mischief, which some passengers but narrowly escaped.

Foreign News—a letter from Sir Thomas Margan relates the Spanish and Portugal armies so near one another that a field battle must needs very suddenly ensue; but the Exchange news was that the Spaniard declines fighting, in hope that the scorching heat of that climate (so much exceeding ours) will quickly spoil our English courage. "Your brother Col. John Legge, presents his fairest respects to you; he is gone, I think, this very day for Dunkirk."

1662, Oct. 14. Tower of London.—Capt. Geo. Wharton to Col. William Legge, at Dublin.

Business matters. "The only news here (which drowns all other) is the sale of Dunkirk to the French for 700,000 pistoles; most say 'tis gone already, but I hope if the Londoners will but contribute anything like towards the charge of keeping it, 'tis yet retrievable. Howbeit the merchants are all of a flame, and the discontented parties interpret everything in the worst sense, and to the dishonour of the King and his Council." Secretary Nicholas (growing old and impotent) is succeeded by Sir Henry Bennet; some talk also of the Lord Treasurer intending the like retirement.

[1662 ?] Reports by Col. Legge on the fortifications of Londonderry, Carrickfergus, Charlemont, &c.

1662–3, Jan. 10. Dublin.—Col. Ed. Cooke to Will. Legge, Esq., Whitehall. "Dear Sweet-William." Has returned from his Christmas gambols on the "Curroe of Kildare," as hawking, hunting, coursing, and horse racing, to his Irish tribunal. At the Castle all well, Lady Ossory has dropt down a slender daughter. Mr. Ogilby gets money apace, and his actors reputation; though nothing but the conspiracy of foul weather and good company can betray the writer to see the inside of his new-mended theatre. Sends humble service to Legge's lady, his brother and sister Graham, Harry Washington, Dick Lane, and all bedchamber backstair friends.

1663, June 25. Dublin.—The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge. "I have yours of the 20th, it made good haste, for it arrived here last night. Present my humble thanks to the good Duke for the liberty hee gives mee. I shall upon no suspition endamage or dishonour any body hee ownes or has lately ownd with his permission (?) As soon as the yong gentleman comes hee shall bee employed and the other displaced. Tell the Duke I am much satisfied with Rawden in the last businesse and in his dilligence since the discovery.

In return to your advertisements you may know that two considerable things are this day in agitation, the tryall of the conspirators here, and the taking up of all fire armes throughout the kingdom, with all the Scotish sylenced ministers in the North who are a dangerous artillery; what I shall doe with them I know not, only I take it to bee reasonable that if they trouble mee a great deale I may trouble them a little. This goeing by Sir Arthur Forbes (a worthy gentleman) I will not feare to tell you that I finde my Lord Berkley inclines to parte with his place of Presidency, and that I have tould Mr. Secretary Bennett that no President were beter then an unable or an absent one. I know also that a motion is made from some of Conaght that they will buy out the Presidency and the apurtenances, so an Act may passe for abolishing the office for ever. You know what I have sayd to you concerning that place; consider how it may bee brought about and let mee know by some trusty messenger or in cypher what I am to do towards it to the King or any other.

Hasten the warlyke acoutrements of my troope, and in the meane tyme send mee word what they cost that I may order the payment there. Granger is not yet come, the proper tyme for him to doe the service hee under[ta]kes drawes on. I am yours."

1664, Oct. 22. Castle Cornett.—Chr. (son of Lord) Hatton to Col. William Legge. Reports on the state of Guernsey as to ammunition, fortifications, &c.

1664–5. Jan. 18.—Col. Henry Norwood to Col. Legge.

1665, May —.—Three or four friendly letters from the Earl of Arran to "Dear Will."

1665, August, Sept., &c. The Tower.—Capt. Geo. Wharton to Col. William Legge, at the Court, at Oxford. Some letters on ordnance matters, containing a few references to the effect of the Plague in his neighbourhood.

1664–5, Jan. 18. Tangiers. Col. Henry Norwood to Col. W. Legge.

"Yours of the 9th of October came to me by the *Dover* under whose convoy you sent us the best provisions of all their kinds that I ever saw to come from your office which I impute solely to your care of this place, and God reward you for it!" Wishes his (Legge's) nephew Spragge had come on the occasion.

"I should . . . . tell you a long story of my own uneasy kind of life in this place if it were reasonable to use your interest for my removall . . . . there is no present remedy but patience, which because it is an ingredient I leafen all my meat & drinke withall, you may hope to see me retourne laden with abundance of virtue, a meere saynt."

1665, Sept. 2. Kilkenny.—The Duke of Ormonde to ——. "Though I have been landed neare 5 weekes I have received few leters out of England and to say truth have sent as few thither. . . . .

When I tell you the Exchequer is empty and the people most dismally poore, I shall not neede to tell you that all things are in a terible disorder. The short is the English Acts inhibiting the transportation of fat catell and our trade with the Western plantations must be repealed as to so much, or haulf the army must bee disbanded, or many must bee sent out of England to maintaine it. Nor will the taxing of those Acts serve the turne (?) till wee have had peace long enough to fall again into our way of trade. I have said this to my Lord Chancellor and to my Lord Arlington, that it may bee added to the computation of the charge of the warr, for it will certainly fall out to bee the case; and so you may tell the King."

1665, Oct. 25. Dublin.—The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge. "I finde my Lord Arlington as senceible as I could wish him of the condition of this kingdome, and I am verily persuaded hee is not the lesse so in my consideration, who must suffer with it and for it, how dilligently so ever I shall behave my self in discharge of my duty. I confesse I have known it in a more desperate condition, but never in my life so destitute of mony as it is now; if it were in the kingdome the mater were the lesse how much the peoplle payd, because it is presently spread amongst them againe, but when it is not above ground, I know not what wee can make of all the subsedys thay shall give us. Our Parliament meetes tomorow, and I think well resolvd to passe the bill and to doe all thay are able for the King, but to bee as sure as I can this will bee a busy time with mee amongst them. . . . . .

I understand Ballynekill belonging to Ridgeway Earle of Londonderry is to bee sold, it is a fine lordship, a good old title within ten mile of Killkeny and I am tould may bee had cheape."

1665, Oct. 25.—The Earl of Ossory to Mr. William Legge, at Oxford.

"Deare Will . . . . . I hope ere long to have the hapines of seeing you in England, the greate bill being that which is all our busines at present, the Parliament meeting on Thursday next. I am glad you have so good wines at Oxford, I hope wee may drinke of them without the inconveniency which befell us upon such an occasion when wee were yong men. Captain Anglesy and his souldiers have had divers encounters with Sir Maurice Eustace and his concerning a possesion of the late Lord Chancellor's house; the fort was severall times taken and retaken by storme, but in the end the peare overthrew the knight, entring in person with sword and pistole with a fiercenes equaling that of the Bishope of Munster's. This makes all the discourse of Dubblin, if any other happens worth your hearing it shall be told you by your &c.

[P.S.] My ralliyng my Lord of Anglesy is only to yourself."

1665, Oct. 31.—Capt. Geo. Wharton to Col. Wm Legge.

"We have yet many soldiers daily falling sick in the Tower, but sent out to preserve the rest. And (by what I hear and observe) I fear this week's bill will not afford so great an abatement of the sickness as the last did, very many still falling sick and dropping off unexpectedly, especially such as return fresh out of the country."

1665, Nov. 16. The same to the same.

"We had news yesterday on the Exchange of a great defeat given the Dutch by the Bishop of Munster, wherein 3,000 are said to have been slain upon the place, and 1,000 taken prisoners, upon which the French succours are returned, *re infecta*. . . . . The Bill of Mortality I have enclosed, to the end you may see what prospect we have of better health."

1665, Nov. 18. Dublin.—The Duke of Ormonde to the same.

"I have yours of the first of the month with an accompt of the Parliaments being broke up and this kingdom not quite undon at a blow, as it would have bin if that Act had past. It is well wee have time to looke about us before the next assault, and to prepare our defence."

1666, April 2.—Articles of Peace made and concluded between his Excellency John Lord Bellasyse, Baron of Worlaby, Captain-General of the King's armies in Africa, Vice-admiral of his navy on the coast of Barbary, Governor of Tangiers, &c. on behalf of Charles II., and the most excellent Lord Cidi Hamet el Hader Ben Aly-Guylan, Prince of West Barbary, &c. (Translation.)

1666, May 5. Dublin.—The Duke of Ormonde to William Legge.

"I have yours of the 20 of the last and it was wellcome haveing not heard from you of a good whyle before, and as it gave mee good hopes our fleet may beate our enemys, which is the only sure way to get us friends. I doe observe not only a great backwardnes on that syde to releeve us with any thing wee want, but something that lookes lyke a designe to take from us the use of those things God and nature have given us, and indeed there is so generall a discountenance put upon the improvement of this kingdome, as if it were resolved that to keepe it low (?) to the degree of miserable were to keepe it saf. I doubt that maxime is not so politick as the contrary which was that of our forefathers, and that it may too late bee found so. They who are of this opinion will perhaps opose the seting up of salt peeter workes if wee went about it, yet I would bee glad to bee instructed by you what I may doe in order to it."

1666, May 30. Carickfergus.—The Duke of Ormonde to Col. William Legge.

"Yours of the 22 instant found mee here upon an occasion that will I beleeve have made the more noyse by my comeing, but in such a time as this I doe not thinke any such disaster too litle to bee early looked to. I am not sory I tooke the jurny since it will save mee an other I meant to have made this sumer; and that it has given mee good proof of the steadynesse of the Regiment and of the hors (?) I found in my way. If a garison or two more had taken the same cours as the mutineers expected, and as they had the same reason, I know not where or how the mater would have ended; but now the hanging of some of these and the paying of the army 6 months of ten will I hope give us quiet as to such maters, till the King shall have considred my representations of the general condition of the kingdome and taken resolutions concerning it. The short is wee must have freedome of trade or constant mony out of England, or the King will have no army or such a one as hee had beter bee without it. This I have sayd over and over, but perhaps thay will not beleeve a man is bald till they see his braines.

I am goeing this morning to see this castle, and then to Lisvegarny to bed, thence to Dublin. God send us good newse from sea; with us there have bin great stormes. The coniunction against us is formidable, and consequently our negociations abroad unskillfull or unfortunate. When I come to Dublin you shall heare againe from mee ; in the meane time I pray think of our pouder (?) affaire. Farewell!"

1666 (?), June 20. Dublin.—Mary Countess of Arran to her "cousin Will. Legge." Family matters—in postscript "I ritt wonce to you about Captaine Congreve brother who is none of your ordennary souldiers and I desired in my last to you that when thare is a place of preferment void you will put him in—he has a wife and a great maney children."

1666, Aug. 2. Welbeck.—William, Duke of Newcastle to Col. Legge. "Noble Sir,

I ame borne to trouble you—and this nowe is to desier you to presente my moste humble dewtye and service to his Majestie, and tell him I congratulate with my sole his Majesties late and moste glorius victory over his enemies, which will make all his neyghbor kinges stoope to him—and I praye, Sir, aquainte his Majestie that I have a fine roebuck, and to knowe wether I shall sende him upp or no; he was taken att my litle farme in Northumberlande, theye are melencollye neshe pevishe thinges,—beleve mee, Sir, I ame pationatlye

Your olde and moste faythfull servante
W. Newcastle."

1666, Aug. 30. Kilkenny. The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge. "The last I had from you except that of the 21 instant was of the 12 of the last month; if any you have writen betixt those times thay are gon out of the way. I pray God our late good successe at sea and land and the present good posture of our fleete may produce a peace, the only good end of all warr. It will shortly bee a fiter season for a treaty then for fighting, and therefore I hope the French will let us alone, for I am not so confident of our preparations, but that I am glad winter is so neare, which will prove an inconvenient season for French to make warr in this climate. I would bee glad wee could set up pouder workes here that wee bee no more burdensome then of necessity wee must to England; but I am utterly ignorant in all the ways of that manifacture, yet I will informe my self the best I can by the things you have sent over and let you know more of my minde. I know not what the other proiect may come to tell I shall have spoken with the Atturny (?) or received his opinion some other way, which from Munster I will send for."

1666. Sept. 12. Clonmell. The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge. "Yours of the 1 I receivd on the 7 instant though I was at Charleville, my Lord of Orrery's howse. Wee have since had from Plimouth and Main head (?) flying reports of a great victory over the Dutch obtained as thay say on the 3^d of this month, a great fighting day in our Kallenders. God send it bee true! In my jurny I have seene excellent militia troopes as far as may bee judged by men and horses, and I have seene admirable places in miserable condition, and that the more lamentable that I am not able to repaire them . . . . Here are many of the antient nobillity in miserable condition, amongst the rest here is a very sad peere calld the Lord of Dunboyne of my name and familly. The place from whence hee derives his title was the gift of one of my auncestors, and so I have recoverd it, but with a purpose to restore it, and the rather if, as hee says hee will, he lets mee have the breedeing of his sonne, a youth of about 13 years old, as I take it. The reason why I tell you this is because if I take him I would have your assistance to place him where hee may bee bred a Protestant and a fit tutor and servant of that religion provided for him, for which I will provide allowance; and if hee shall come to any thing I would not wish him beter disposed than to your yonger daughter. Send mee your minde of this designe. I confesse it troubles mee to see men of birth incapable as well by their religion as education of those advantages and imployments that would beter become them then many that have them. And so deare Will, farewell."

[1666?] Sept. 24, Oct. 3 and Oct. 7, and later dates to Dec. 18. Kilkenny and Dublin. Elizabeth, Duchess of Ormonde, and Mary, Countess of Arran, to their cousin Col. Legge. Many friendly letters on family matters.

Other letters of the Duke of Ormonde in this year refer chiefly to some matrimonial plans in progress within his family.

1666. Paper endorsed "a list of the Navy," being a list giving the divisions of the Red Squadron and the ships, commanders, and number of men composing the same.

The like of "the White Squadron, and of the Blew Squadron, and the Fire ships added to the Fleet, as well as the names of 13 ships which came from the Straits with Sir Jeremiah Smith, and of the Merchant ships taken up to serve as men of war."

1666. Paper headed—"A list of the English Royal Navy commanded by His Highnesse Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle as it was by them ranged in order of battle in the fights of June, July, and September 1666."

The Fleet is divided under the following headings:—

The Squadron sent westward with the Prince.

This Squadron consisting of 20 ships and four fire ships, the first ship in the list being the *Royal James*, Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, the rest of the Fleet remaining with the Duke.

The Red Squadron consisting of 20 ships and two fire ships, the first ship being the *Royal Charles*, Admiral Sir John Kempthorne.

The White Squadron consisting of 22 ships and two fire ships, the first ship being the *Prince* (burnt), Admiral Sir George Ascough (taken), Commander.

The Blew Squadron consisting of 17 ships and one fire ship, the first ship being the *George*, John Coppin (slain), Commander.

The following note is appended to the list.

Note.—"His Highnesse the Prince, sayled westward May the 29th with the first Squadron of this Fleet to meet the French, but arrived back again June the 3rd and had his share in the fight with the Dutch which began the 1st of June and continued till the 4th at night. Sir Jeremiah Smith, who was designed Admiral of the Blew (in the Fleet left with the Duke), being absent, that charge was vacant all the time of the four dayes engagement. Those ships in the second list marked with a × were not in the fight on the 25th and 26th July being before disabled by storms or for want of seamen left behind at the Buoy of the Nore. Although in the fifth list no third rates are mentioned yet there were (attending the Flaggs), in the Fleet when it sayled from Sole Bay on the 31st of August, the *Sweepstakes*, *Rochester*, *Fountain*, *Richmond*, *Speedwell*, *Pembroke* and *Garland*."

The 2nd and 3rd lists of the Blew Squadron, Red Squadron, and the White Squadron follow, and all the lists contain notes against the names of the vessels taken by the Dutch, burnt or sunk, and of the officers taken or killed.

1666–7, March 14. Mary, Countess of Arran, to her cousin William Legge. Family matters. Asks him to raise Mr. Congreve's brother, who is at present one that trails a pike in Capt. Tho. Bennett's com-

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pany, which is quartered at Winchester, where he is to be heard of at Mr. Gosling's house, being the sign of the Star. Congreve is a very honest man, and has been made captain of a castle in Ireland by the Duke.

1666/7, March 16. Dublin.—The Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge.

"My sonne Arran will bee at London perhaps as soone as this letter. His wife growes a lovely person and continues so good, that if I had a hundred children or but one, I could not love any of them better then I doe her. I never saw so much discretion in so few yeares, nor so little of humor or trouble in any of her sex of what agesoever. I know you will be glad to heare it, I am sure I am highly delighted to find it."

1667, June $\frac{5}{15}$. Tangiers.—Col. Henry Norwood to Col. Will. Legge. Refers to the expected return of gentle George with prize money. As it is decreed that the care of Tangiers shall no longer be in him, he can most truly say that it has done no other thing in his fortune than to put him upon soliciting the Exchequer for the recovery of his estate laid out in payment of the garrison there. Recommends Lord Middleton, the person of honour set apart for this Government, to get money in his purse for the succeeding payment, as well as to satisfy the arrears of the last quarter. They continue to drive a great trade with Tetuan, 80 horses and mules being just now under the forts. The principal French merchants in Andalusia choose this place to manage their trade in Spain in preference to Faro.

1667, August 28. Lich[field?]. George Legge to his father.

"Hon^{d} Sir,

I have found so kinde reception in this place, that I can neither expect nor desire more but that Mr. Archbold seemes troubled at noebodyes coming with me, wherefore he resolves (upon Mr. Vernon's letter and my unckle Graham's both which advise him to it), to come and waite on you himselfe at London; but the old Ladye is very cautious of her daughter, and seemes fearfull I shall incadge her affections before things are agreede, which truely I doe endeavor as much as in me lyeth though the mother seldome is from us. S^{r}, I have motioned to Mr. Archbold since that both you and him are resolved to doe what you can for us, if that the young lady liked of it, we should goe to church without any farther trouble and serimony on either party; but he seemed not very willing and replyed that he had no such comition from you, wherfore, Sir, if you will please to mention something of this kinde and excuse his trouble of a journy since I am now heere, and may make an end of it without any farther dispute, you being resolved to see me live as befits your sonne and his daughter. This I hope would take som effect and make an end. Your dutifull sone, G. Legge.

1667, Dec. 4. Tangiers.—Col. H. Norwood to Col. Legge.

"You please me to the purpose in the newes of gentle George, he has revenged himselfe of the *Fairfax* with a witnes. Had Ned Vernon told me these tidings I should have held it for Apochrifa for his sake alone, but gentle George has ever watch'd Ned's countrywoman and made her gentle too; yet (raillarie apart), I thinke from my heart the woman has the better on't. God give them both joy!"

1668, Aug. 28. The same to the same.

Refers to Lord Middleton's coming, and to his hopes for leave to come home.

There are three other letters from Colonel Norwood, dated from Tangiers, Sept. —, Sept. 20, and Nov. 10, in this year.

1669, April 9. Tangiers. The Earl of Teviot to Col. Legge.

It will not displease you to hear that we are still alive and prosper a great deal the better that Guyland would see us hanged. You will have from this gentleman, Mr. Tho. Luke or from Harry Norwood the particular occurrences of this place . . . . . We have no shot at all for the nine pounders, or the six iron 'faucons.' I have given 130 barrels of powder to Guyland and am bestowing daily more on him." Implores sudden assistance.

MS. Book entitled:—A Journall from the Spitthead, began the 17th of July 1669, in his Majestie's Ship *Resolution*, to the Streights.
Endorsed—Sir Thomas Allen's Journal.
An account of the daily transactions of the Fleet under his command, between the 17th July 1669, and the 6th Nov. 1670—when the Fleet returned to Spithead—during an expedition in the Mediterranean against the Algerine pirates.

Commences;—
Resolution. Wee sayled from Plymouth the 22, in company with us the—
S^t David. Sir John Harman.
Mary. Capt. Rob^t Clarke.
Hampshire. Capt. Rich. Beach.
Bristoll. Capt. Dan^ll Heling.
Portsmouth. Capt. Will. Coleman.
Jersey. Capt. Will. Poole.
**Dep^d Ketch.* John Ashby.
Vic^to Fireship. Capt. Leonard Harris.

Convoys:—
Mr. Mathews in the *Fredrick*.
Mr. Gab^l Stasy in the †
Capt. Brown, a Scothe ‡ Flybote.
One Wilkenson, a small vessell with cariages for Tangier.

The following are extracts from the Journal:—
Aug. 14. "We spake a Frenchman [who] came out of Mallaga, that the news from Candia was good, they had beaten the Turks out of Fort S^t Andrea and killed 10,000 of them in sallies."

Aug. 17.—Att daylight we saw a sayle ahead, the wind still west we made to him, he was affraide and altered his course, but he seeing noe remedie after 7 low'red his topsayles and stayd for us . . . . I sent my boate to bring the master aboard to heare what newes, he came from Marseilles bound for Nantes, laden with oyle and brimstone, he saw no sayles in 5 dayes' passage but shipps att anchor in Alicante Road; he gave us accompt that three of the French Fleet were come to Telloone from Candia who reported they had burnt 7 or 8 of the Algier men of warr and that Monsieur Beauford and Monsieur Bullioun with many brave officers were slayne upon sallie to rayse the siege.

Sept. 5, Sunday.—Began the warre with Algier. Capt. Beach and Mr. Brisbane went ashoare with our last result . . . they returned about 3 o'clock and brought a flatt deniall of giving any satisfaction but frivolus pretences to keepe them . . .

Sept. 7, Tuesday.—Despatched Capt. Porter in the *John* Pink for Alicant with a packet to His Royall Highness, one to Mr. Williamson, one to Sir William Godolphin, one to Mr. Blunden, one to Cadis, and one to Legorne, desireing Mr. Blunden to write to all the Ports that wee had begun a warr . . . .

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* Deptford. † Blank. ‡ *Sic.*

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Sept. 9, Thursday—. . . I despatched the ketch to Legorne with letters thither, and to Smyrna, Genoa, and a packett to Sir Daniel Harry to Constantinople with all the transactions betweene His Majestie of Great Britaine and the Pirates of Algiers.

Sept. 12, Sunday.—About 9 o'clock we saw 10 sayle, which was Sir Edward Sprag and all the reste of our Fleete we expected.

Sept. 16, Thursday.—Sent to Tunis and Tripoly.

Nov. 26, Friday [off Algiers].—I made an excuse to heare newes from towne in sending my boats with a white flag and a letter to the Consull for the exchange of prisoners and the prisoners' letters to the Duan and their friends, but in my answer I found that they had 26 sayles of men of warre abroad and had mett with our Newfoundland fleet and done us great dammage to my great griefe, and a letter from Captain Becke who was taken oft Cape Martin laden with fruit, he wrote me alsoe that he had binne with the Aga and found him very high, yet spake as if they were content to treate soe we could come to more moderate tearms, there being severall of the Spaniards released by the Almesny from Spaine.

1670, March 25, Friday.— . . . About 4 wee gott about Montefues, where we saw many men att worke upon a new castle, soe wee all louffed close into the shoare and spent two houres in battering of itt; they had as we could see ten gunns mounted, which they plyed quick at first, butt att last now and then a gunne; we sawe many horse and foot run away; night coming on wee went into the bay; they shott our sayles and the *Maries* and the *Nonsuchs* maineyard a third throw.

1670, March 26, Saturday.— . . . Sent our boate a shoare [to Algiers] with a letter to the Consull to change prisoners.

March 27, Sunday.—Our boate went ashoare againe to gett off those that could procure their liberty, and the Consull answered that they would not send any off by reason we did not propound any tearmes towards a peace, soe we presently returned a letter to the Consull that they knew our former demands.

March 28, Munday.— . . . Sent my boate with a letter to see for an answer of my former letter. The Consull writt they had a good mind to make peace but the Duan's stomachs could not submit, and that the Bashaw would goe that day to see if they could find a way to adjust with us, he being much afraid of his new ship.

April 1, Good Friday.—Fell in within four of their men of warre, but by night they gott away. We fired a whole broadside into the admirall who had a small Red Flag at top masthead.

June 21, Tuesday.—Wee were att anchor att Tunis about 2 afternoon . . . About 5 saw three ships . . . and made them to be of the French Squadron . . . . They gott ahead to meett the Marquis Martell who had wayed and gott under sayle with a man of warre, a fireship, and his dartan which had bin a fishing.

June 22, Wednesday.—My jolly boate came from towne with Mr. Baker from the Consull's with fruit and letters wherein was signified the greate kindnesse the King of Tunis and people had for us. . . . Mr. Brisbane with our gentlemen came aboard about 4 o'clock, soe hee and I consulted the matter of arguing with the Marquis by what order he stopt the Tunisine laden with free goods from unlading att Golletta, and soe gave him orders and sent him to him, who upon debate could say he had besieged the port and would lett none goe in, but would show noe order nor give under his hand for what he had done, butt answered several times he was a soldier and could nott write, and next thatt he had many suspitions that they were Jews' goods and an unlawfull vessell having left his convoy to run to Port Ferene. She having alsoe bin a Prise and sold at Tunis, to which he was answered to full satisfaction in pointe of law and Articles, and wee having blocked up Algier did let French ships goe in, as takeing itt to bee a breach of peace to hinder our alies to trade with free goods, hee being convinced and much troubled was profferring that if I would suffer theirs to trade with free goods into Algiers that ours should doe the like. Upon which Mr. Brisbane returned and gave me this accompt, the Consull being then come aboard and all our Captaines well argued the business, and I considering my instructions late come of His Majestie's pleasure, which made me uncapable of revenge in that matter wee agreed to send him back with the Consull, Captain Hart, and Captain Holmes, to argue over and settle that business, and if he could gett it under his hand, butt that he would not, but ingaged upon his honour that our traders should have free egresse and regresse with free goods and that he would ingage for the whole squadron, and whosoever should come for the winter guard upon that coast, and engaged on my part which given (*sic*) great satisfaction to the Consull and alsoe to the King and people of Tunis. itt was ten at night before they returned.

June 23, Thursday.—Sayled from Tunis att night . . . . the Consull gave me letters to all ports in the Streights to lett them know a free trade was open.

July 4, Munday.— . . . Resolved that Captain Beach with the *Foresight* and *Nonsuch* should cruse about Cape Barter untill the 16th when the *Bristoll* fell in with them and then they were to come together before Algier, and then wee would send to the Consull and putt Mr. Berkham a shoare to acte the businesse he had for the Kinge of Sweden.

Aug. 25, Thursday.—Gott to Malaga . . . Saw 4 ships . . . I sent in my barge, judgeing them our devision, and soe they were. Captain Beach and other Captains came aboard and gave me accompt of the whole manner of putting the six Turkes men of warre a shoare in the night and burning them, saving above 250 Christians, about 70 English.

Sept. 23, Friday.— . . Within 3 leagues of the Cape Degatt . . . We saw 7 sayles coming from the westward, the wind westerly, they proved Sir Edw. Sprag, the *Mary*, *Advice*, *Constant*, *Warwick*, *Gaurland*, *Deptford Ketch*, and *Rose* fireship.

Oct. 19, Wednesday.—Set sayle from Cadis.

Nov. 3, Thursday.—We saw Portland and anchored short of St. Hellens.

Nov. 4. Friday.—About eleven o'clock we wayed and plyed upp to the Spitthead where we anchored . . .

Nov. 5, Saturday.—Moored before the Docke . .

Nov. 6, Sunday.—Very ravening wind and rayne all day.

(End.)

1670, Sept. 26. Alicant Road.—Sir Edw. Spragge to Colonel Wm. Legge.

Now that the King and his Royal Highness have been pleased to honour me with the command of this fleet, I humbly beg that you will be a kind and earnest solicitor for me that I may not want whatever is necessary for the Fleet. Hitherto care has not been great. Sir Tho. Allen has not left me a farthing of contingent money for what necessities may happen to us, and the fleet in a very needy condition wanting everything. . . . I am very glad to hear that my worthy friend Sir Tho. Chichley is Master of the Ordnance, I am sure you will agree very well and your business will be much better done. . . I intend you from this place by the *Joseph Bonadventure* some wine for the Prince and yourself. Pray be kind to poor Hugh Kelly and his Molly dear. I am your affectionate nephew, &c.

Some pots of venison and butter would be very acceptable in the Straits.

167½, Jan. 3. Whitehall.—General Instructions for Capt. Legge, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Fairfax*, signed by James, Duke of York, and countersigned by M. Wren. (Printed, 16 pp., except the signatures, date, &c.)

167½, Feb. 15. Casum.—Sir Robert Holmes to Capt. George Legge, commander of the *Fairfax*.—I have received orders from his Royal Highness to send your ship to Spithead, which I desire you to do with the first opportunity of wind and weather. But first you must take in stores, &c.

167½, March 9. On board the ship *St. Michael*. Sir Robert Holmes to Capt. Geo. Legge. Order to cruise in company with the *St. Michael* between Dunnose and Cape de Hogue, to secure all ships met with belonging to Holland and Hamburgh, and to bring them to the rendezvous at Dunnose.

167½, March 16. On board the ship *Resolution*.—Order from the same to the same to have his ship in readiness to sail to St. Margaret Road.

167½, March 18. Acknowledgment signed by Capt. Charles Myddelton of having received from Capt. Geo. Legge, of the *Fairfax*, the prize taken by him called the Lansman of Amsterdam, Capt. Hildbrand, 26 guns, with all standing and running rigging, anchors, cables, hawsers, sails and all other appurtenances to her belonging; and the hold of the ship not broken open or the goods embezzled.

167½, March 18 to Sept. 1.—Orders (8) signed by James Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, and countersigned by M. Wren or Hen. Savile, to Capt. George Legge of the *Fairfax*.

167⅔, Feb. 6. Whitehall.—Printed instructions for Capt. Legge, of his Majesty's ship *Royal Katherine*, signed by the Duke of York and Sir John Werden.

167⅔, Feb. 11. St. Peter's port in Guernsey.—Lord Hatton to Capt. George Legge, Governor of Portsmouth. Complimentary. Capt. Archer is at work upon drawing a plot of the castle here.

1673, March to Sept. MS. entitled "A Journall or an account of this summer's expedition in His Majesties Ship the *Royal Katherin*, beginning the 9th day of March 1672–3."

Ends Sept. 28, 1673, and is *Endorsed* "Journall of H.M.S. *Katherine*, 1672–3. Captain George Legge."

The following are extracts therefrom:—

1673, May 15, Thursday. At 8 in the morning there was a Counsell of Warre of all the Commanders in the Fleet. . .

May 16, Friday. The French Fleet came all and anchored to the Southward of our Fleet, there being about 30 saile of men of warre of them. . .

May 17, Saturday. The Kinge and the Duke being aboard of the *Royall Charles* called a Counsell of Warre of all the Flagge Officers.

May 18, Sunday. The Kinge and the Duke went aboard the French Admirall this afternoon, the Earle of Ossory received a Comission to be Reare Admirall of the Blew in the St *Michael*, and at 8 oclock this evening the Kinge and the Duke went on shore at Rye with all the rest of the nobility.

May 23, Friday. . . . . We sawe the Hollands Fleet there being about 80 saile of them in number, they rideing within the Bankes (of Flanders). . . . . We with our owne Fleet lay upon the Oister Bankes where we lay till Wensday the 28th. . . .

May 28th Wensday. . . . About halfe an houre past 10 oclock we with the whole Fleet set saile to go to engage the enemy. . . . We with our Red Squadron steired away E. and by N. in the van towards the north end of the enemyes Fleet which was Trumps Squadron. Neere one oclock our headmost ships came within shot of the enemy and then we all haled away N.E. fighting with our larboard tackes aboard till neere 3 oclock then being neere Trumps Vice Admirall I made my signe for our fireship to clap him aboard, but a manne of warre of 50 guns comeing between he grapled with him, but sunke by his side, whereupon I immediately sent my boates with men, and tooke the man of warre . . . . . then we fought with our starboard tackes aboard till 6 oclock in the evening, and then tacked againe . . . till 8 and then tacked againe . . . till 10 still fighting the enemy, then being darke we left off fighting. . . . Then we continued our course W.N.W. . . . then being 5 oclock in the morning we anchored in 14 fadom water . . . . upon the oister bankes. Then the enemy bare from us E.S.E. about 4 leagues, the place where we fought was very dangerous for we feared more the looseing of our ships upon the sands then we did looseing our ships and lives in fight with the enemy. After we were at an anchor I haveing some Dutch prisoners on board, which I had out of the ship our fireship grapled with, I examined them concerning their whole Fleet which engaged us, who gave me the following account of it which I suppose to be true :—

De Rutter, Admrall of Holland - -	560 men	80 guns
John de Liver, Vice Admrall - -	560 „	82 „
John Venes, Reare Admrall - - -	550 „	76 „
Aaron Venes, Admrall to De Rutter - -	500 „	75 „
Van Trumpe, Admrall for Amsterdam -	560 „	84 „
Vulcher Scram, Vice Admrall - -	550 „	86 „
John de Hawne, Reare Admrall - -	500 „	76 „
Adrian Banker, Admrall for Zealand - -	480 „	74 „
Cornelius Everson, Vice Admrall - -	480 „	74 „
John Matteson, Reare Admrall - -	500 „	76 „

The name of the ship and Captain that we tooke with the number of men and gunns. The Captain's name Peter Backer. The ship's name *The Jupiter* of Antusien. The number of men 150. The number of gunns 50.

There is in the Dutch Fleet of men of warre 75 or 76 saile; of fire ships 20; one great Dutch ship burned by a French fireship, what dammage else we have done to them we cannot as yet tell, but we sawe 5 ships on fire at 10 oclock at night when we left fight and we miss none of our owne onely two fireships that was burned; there being likewise 5 of our Commanders killed, vizt, Capt Worthin, Capt Fowles, Capt Finch, Capt Courtney, and Capt Tempest.

May the 29th, 30th, and 31st. We lay at an anchor fiting of our shipes with sailes and rigging ready to engage the enemy againe.

June 4th, Wensday. The Dutch Fleet set saile and came large away to engage us about one oclock in the afternoone, then we immediately set saile with all our Fleet . . . till 4 oclock in the afternoone . . and then Van Trumpe and his Squadron leading the van of the Hollands Fleet and Sir Edw. Spragge with his Squadron leading the van of our Fleet, Van Trumpe being about a league upon the weather quarter of Sir Edw. Spragge fires a gun, and Sir Edw. Spragge knowing that our Fleet could no way weather them immediately layes his topsailes aback to stay for Van Trumpe and his Squadron, who were immediately engaged one with the other. And De Rutter and all his Squadron bore down upon us and the rest of the Red Squadron, whom we engaged. . . . We engaged with De Rutter and most of his Squadron from

4 in the afternoone till 9 at night, haveing about 30 men killed and between 60 and 70 desperately wounded, and all our masts, yards, rigging, and sailes disabled, and severall of our gunns and carriages broke and disabled, and likewise all the shot that we had in the ship for the gunns on the two upper deckes spent, and being darke we left off fight.

June 5, Thursday. . . . The Prince called a Counsil of Warre till 8 in the morning, we haveing then lost sight of the Flemings. . . .

June 7th, Saturday. . . . I receaved an order from the Prince to go up to Sheereness with the Ship. . . .

June 8th, Sunday. . . . We set saile . . . . to go into Sheerness . . . . and there anchored at one oclock.

June 12, Thursday. The Kinge and his Royal Highness came to Shereness to view the Fleet. . . .

July 15th, Tuesday. The Kinge, the Duke, and all the nobility came into the Fleet.

July 17th, Thursday. We set saile with the whole Fleet.

July 21, Monday. . . . At 2 in the afternoone we sawe the Dutch Fleet riding at an anchor within the Stone Bankes. . . . .

August 9th, Saturday. About 4 in the morning there came an Hollands East Indiaman in to the middle of the French Fleet, which was immediately tooke by them as they rid at anchor.

August 10th, Sunday. At 8 in the morning we set saile with the Fleet . . . . . then we sawe the Hollands Fleet . . . . till 8 at night, and then the Texill bore E. distance 4 leagues.

August 11th, Monday, 8 a.m. The Hollands Fleet haveing the weather gage of us bore downe upon us and immediately engaged us . . . . . till noone . . . . the wind then being at S.W. so that all the French Squadron got the weather gage of the Hollands Fleet, but little or no dammage to them at all, so that we had all the Hollands Fleet to engage with our Red Squadron, only Van Trumpe and his Squadron which did engage Sir Edward Spragge. At 12 at noone De Rutter and all the Hollands Fleet aforesaid being very neere His Highness the Prince's sterne we with our ship left our station which was to be ahead of him and fell asterne between him and the enemy, where we lay battering one at another till 3 in the afternoone. . . . . And at 3 in the afternoone we bore up to meete with Sir Edward Spragge and all his Squadron, who were then at that time engaged with Van Trumpe and all his Squadron . . . . And at 6 in the afternoone we came up faire by them which we found had bin very smartly engaged the *Royall Prince* haveing lost all her masts, also severall other of the Blew Squadron much disabled . . . . . the Hollanders being within shot of us all this time. Then from 6 to 8 at night we were very smartly engaged, our masts, yards, rigging, and sailes very much disabled and severall men slaine and wounded . . . . . then being night we left off fight. . . . The French Squadron between 6 and 8 at night when we were so deepely engaged lay to windward of all the enemy, and did not beare up within a league or two of them.

August 13, Wensday. The Generall called a Counsell of Warre, and we lay becalmed. . . .

August 29, Friday. Turned up to the Boy of the Nore and there anchored. . . .

September 9th, Tuesday. . . . . This day the Duke of Lenox his Corps came up in a ship with a black flag at the maintopmast head. . . .

September 10th, Wensday. Wee received an Order from His Highness Prince Rupert to sett saile with our Shipp up to Chatham.

September 28th. . . . Came up to our mooreings just above the New Docke about 11 in the forenoone, where shee lyes with safety.

(End.)

1673, April 22. Clarendon House.—The Duke of Ormonde to Capt. George Legge. Recommends the bearer Mr. Thomas Butler, commanded on board his ship, to Captain Legge's favour.

1673, May 29. [Capt. Geo. Legge?] to the Duke of York. Friday evening May 23 we came to an anchor in 13 fathom water near the middle of the Oster Bank, Ostend, bearing S. about six, and the body of the Dutch fleet E. & b. N. three leagues distance from us, spreading themselves between the Horn bank and the Raen from the E.N.E. to the E & b. S. We continued here having very much variable winds and thick weather till Wednesday May 28, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon we set sail with the winds at S.W., a gentle gale and stood E. & b. N. with our red squadron in the van towards the North end of the enemies' fleet, which was Tromp's squadron. Near one o'clock our headmost ships came within shot and then 'haled' away N.E. fighting with our larboard tacks aboard as they did, till about 3 o'clock coming in 8 fathom water near the Baniaerd sand we tacked and stood to the southward, fighting with our starboard tacks on board till six in the evening, then tacked again and stood to the northward till 8 o'clock, from which time we fought back to the southward till near 10 at night, and then with little wind steered off W.N.W. till 5 this morning, we came to an anchor in 14 fathom water, Eastcapell bearing off us E. & b. S. southerly 6 or 7 leagues distance, and the enemy ride now within the sands E.S.E. about 4 leagues from us. We have lost never a ship though they tried all the artifice imaginable to draw us upon the sands, nor do I hear of above three of our fire ships that are spent. The *Cambridge*, *Resolution*, and *York* are so disabled that they must be forced to go up the river to refit. Captains Worden, Courtney, Foules, Finch, and Tempest are all killed, but behaved themselves all like very brave men. Mr. Hambleton hath lost his leg, and Colonel Hublethorne is slain. Captain Voiteire in the *Katherine* fireship endeavoured to lay Tromp's vice-admiral aboard, but a man of war of 50 guns coming between he grappled with him, but sunk by his side, yet the man of war was afterwards taken, but her rigging, masts, and sails so much cut, and two foot water in hold our men left her, and most of the Dutch; so that whether she is sunk or gone back we know not. One of the French fireships burned a great Dutch ship, and generally all the French behaved themselves very well. What damage the Dutch have received is not known, but we left 5 fireships among them at night. They were in all seventy odd sail of men of war, and above twenty (?) fireships. I believe it will not be long before I shall be able to give your Royal Highness a better account for we are still in sight one of another. I hope they will fight us at sea being not much weaker than we, and expecting more ships daily to come to them; 3 came while we were in fight, but that hole (*sic*) is too little and the sands too dangerous for us to venture among them again. I received the enclosed account of their fleet from one of the prisoners that was taken in the *Jupiter*.

Bundle marked "1673, July and Aug. The expedition against the Dutch Fleet."

(1673?), Sept. 23.—William Penn to ——.

"The Lords of Carolina want a Lieut-Governor, the Province of Virginia wants a secretary; and for aught I know either of these will answer the Bearer's ambition and merit, for which cause pray please fix on either. I am

Thy very respectful friend,
WM. PENN."

1673. Printed Pamphlet, entitled "A brief relation of His Majesties and the French King's forces under my [Prince Rupert's] command with the Dutch, the 11th of August 1673, near the Texel," and the MS. of the same.

1673. Printed Pamphlet entitled "An exact relation of the several engagements and actions of His Majesty's fleet under the command of His Highness Prince Rupert; and of all circumstances concerning this summer's expedition, *Anno* 1673." Written by a person in command in the Fleet.

1674. Printed Pamphlet entitled "A just vindication of the principal officers of His Majesty's Ordnance from the false and scandalous aspersions laid upon them in a printed libel entitled An Exact relation of the several Engagements and Actions of His Majesty's fleet under the command of His Highness Prince Rupert in the summer's expedition, 1673."

MS. pamphlet of 19 pages (the last page torn) entitled "A full answer to a trayterous and seditious lybell intituled 'An exact relation of the severall engagements and actions of His Majesty's fleet under the command of His Highness Prince Rupert, and of all circumstances concerning this somers expedition, *Anno* 1673.' Pretended to be written by a person in comand in the fleet, but spread abroad and vulgarly called the Prince's full narrative. Published as an antidote against the infectious dissent of rebellion too visibly spreading itselfe all over the Kingdom under the thredbare trick of religion."

Various MS. accounts of the engagement with the Dutch on 11th August 1673.

1673. Printed Pamphlet entitled "A relation of the engagement of His Majesty's Fleet with the enemies on the 11th of August 1673, as it has been represented by letters from the several squadrons." Published by Authority.

1673, July, &c. Miscellaneous Journals of Pilots and other Seamen on board various vessels of the Fleet on the Dutch Expedition, and Plan of the squadrons and of the English and Dutch Fleets.

MS. notes and papers, and accounts relative to the above Pamphlet on the Summer's Expedition.

"Sir Edward Spragg, Admiral of the Blew, was drowned, his boat being sunk under him by a shot from the enemy as he was going from the *St. George* to another ship.

The defeat of the Dutch was not so great owing to the French Fleet standing off, although signalled."

[1673 ?] Memoranda in Capt. Geo. Legge's handwriting of the services of his father Col. William Legge and of himself.

Col. William Legge was before the late war Master of the Armoury.

In the first Scotch expedition—Lieut.-General of the Artillery and Major to the Earl of Newport, then Master of the Horse (?)

In the second Scotch expedition—Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, Major to Prince Rupert's regiment of horse, and Colonel of the Firelocks; and commissioned by the army to bring the address of the army (which you will find more particularly in the trial of the late King).

In the Rebellion—was in all the battles with the King's own army under Prince Rupert from Edgehill to Naseby, or the last; governor of Chester; Lieut.-General of Prince Rupert's army, particularly at Newark and "Massemour" (Marston Moor ?); colonel of horse; sole commander of the Ordnance (my Lord Newport being withdrawn from the King);

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commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, and one county more, as may appear by the Commission; was groom of the bedchamber to the late King and taken prisoner with him when he was carried to the Isle of Wight, and then laid close prisoner in Arundel Castle.

After the war to the time of the King's coming in—kept nine years in several prisons, prisoner in eleven(*sic*) and condemned to die by the Parliament for serving the King—com^{r} of the sealed knot and com^{d} with my Lord Bath to Monck, the army, city, committee of safety, before and at the bringing in the King.

After the King came in—groom of the bedchamber, superintendent of the office of the Ordnance; lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance; treasurer of the Ordnance; lieut. of his majesty's forests Alice Holt and Woolmere in Hampshire.

I [Geo. Legge] have been—

In the King's first war with the Dutch and French—in the four days' engagement in the St. James's days (in 1666); captain of the *Pembroke* in 1667.

In the second war with the Dutch—in the Smyrna engagement and Solebay, 1672; Schonvelt, 4th of June, off the Texell the 11th of Aug. 1673; in this war commander of the *York*, *Fairfax*, and *Royal Katherine*; and in several small engagements in both wars.

At land—groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of York, master of his horse, governor of Portsmouth, lieut. of the Ordnance, master of the Ordnance, &c.

1673, 1674, &c.—Many original warrants of Charles II. to Capt. or Col. George Legge as Governor of Portsmouth.

1675, May 23. Jamaica.—Lord Vaughan to George Legge, Esq., Governor of Portsmouth. "Though I believe you have scarcely leisure or humour to consider or be concerned for things so remote, yet I was willing to let you see you have a friend in this world whom not air or climate can change from those professions I always made of respect and service to you . . . . . . Since I arrived here I have called an Assembly, the figure of your Parliament in England, and having in three weeks time re-enacted and made 45 laws I fairly parted with them, and now send a transcript of the Laws to Mr. Secretary Coventry for his Majesty's royal confirmation, and do not a little please myself that the Island is like to receive in my government their first fixed and established laws. I do not find but the climate, air, and people are agreeable enough to me, but the government not so glorious as was figured in England; however I am resolved to serve his Majesty and the Island in what manner soever I serve myself, and should not have doubted being fully pleased, if his Majesty's stores had not so unluckily miscarried through the folly and madness of Sir H. Morgan being shipwrecked on the shoals of Isla de Vaca (?). In the Downs I gave him orders in writing to keep me company and in no case to be separated from me but by distress of weather; however he, God knows by what fate, coveting to be here before me, wilfully lost me, but afterwards met with Sir R. Strickland who was following our course, being convoy for the Straits fleet, but after six hours sail as soon as he got sea room sailed directly for Isla, whereas we lay by expecting 5 or 6 days till divers of Sir Roger's fleet came up with us. I have sent the Commissioners of the Navy the master's (?) journal which confirms all this, besides the discourse Sir Harry made in London, and was wrote some gentlemen here, that he intended to come hither before me . . . .

I have made choice of your friend Sir John Griffith to solicite the Island's affairs in the quality of an agent . . . and send a petition from the Council and Assembly praying his royal highness to interpose with the African Company that we may be plentifully supplied with negroes" . . . .

1675, Oct. 15.—Lord Windsor to Col. George Legge. (Two letters.) Sends his proxy to his royal highness, with the assurance that not only his vote but his life shall always be at his master's disposal.

1675, March 11. Tangier.—The Earl of Inchiquin to Col. George Legge.
This place having suffered much through the insufficiency of our late chirurgeon, and meeting with one so well qualified as Mr. Grandee for that imployment I entertained him in it, and because the salary in the establishment is so small, being but 4 shillings per diem, I added as much of my own to it, rather than part with him, it being highly important that we have an able man here, which for so small a salary is not to be had; but our Commissioners, upon my request to them to double that pay, have answered me that if we have not a sufficient person here that will accept of that salary they will send us one. I do therefore make it my request to you to represent to his R. H. the necessity of having a good chirurgeon, and to prevail that the pay of 4 shillings may out of the town revenue be made 8 to Dr. Grandee.

1677, May 30 and June 19. From The Tower.—Philip Lord Wharton to Col. Geo. Legge.
Two letters, expressing his deep sense of the great grace and favour show him by his royal highness, and entreating the Duke's help in obtaining his release.

1677, June 25. Edlington, near Doncaster.—Sir Thomas Wharton to Col. Legge, Tuttle Street. On his brother's behalf.

1677 [June 30].—Philip Lord Wharton to Colonel Legge.
It highly imports him that his matter be brought on foot before the Earl of Salisbury, and if his petition be not such as gives satisfaction to his royal highness begs for a temporary liberty before the sitting of the Houses—enclosed are draft of petition and an extract from the Lords' Journal of 16 Feb. 1676–7 touching the offence of Lord Wharton

1677, July 1.—Ann Lady Wharton to Colonel Legge.
On behalf of her husband—in a postscript she hopes this hot weather will incline his highness to pity the prisoner.

1677, July 19, 22, 24.—Philip Lord Wharton to Colonel Legge. Other letters on his imprisonment, &c.
There are also three or four undated letters from him on the same subject; and one from Goodwin Wharton referring to his father.

1676, Dec. 19, 21, 23, 26; and 1676–7, Jan. 2.—Derby House.
S. Pepys to Col. George Legge, governor of Portsmouth. Five official letters on Navy and Ordnance matters. In a postscript to the last Pepys writes, after returning Legge "with interest" his kind wish of a Happy New Year—"The surpriseing death of my lady Duras gives a great many of your friends and mine much affliction and disorder; and truly 'tis a calamity much to bee lamented."

1677, Dec. 14. Flanchford.—Lord Windsor to Mr. George Legge, master of the horse to his Royal Highness. "There is a seat in Reigate church which was set up in the cross aisle for the Lord Monson, and

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stands between two seats of mine. The Duke is now owner of it, but 'tis of no use of his R. H. nor any of his tenants and would much accommode my family and Baron Thurland's. I desire you will speak to the Duke to give the use of it to the Baron and myself."

1677, &c.—Papers relating to the Post Office.

1678, July.—Copy of Orders of the Duke of Monmouth to Col. George Legge, or the Officer in Chief commanding his Majesty's forces in Newport (Nieuport, Flanders).

1678, July $\frac{13}{23}$. Newport.—Orders signed by Colonel George Legge for the better regulation and government of the English soldiers there under his command, against drunkenness, taking goods without paying for them, affronting the religious, going into churches or convents, going without the gates of the city, being out of quarters after the tattoo was beaten, and fighting duels. Death was the penalty in nearly all cases.

1678, July 22. Newport.—Proceedings at a Council of War. Colonel George Legge, President, Col. Sidney, Lieut.-Col. Halsey, Lieut.-Col. Sunderland, Lieut.-Col. Sackville, Major Windram, Major Carr, Major Hastings. Resolutions regarding the pay and allowances to various officers and men, stores, duties of the chirurgeon, &c. Attached are "Some observations upon the town and government of Newport."

1678, July 22. Newport.—Col. Legge's warrant to Mr. John Cory, appointed judge advocate to the court, to summon a court martial, Lieut.-Col. Sunderland, President, for the trial of such soldiers as are in confinement.

1678, July 23. Newport.—Proceedings at a Council of War. Lieut.-Col. Sunderland, President, Major Windram, Major Carr, Major Hastings, Capt. Howsden, Capt. Lee, Capt. FitzJames, Capt. Askin, Capt. Norshrott, Capt. Scroope, Capt. Brewer, Capt. Shelly, Capt. Howard——. James Ponte, a sergeant under Colonel Legge, convicted of speaking mutinous words, was condemned to sit one hour upon a wooden horse with two muskets tied to each leg, afterwards to be sent back to prison until a fit opportunity happen to transport him beyond the seas. Two privates in the same regiment were sentenced to be shot for like offences, and another in Sir John Fenwick's regiment to ride the wooden horse three several days, one hour in each day.

1678, $\frac{\text{July 24.}}{\text{Aug. 3.}}$ Newport.—An account of all the quarters assigned to the regiment of Col. George Legge, showing the streets where, and the persons with whom, each officer lodged.

1678. Paper headed "An account of the civil inhabitants of the City of Tanger, viz^{t}, such as have no relation to, and are independant of the garrison. In the yeare 1678."

" Free.—The nomber of men, English and Forrayners inhabitants	- - - -	257
Free.—The nomber of women	- - -	104
Free.—{ The nomber of male children	- -	86
The nomber of female children	- -	83
The nomber of male servants	- -	40
The nomber of female servants	- -	30
The totall of the people of Tanger	- -	600

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1678. "An Abstract of a Survey and State of Tanger in the year 1678."

This gives the annual value of the houses in the city in the year 1668 as 17,701, Pss. 8., while the rack rent at the time of the survey only amounted to 5,418 Pss. 8 (pieces of eight).

It then gives the number of buildings, their situation and quality, either as inheritances, leases, quarters, King's houses, stores, churches, and into how many hands the whole is divided. It next sets forth who granted the leases, and a description of the leases; declares how many, and what people inhabit the houses; enumerates the people of the Mole, in the city, upon the Mole, and at Whitby; gives the composition of the trained bands and the army, stating that in the city and army there are 2,225 persons; states the amount of land without the walls and its uses, and mentions the names of the fifteen forts without the walls.

N.D. Paper headed "An Establishment for Tangier," and endorsed "The last intended establishment."

		£	s.	d.
	"The Governor - - - - -	1,500	0	0
	The Minister att 10*s.* per diem - - -	182	10	0
	The Physitian att 15*s.* per diem - - -	273	15	0
	The Towne Major att 10*s.* per diem without any manner of perquisites or other advantages -	182	10	0
	Judge Advocate att 8*s.* per diem - - -	146	0	0
	Chyrurgion att 4*s.* - - - -	73	0	0
	Chyrurgion's Mate att 2*s.* 6*d.* - - -	45	12	0
	Quarter Master, Provost Marshall and Servants att 5*s.* - - - - - -	91	5	0
	Commissarys of the Musters att 6*s.* - -	109	10	0
	Storekeeper for the Garrison att 3*s.* 4*d.* - -	60	16	8
These to depend on the Master of the Ordnance.	Engineer att 6*s.* per diem -	109	10	0
	Storekeeper of the ammunition and stores for himself and assistants att 6*s.* 8*d.* -	121	13	4
	A Master Carpenter - -	54	0	0
	A Fire master att 5*s.* - -	91	5	0
	A Master Gunner att 3*s.* -	54	15	0
	A Gunnsmith att 2*s.* 6*d.* -	45	12	0
	16 Gunners at 1*s.* per diem each, besides victualls -	292	0	0
	Two Regiments of Foot each Regiment consisting of 16 companyes, and each company consisting of a Captain att 8*s.* a day, a Lieutenant att 4*s.*, an Ensigne att 3*s.*, two Serjeants att 1*s.* each besides victualls, three Corporalls and one Drummer at 6*d.* each besides victualls, and 50 private ffootmen att 3*d.* each besides victualls, which for each company amounts to 574*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and for the said 32 companies to - -	18,396	0	0
	For the Fielde and Staffe Officers of the said two Regiments, viz^{t}, twoe Colonells att 12*s.* a day each, two Lieut.-Colonells at 7*s.* a day each, and two Majors att 5*s.* a day each, makeing for each Regiment 438*l.* per annum, and for both -	876	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Fower Troopes of horse each to consist of a Captain att 14*s.* a day, a Lieutenant att 10*s.*, a Cornett att 9*s.*, a Quarter Master att 6*s.*, two Corporalls att 3*s.* each, one Trumpetter att 2*s.* 6*d.* besides victualls, a Farryer at 2*s.* besides victualls, and 25 private horsemen at 2*s.* each besides victualls, makeing in all for each Troope 1,809*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and for the said fower Troopes - - -	7,239	3	4
For the Hospitall besides the value of the soldier's victualls when sick, added to the hospitall towards maintenance - - - -	700	0	0
For Coles and Candles - - - -	500	0	0
For Boatemen, Boates, Intelligence, Messages, Presents, and other Contingencies att Tangier -	400	0	0
Totall thus farr being 31,544*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, by paying 4*s.* 9*d.* with every 4*s.* 6*d.* will be defrayed by Twenty nine, &c. - - - -	29,884	12	2$\frac{10}{19}$
To the Victuallers for victualling 1,916 men att 2*s.* 6*d.* per weeke each, viz^{t}, 1,600 Foot soldiers, 64 Sergeants, 96 Corporalls, 32 Drummers, 100 Troopers, 4 Trumpetters, 4 Farryers, and 16 Gunners - - - - -	12,454	0	0
Totall - - -	42,338	12	2$\frac{10}{19}$

Memorandum that the 3*d.* a day in money, made payable by this, our establishment to each ffoot soldier of our garrison att Tangier, shall be from tyme to tyme paid to the Colonells of each Regiment, out of which they are to furnish the said soldiers with cloathes, shirts, shooes, stockens, and other necessarys, the same to bee allwaies bought in Ireland and noe where else, and that att as easy rates as may bee, and to pay the remainder (if any), in money to the said soldiers.

Memorandum soe that 8*d.* a day out of the 2*s.* a day made payable by this our establishment to each trooper of our garrison of Tangier shall bee from tyme to tyme paid to such Surveyor as wee shall appoint, to bee by him layd out for provideing such sorts and quantitys of horse meat as are now allowed to each horseman there, and the remaineing 16*d.* a day shall be from tyme to tyme paid to the respective Captains of Horse, out of which they are to furnish the said troopers with cloathes, bootes, belts, and other necessaryes, the same to bee allwaies bought in Ireland and noe where else, and that att as easy rates as may bee, and to pay the remainder (if any), in money to the said troopers. And the Lord Lieutenant or other Cheife Governor of Ireland to take care to appoint some fitt persons to supervise the buying of the said cloathes and necessaryes for the soldiers soe as the same may be effectually furnisht good in kind, and att the cheapest rates."

167$\frac{8}{9}$, Feb. 15, Whitehall.—Henry Coventry to George Legge, Esq., governor of Portsmouth.

Dear Governor, I have (received?) yours and the enclosed copy to Mr. "Peepes." I went immediately to his Majesty and possessed him as well as I could with your reasons for the electing Sir John Kempthorne, and if I wanted any thing I doubt not but the D. will perfect it. As for your letter to Mr. "Peepes" I can only say this in short, it was too witty for a governor, and too plain dealing for a courtier. I shewed Sir Thomas Morgan's letter likewise to his Majesty, but I do not find much credit given to the reports. Come back a triumphant member and (against?) Parliament, we shall all pay you great respects.

1678–9, Feb. 26.—Extract from Journal of Sir Roger Strickland's proceedings, describing his meeting with seven Turkish ships which were fighting with two Genoese men-of-war. At back is a list of his Majesty's ships in the Straits, eight in all, with nine convoys.

Letters of James, Duke of York to Colonel George Legge.

"Brussels, March 28, 1679.

I receved yours by Graham the night before I came from the Hage, and had not then tyme to write to you, yesterday morning I arrived here, and as I was at diner had yours by Carleton, who rid hard to come hether so sone, which did informe me of what I must confesse I did not expect, for tho I did beleve the thinge would have been done, yett I did not thinke that way, and I beleve he little thought or expected to have a command of that kind when he advised my being sent away; and this I hope will convince people that there was no concert bettwene us, I am sure those that thought it, or sayd it, at any tyme, were either very foolish, or malitious to me, to thinke I could have any concert with those who so ever they were that advised, and that without my knowledg, or consent, my being sent out of England. I long to heare by whose means this resolution has been taken, and what effect it will have, I shall be glad if Powel be speaker for I hope he will be my freind, and will further my returne, which you will easily beleve I long for very much, tho I was very kindly used in Holland, and am very civily here, and I hope when so ever it is thought on that my freinds will be as carfull is they can that I may be as free there as I have been, but of this I shall say no more till I here how thing go where you are, upon the alteration you tell me is like to be, which is all I have to say to you now, but that I would have you write to me without ceremony. J."

1679, April 4, Brussels.—I see so little liklyhood of things going well in England, or of my being sent for back, that I would have you thinke of getting ready some of my horses and coaches, to send over to me, if you thinke I am like to stay any tyme on this side of the water, but not to send them away, till you heare from me againe, it being very troublsome to be here without either, I would say more but have not tyme.

April 14, Brussels.—Yours by Lewen I receved not till Wensday and wonder how you came to thinke me at the Hage, for I had not sayd I would go thither except my Daughter had been brought to bed, and of that there was no liklyhood, but now I am a going thither upon another account, which is to see hir that has gott a tertian ague, and to endeavor to undeceve those who perswade hir she is yett with Child. I intend to stay but a little there, at least I hope so, for at this time of yeare such distempers usualy last but little, for I am very ciuily used here, and the D. de Villahermosa was with me last night, and seems to be a very good kind of man. I do not find by your last that any thing had been moved concerning me, at least but a little in passing, I wish my freinds would consider well, whether delaying my affaire can be of any advantage to me; I feare not for the longer people are used to be with out me the harder it will in my mynd to come back, and tho I do not doubt of the continuance of his Majestie's kindnesse to me yett you know there are those about him who would be glad to keepe me from coming back to him, but of this you that are in the place are better judges then I am, when to move any thing concerning me, and therefore I must leave it to your discretion. In the mean tyme it is very uneasy for me to be without coach and horses here, therfore I would have you send ouer by Ostend, Dixey and Hooper with their two setts of horses, and the hunting coaches, as also two pads and fower of the somer hunters, whereof Windsor and Griffen to be two, and this as sone as conveniantly you can, for I would willingly find them here by that tyme I come back from the Hage, I thinke you had best have them embarke at Dover to be as little as they can upon the sea. Send one of the Querrys to and send one of my towne coaches and harnesse, but no horses, and that straight to Antwerp, as for your letters direct them to the Hage. I have not tyme to say more."

[1679,] April 25, Hague.—" I receved yours by Morly some days since, and shall not send him back to you till I come from Amsterdam whether I am a going to morrow, and by him shall write my mind about the affairs of my stables. I long to heare what will be the fate of the Lords, and I wonder any of them would employ such a man as Reading, to such a as (*sic*) Bedlow, for on can never expect good from such kind of men. I do not thinke yett of going to Breda, but intend to returne back to Bruxeelles, the begining of next weeke, and I cannot immagin why it should be thought Catholik would not flock as much to me at Breda, as at Bruxeelles, for God be thanked in this country no body is asked what religion he is of, and I see by some letters, it has been reported, that there was great resort of Catholiks to me there, which is a very untrue story, for there has hardly any come there, but if they should, what harm were there in it, for if men be driven from their owne country they must go some where and all cannot go into France, but where they find most conveniancy for them selvs, and I believe there were never fewer at Bruxeelles then now, so that they that have raised that report no doubt intended it very malitiously to me ; and I cannot imagin why people should thinke it better for me to be in a Protestant country then in a Catholike, when they know it will not alter my mind, and besids if they would but consider they might know it is not conveniant for me to be in this country, and Bruxcelles is nearer England, and a place where there can be no ombrage taken by reasonable men, for I cannot be more a Catholike than I am. I could say more on this subject but have not tyme. I am very glad to heare Mr Powel is like to be advanced, and truly I beleve he will be firme to me for I look on him as a man of honnor, tell Captain Russell he need not yett come but may stay so long as he thinks he may do me any service there.

Neither the Dutchesse nor my self have receved those letters you mentioned from his Majesty, nor have I had one letter from him since Sir John Werden brought me one."

[1679,] May 2, Hague.—" I receved yesterday yours by Windham and do acquiesse in my freinds opinion in not having any thing mentiond concerning me till the Lords tryal be over, tho it be very uneasy not to know on's fate, for you on the place can juge much better then than any that are at a distance, and as to the Prince of Orange he will be ready to make a turne in to England when his businesse here will give him leave but when that will be is uncertaine, for the towne of Amsterdam givs him much trouble, but now there is hops that that may be accomodated, for M. Valkenire the Burgemaister was with me when I was there, and professt to be ready to come to a good understanding with the Prince, and wos very civile to me, and sayd he would come and speake with the Prince in a few days, but we here do not know what to make of the Earl of

Danby's coming in, and feare it my yett put things more in disorder, but a few days will explaine that riddel to us. I write constantly to his Majesty, but had none by Windham, will (*sic*) was a great mortification to me. You are very much in the right concerning Aston and I have written accordingly to Lord Peterborow. I intend to set out to morrow for Bruxcelles, and take Breda in my way to let the Dutchesse see it, I find by yours that people are very much mistaken in their guesses about my not staying at Breda, I assure you no Catholike that came from France, or any other of that perswation have meddled with it any way to give me any advice in it one way or other, and are discreter than those that write such lys from this side of the water, and that by their politiks do me as much harme as my greatest enemys, and do not consider all things as they should, and juge without knowing or considering all the reason of a thinge. I have writen already to you upon this subject, and therefore shall say no more, but that I am sure if my freinds knew and considerd all things they would see I do nothing but what is fitt to be done. As for what you would know, whether I do expect to be recaled from the King alone, or from him by the Parliament, I thinke it would be properest from him, for it was he only by whose command I came away. Tis true if they thinke it was an ill advise given him, why there is no harme in their taking notice of it, so as it be done with that respect as becoms them to him, you may easily beleuve I should very gladly be at home, but would not willingly have an attempt made in Parliament that should faile. I have been so offten interrupted that I hardly know what I say and have not tyme to say more at present not to lett this bearer lose his passage in the pacquet boat."

[1679,] May 8, Brussels.—At my arrival at this place on Friday last, I meett with the newse of the disolution of the old, and the chusing of a new councelle, which you may easily beleve was a great surprise to every body here, and not only to us English but even to the Spaniards who are as much astonished at it as we are, and tho I was prepared to heare of Lord Shaftsbury's coming to court and being in favor againe yett I did not expect so total a change as I see there is, and could not beleve so many loyall and worthy men should so absolutly be layd a side. I had not yours till the day after I came, this bearer not being able to gett horces to come so fast as the post. As to what you are advised concerning Lord Shaftsbury, I conffesse I cannot bring my self to it to write, as was proposed, but if you speake to Lord Townsend as from your self to sound Lord Shaftsbury, and to represent to him that he beleves it may be in his power to be well againe with the Duke, by doing any thing to oblige him, for now that he Lord Shaftesbury being well with the King, the Duke will easily be brought to live well with him, his chief exception to him being upon the King's account. He may remember that the now Earl of Danby, when Tresurer of the Navy was as ill with me as any one could be having been brought into that office whether I would or no, that so sone as I saw and beleved he served his Majesty well, I was freinds with him, and a good freind to him to, some thing of this kind may be sayd, but not as from me, either by Lord Townsend, or rather by George Pitts, whom I look on as the stedyer man, and that is more my freend, but you that are upon the place can judge better then I, which of the two are properest to be made use on, or anybody els that may be fitt for it, you may employ in it, if you thinke it fitt, and that you thinke it may do some good, or at least do no harme ; and I assure you I can very willingly forgive, and not only that, but live well with any that have been my greatest enemys, if they behave them selvs as they ought to his Majesty, and will live well with me, but for my begining to write to any of them before they have done some thing to shew me they have a mind to oblige me I can never

bring myself to do it, nor to dissemble so much as to lett them or any others, have any hope I will ever be brought to conforme to the Church of England, as now establishd, or alter my mind in point of religion from what it is now. Pray keep the Atturney and Sir F. Winnington in their good intentions for me, and lett them know how kindly I take their endeavers for me, and thanke Lord Prive Seale from me for what he did about the Duke of Monmouth's pattent, and if he should chance to be put out, and Lord Roberts put in thanke him still, and tell the new one I hope he will continue as carfull as both he him self and Lord Anglesey had been upon such an occation, for you must know Lord Roberts did do the same thing when the first pattent was past for the Duke of Monmouth. I am very sorry to heare you are like to run any danger as to your Government, but I hope his Majestie will not be wroght upon to do so hard a thing to you, and that yours and your father's services will have so much waight, as to hinder yours and my enemys from bringing it to passe. When I wrot last to you from the Hage by Morley, I was newly come from diner from M. Odyks, and in such a hurry as I hardly knew what I sayd, so that I do not know whether I explaind my self well and I do not know what alteration this great change may make in my affairs, and whether it will delay or bring on my businesse you on the place can only know and judge when and which way to begin it; in my mind it has happned well for me that these changes were made before my name has been on the stage, and me thinks some of these new men that are now preferd may apeare more for me then they durst do before. I long to have the next letters, to see how these new Councelers will steer their course that one may judge whither they are bound, we know from whence they are come."

[1679,] May 16, Brussells.—"I have just receved yours without a date, with his Majestie and Lord Chancellor's speeches, and long to heare what you will do in your house upon them. I shall not say my thoughts upon them, only I see but little hops of my returne and therefore would have you send over to me as sone as conveniently you can, my owne sett of horses I meane Welshes, and the Dutchesses owne body sett also, with my towne coach for the Dutchesse towne coach that need not be sent, and send me another pad, as also Cob, Cullen, Oxford, Washburne and Tufton, and lett them bring some of Hulks Spanial to shoot with all. I was this day abroad for the first tyme on horseback; I never saw my horses in so good case as they are. I have not tyme to say more, it being very late."

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] May 19, Brussells.—"I receeved yours by Churchill on Tuesday night last, but the English letters which should have been here yesterday are not yett come, and till I have them I shall not answer your last letter, and only tell you I do intend to go to Breda, as sone as conveniently I can, since my freinds advise me to it, tho I thinke it signifys little, however, lett the horses I sent for land at Ostend, that they may be as little as may be att sea, by my next I shall be able to say when I shall go to Breda till when direct your letters hither."

[1679,] May 28, Brussells.—"I receved yesterday at two in the after none, yours of the 14th by Charleton, who lost no tyme in coming hether. I could not dispatch him soner then this night having so much to write. I send in myne to Mr. Hyde the two letters my freinds desired with very little alteration, and that but in one of them, and besids that, have writen a letter to his Majesty where I speake very freely to him of all his affairs, and of the Duke of Monmouth, and I send you here enclosed the heads of some of them that you may speake with his Majesty upon them

and enlarge them, for now or never is the tyme to save the monarky. I thinke it yett in his Majesty power, but if he parts with any thing more he is gone. Be sure to make my complyments to the two Coventrys and all those that spoke for me, in your house; when you have spoken to his Majesty upon the heads, lett me know as sone as you can what he says to them. I thanke you for the pains you take in my businesse, and when in my power you shall see how sensible I am of it.

[Enclosure with the above.]

Heads you are to discourse with his Majesty upon, and to enlarge upon them so as to lett him see they are resonable.

That his Majesty aught not aprehend but that he is strong enough to deele with and punish his enemys if he will but be resolut, and stick to himself and countenance his friends. The fleett is yett his, urge the concequence and advantage of that, the gards and garrisons are also his, except Hull, which might easily be made so. Scotland and Ireland yett his if he continu Lauderdail and Ormond in them, them two kingdoms will make men of estats consider well before they engage against the King. The Prince of Orange has given me all the assurences of his serving his Majesty, what coms from him can give no jealousy as to the Religeon, he knows and is sensible he must sinke and swimme with the King, all these circumstances considered, the hazard will not be so great as some knaves and faint harted men would make him beleve. If he will bestur him self now they are not yett quite prepared, want a head, he must have a care the Duke of Monmouth does not head them, for he is the only dangerous man that can do it, if he does not, no man of quality will dare, therefore, as much as may be to put it out of his power to do harme to shew discountenance to Armstrong and young Garrat, it being of great concerne to me to represent in what a miserable condition his Majesty would be in should he submitt, to make one step more would ruine him without redemption, as letting them put in men into the Fleet, Gards or Garrisons, Irland or Scotland; that they that would go so far would never thinke themselves safe so long as he were alive, remember Edward 2, Richard 2, and the King my father.

I have sayd all this in my letter to his Majesty, but you must remind him of it and enlarge upon it.

[1679,] May 31 Brussells.—Tho it is not very necessary for me to say much to you by this bearer, who can give you an account of what passes here, yett I would not lett him go without a letter from me, to tell you againe how satisfyd I am of the pains you take in my concerns. I have charged this bearer Graham to consult with you how proper it is for him to say anything to his Majesty to the same purpose I directed you in my letter by Carleton, to speake to him of, you will have seen how he receved it, and so can judge whether it be proper to have it repeated or no, I long to heare what past on Monday, what els I have to say I refer to this bearer.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] June 7, Brussells.—I receved last night after the post was gone yours by James Walsingham, you see he made good hast tho he had not the language, this gos by Captain Crow of the *Kitchen* yacht, and so shall write my mind a little freely to you and tell you, that I am very glad to find his Majesty will stick to him self and part with no more. Pray keepe him up to that still, for tho I see his kindnesse to the Duke of Monmouth is so great as may yett do him harme as well as myself, yett that may be easily prevented so the maine go well. I see his Majesty has been very

much misinformed as to some things concerning the Duke of Monmouth for Lord Chanceler Hyde never went about to put any jealousys into my head of my nephew. What he did about the patent was only what any man that understood the Law was obliged to, and I do not remember he ever opend his mouth to me of it, and as you very well sayd I did not live with the Duke of Monmouth after that for many years as if I had had any unkindnesse for him, and till he spake to me himself at Windsor some fiue or six years age, of his having a mind to be Generall, I never took any thing ill of him, nor grew jealous of him, but after what I had sayd to him upon that subject, of my reasons against it, and that I told him then freely he was not to expect my freindship if ever he pretended to it or had it. One cannot wonder if I was against any thing that did encresse his power in military affairs as his being Colonel of the foott Gards would have done, especially when I saw he used all the little arts and artifices, by degrees to compasse his point of being generall, and I am sure if he had had but the least consideration or freindship for me, which I might have very well expected from him, he would never have thought more of being generall, but after all that he has done against me, if he will serve his Majesty as he aught, and that his Majesty lay his command upon me, I am ready to live civily with him, tho I can never trust him; for I thanke God I have so much of a Christien, and that obedience for his Majesty as I can freely forgive him and live civily with him. As for Armstrong I hope his Majesty will shew his displeasur to him as he sayd he would, it will be very necessary it should be done, to shew his dislike to what has been done against me. I shall be very impacient to heare what past yesterday, and shall say no more to you now because this will not go so fast as the post.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] June 11, Brussells.—On Thursday I receved yours by Carleton, and last night that by Fautry. I had by the last a very kind letter from his Majesty but no command yett to returne, he says he will advi[se with my] best freinds about it, and then lett [me hear] from him. I write by this bearer a long le[tter to] his Majesty, I presse him to go on vigorously as he has begun, and to shew he will do so, to send for me home. I give him my reasons for that, to which though I have not tyme to tell you are obvious enough, but conclude with an intire resignation to his will, as to my returning, or staying on this side of the water, and desire that I may have his positive commands in either case. I am cleerly of your mind that the longer he is of sending for me will be both worse for him as well as myself [ ] those who are my freinds aught to presse him to do it and aught to represent me to some of these men that are newly come into play as one who has no animosity against those employed by his Majesty, and that serve him, as Lord Halifax and others, that you think proper to speake to, you shall heare from me againe by Walsingham who I shall dispatch by the end of the weeke, my letter to his Majesty was so long as it has taken up almost all my tyme and this bearer must stay no longer for feare of missing the paquet at Calais.

I had not time to write this over againe.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] June 27, Brussells.—I receved yesterday yours by James Graham and intend to dispatch him back to his Majesty by Thursday night, so that now I shall say nothing to you, but that I would have you if possible, be at London when he arrivs there, that he may advise with you about my concerns.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] July 22, Brussells.—Carleton made great haste hether but what he brought not requiring a speedy answer I have keept him here till now. I am sorry to find that all that I wrot or that you and the rest of my freinds could say to his Majesty did not worke on him, but I do not wonder at it since I see he is resolved to stick to the measurs he has taken with his new Prive Councelle, who have already begun and will absolutly make him a Duke of Venice, and it is plaine they have great influence on him since he lays so much waight, or thinks others may, on what such a villan as Dugdal may say, or the ly which some marchants have made of Sir H. Tichburne, who I am shure could never say such a thing as that, but tis no wonder he fears to stick to me when he will not stick to him self, and letts all go as it will, so he may have a little as present quiat which will not last long. I am very glad you spake to him you did about Lords Halifax, Essex, and Sunderland, I have long looked on the two first as men that did not love a monarky as it was in England. I once told the first I looked on him as one of the dangerust men I knew which was all the harsh words I remember I ever sayd to him; for the second I do not thinke I ever sayd any harsh thing to him, I can remember when upon seuerall occations I stood his freind; and for the last he knows I was always kind to him. There is one thinge troubles me very much and puts od thoughts into my head, it is that all this while his Majesty has never sayd a word nor gone about to make a good understanding bettwene me and the Duke of Monmouth, for tho it is a thing I shall never seek, yett methinks it is what his Majesty might presse, thinke of this and I am sure you may draw concequences from it, which I shall not mention to you, but are obvious enough to any one that consideres, and now upon the whole matter, tho one must never dispaire, especially in a country so given to change, yett I look on my condition as very bad, and do not flatter myself with the hops of being sent for in hast, and so am arming my self with as much pacience as I can, and shall, as I have done for these many years, prepare myself for the worst that can happen to me; and pray once for all never say any thing to me againe of turning Protestant, do not expect it, or flatter your self that I shall ever be it, I never shall, and if occation were I hope God would give me his grace to suffer death for the true Catholike religion, as well as Banishment. What I have done was not hastily, but upon mature consideration, and forseing all and more then has yett happened to me, and did others enquire into the religion as I have done without prejudice prepossession or partial affection they would be of the same mind in point of religion as I am. Lord Peterborow is not yett come, when he dos I shall heare what he will say to me from Lord Danby, but sure Sir H. Goodrick either mistook Lord Danby very much or that Lord did very much misinforme him, for I never thanked him for his being instrumental in my coming away, tis true I did thanke him, but it was for his getting his Majesty to make that declaration he did in Councell concerning the Duke of Monmouth, the very day I came away, but for the other I did not. As for the accounts of the stables they shall be sent you. I thinke now I have answerd the most material points of your letter.

[1679,] July 25.—Tho I wrot the former part of this letter according to the date on't, I would not seale it up till this day to see what the English letters would bring. Bagott came last night, but neither by him or by the post had I any letters from you. I was very glad at the newse he brought of the disolution of the Parliament, which tho I do not see I can hope to be speedily sent for, yett it must have a good effect as to his Majesty's affairs and in tyme may be to me. It is strange his Majesty has not writen to me, neither in answer to what I wrot by Graham, nor now

upon the breaking of the Parliament. I am not used like a brother nor a friend; presse to have some marke of displeasure shewd to Armstrong; if that be not done I know what I am to expect. I am so tyred with writing I can say no more.

[1679,] Aug. 11, Brussells.—I received yours by Noll. Nicholas on Wensday morning, by which you see he made great hast. His Majesty's letter to me was truly very kind, and I make no doubt he will continu so, he knows my stedynesse to him, which is not to be shaken, and which I do not doubt but at last will gett the better of my enemys. I am not to expect to be sent for till after the meetting of the Parliament and tryal of the Lords, and till then I shall not presse for it any more, and to help me to beare my banishment with somewhat more pacience, I have desird his Majesty to lett both my Daughters come over hither to me, which I hope will not be refusd me since I intend they should be back at London before the meetting of the Parliament. By the next you shall heare more from me for I have not tyme now.

(Addressed) For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Aug. 29, Brussells.—I receved yesterday as I came from hunting yours by Churchill, who you see had a very quick passage. I have now but little tyme to say any thing to you, but that I am very glad to heare his Majesty is so firme to you. I have bid Werden write to Sir A. Apsley to furnish Hilliard with mony to bring over my fox hounds, lett Hilliard know he should come as sone as he can; lett him embarke at Dover, and land at Newport, and let the horses he and the huntsmen use to have come along with them. I now begin to have good sport a stag hunting, and the country looks as if the fox hunting would be very good.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Octo. 8, 12 at night, Brussells.—I had a quick tho a boisterous passage at sea, and good weather at land, for I arrived at Ostend before none on Fryday, and came hither yesterday evening. I shall be in great impacienc till the turne of this bearer and hope there will be no alteration in my concerns, and that what was promist will be made good, it is so late and I so sleepy that I can say no more to you now. I intend to be at the Hage about the end of this weeke.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Nov. 13, Durham.—I receved yours of the 7 at Norton just as I was a going to take coach for Richmond, and arrived here last night, and was obliged to stay here this day to lett my bagage come up, the wagons not having been able to come through yesterday. I intended to have gone to Newcastel tomorrow, but by reason of a great cold the Dutchesse has gott, and that Newcastel is a better place to stay in on Sunday then Morpeth, and then I shall be able to see Tinmouth which other wise I should not have been able to have done, and this will not hinder me from being at Edinburge on Saturday the 22; there has falen a good deel of snow yesterday in the evening, and it was as hard a frost last night as ever I knew and continus still very cold, and if theis northerly winds continu I feare I may be at Edenburge before my goods that come by sea. This gos by the post so that I shall say no more.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Nov. 28, Edinburgh.—I receved but this day yours of the 19 by Mr. Leyburne, and have not had tyme to write to you till now since my coming hither, for what with the great store of company is here, and some long letters I have been obliged to write, I have not had any

leasur to my self, and truly I have had as hansomé a reception here as I could desire, and have great reason to be satisfyd with it, and realy am so, I see by yours that this Villan Willoughby dos a great deele of harme, and am of your mind that the more it is examined and enquird into the better for me. I find some here thinke that the rebellious crue in the west of this country are a preparing for another rebellion, for there is laytly come out of Holland hither one Cameron, a minister, who they say is yett a higher flyer then Welsh, he holds feild conventicles, and promises armes and officers from Holland; there will be endeavers to take him, but I believe it will be hard to do it. You will I beleve have heard of a dificulty was made by some here about my sitting in councell, I had not tyme to write to you of it till now, and hope before this can come to you that his Majesty will have settled it as I desier, and I beleve that those that made that dificulty, are sorry to have done it, which is all I have now to say to you.

[Addressed] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Nov. 29.—I did not write to you by the last post to lett you know I had receved yours of the 19, resolving to stay till this day that I might heare what had been done by the grand jury in the Citty, as to Lord Shaftsbury, and I find it was not without reason that he gave order to have his house gott ready for him, since they found Ignoramus, which was to be expected from such a jury, and as they did their parts to save their freind, so I hope in God, his Majesty and those he trusts will be as diligent to save the monarky and them selves, and will make use of this oportunity to do it, beleve me, he has it in his hands. I have writen my mind freely to Lord Hyde upon this subject, to whose letter I refer me, having not tyme to say what might be sayd to you upon this subject. Presse vigorus councells and lett people consider, never was a fairer oportunity for the monarky to lay hold on to save, and recover its self; sure now my friends aught to presse for my returne, speake with them about it. As for what you say concerning Newcastel, I thinke it would be very well, if that towne, or some place neare it, that would command the river, might be fortifyd, but of this more another tyme.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Dec. 4, Edinburgh.—I receved last night yours by Turner and this morning another from you by Calvert, and was very much surprised to find by them the Duke of Monmouth coming to London without his Majesty leave and his refusing to obay his comands, I shall say no more to you now by the post but shall send Calvart back within a day or two, and then shall say more to you, tell Lord Feversham I shall then write to him.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] Dec. 4, Edinburgh.—I have now severall of yours to answer of the 23 and 27 which I thought to have done by the last post, but the councell satt so long as I had not tyme. I am glad, by the first to heare his Majesty calls some people by their right nams, and hope he will do as well as speake, with such kind of cattel that have betrayd him as well as mee. I have had a letter without a name, advising me (as you adverticed me I should) to write to Lord Feversham and to make mention of the person you named to me, but I do not desire to begin, after the usage I have had, it being their part to do it, and tho I have writen to him, have taken no notice of any such thing. I am glad to see some others are making way to come of, it is a good signe, and I shall refuse none. I find by yours of the 27 that you had had myne by Crafts, and hope that such answers as his Majesty has from the Commons, and the

propositions have been made by Lord of Essex and others, will awaken his Majesty and make him take such measurs as becoms him, and that speedily, for otherwise it will be to late, and lett people have a care of seeming expedients, and cuting of a feather, for neither of them are good, especially at this tyme of day. I long very much to heare what will become of Lord Stafford, and after his tryal is over I hope no tyme will be lost and that his Majesty will take those resolut measurs as may save him self and the monarky, which will both be in great danger if he lett them sitt any tyme longer, I like very well the proposal of an act of general pardon, and shall do my part towards the advancing of it when it shall be a proper tyme.

[1679,] Dec. 6.—I receved on Sonday yours of the 29 of the last month, and by it was very glad to find as you will easily beleve, that I am like to be sent for so sone, and truly in point of reason I cannot see why it should not be, being confident nothing could encourage the Loyal party more and perswade them, and all the world, that his Majesty is in earnest, then the sending for me, and Iam sure that nothing can be more the real interest of the Ministry and the Duchess of Portsmouth, then to have me with him. I see both by other letters as well as by yours that the Duke of Monmouth continus doing things every day as occation offers its self to exasperat his Majesty against him, sure it must be very great indiscretion in him or undervaluing to the last degree the government to behave him self as he dos, and if the Duke of Grafton be made Master of the horse the world will be satisfyd his Majesty is still displeased with him, which is but necessary, because people began to thinke he was a coming into favor againe. I am as sensible as you can desire how much you have sufferd in your privat fortune, by keeping Portsmouth for these last years as you have done, and Churchill has told me how uneasi it has made you in your affairs, and therefore if I be not sent for presently I shall be content you part with it to Lord Noel, he being so very honest a man, and so well principled. After I had writen thus far I receved the letters of the 1st, and by them see the Duchess of Portsmouth and Lord Hyde and Mr. Seymour had prest againe very earnestly for my being sent for, and give me hops that by this it may be positively resolved, so that till I heare againe I shall say no more. I heare tis the Duke of Richmond is Master of the horse and Duke of Grafton Colonel of the gards. I see my being to be sent for is talked on publicly at London, for severall people by there (?) last letters have had it written to them.

[1679,] Edinburgh. Dec. 8.—I receved Saterday yours by the groome, and am very glad to find by it his Majesty sticks firme to his resolutions, and am of your mind that, nothing but that can secure him, and am cleerly of our freindsopinion concerning the Citty. I see the Duke of Monmouth persists in his disobedience, and cannot help having a fancy in my head upon it, which is that he has gott it into his head to drive things if he can to a republike hoping then to make his self their generall and Statholder as the Prince of Orange is in Holland, for I caunot thinke he could have behaved himself so insolently to his Majesty as he has done had he not had some such thoughts in his head. Things here continue quiat and that these feild conventiclers may not yett againe be troublesome Lieutenant General Daliel is sent dow ne in to the west to Glasco with some of the troups to keep all thing there quiat. I have said what was proper to Mr. Prince, and sure what the Duke of Monmouth has done and what others of that gang are adoing will confirme his Majesty in his resolutions, for should they be alterd now all were gone, and I hope if necessary this will be offten repeated to him, which is all I shall say at this tyme

When you send expresses at any tyme, except the businesse required a very trust messenger, I thinke the best, cheepest and quickest way is by a flying packett as they call it here which coms a day soner then any on man can come.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679,] December 11.—It is but a dismal prospect of affairs you give me by yours of the 4, which I receved on Thursday night, but to late to answer it then, it is what I may expect, and am prepared to receve it with that resignation which becoms a Christian, there is one part of it which would be more greves to me then all the rest, which is the command some would have his Majesty lay on me, that being the only thing I cannot obey, and I feare it is what my enemys will presse the most. I know they have all along represented to him what prejudice my being of the perswation I am, has done his affairs, and by that means hope to cover their owne faults, and because some of his minesters have downe right betrayd him, and others have taken wrong measurs, must all be layd at my doore, this is hard, and yett harder that therfor I must do a thing against concience, or els be reproched with obstinatly ruining my King, country, and family. I could, if I would, look back a good way, and shew the true ground of all our misfortunes, but that would be to long for a letter, I shall only desire you to remember the condition things were in, but in the begining of last sommer, and whether if affairs had been well managed then, and but those resolutions followed, which they know were taken when I came first from Scotland, if his Majesty had not been in all liklihood still in a good and thriving condition, and I still amongst you, and you know I could not hinder some steps which have been made, nor could I ever suspect both his Majesty and my self could have been betrayd as we have, and now because others have brough[t] things to the passe they are, I must be prest to sacrifyse my concience, and my honnor, and be thought a knave by all the world; I thanke God as long as I preserve them, I can beare any thing with pacience, and why should not I be as carfull of them both, as well as the old Earl of Dorset was at Edghill for preserving one of them, when being commanded by the King my father, to go and carry the Prince and my self, up the hill, out of the battell, refused to do it, and sayd he would not be though[t] a coward for never a king's sonne in Christendom. You are a man of consience, as well as honnor, do but thinke what a base meane thing it would be in me, besids the sin of it, to dissemble, and deny my religion, I have by God's grace never to do so damnable a thing, and lett my freinds take their measurs accordingly, and not deceve themselvs and me, and lett them thinke of other ways then that of saving the monarky, they may yett be found if people will be resolut now is the tyme, for if there be any delay it will be to late. You see all things are a runing on to a common wealth, and if care be not taken the City will be irrecoverably lost, and his Majesty authority brought so very low, as not to be recoverd, so that no tyme must be lost by his Majesty, to put a stop to all these destructive proceedings, and there is but one way which is to put an end to this sessions, to stand by him self and his old freinds, which is all I shall say till I heare how it has gone with Lord Staford.

If Captain Gunnman be not come away pray send me some good tea by him.

[1679,] Dec. 13.—I find by yours of the 6, which I had on Sonday, and by what I had at the same tyme from Lord Hyde and Mr. Seymour, that after all the hops you had of my being presently sent for, that that is not to be, and concequently new measurs are taken, and both agree from what hand it coms, I never could understand his politiks, and am sure they

were never calculated for the meredian of a monarky, and tho he be such a hero in a House of Lords, and has a tong which maks him considred there, he is lesse then other men out of his sphere, and will I doubt run the King into those inconveniances that I feare will be fatal to the Crowne, and even to his Lordship to, tho he dos not thinke it. I am glad Lord Hyde has found him out, he at least will be no longer deceved by him, I confesse I am to seek for the reasons which he has used to prevaile with his Majesty not to lett me go to him, and tho he says he is for my being sent for when a Parliament is called, I cannot help thinking that if that should be, (which yett I hope will not) he would then find some other reason to hinder it. I am glad Captain Coply is at Hull for I look on him as an honnest man ont [one] that will be my friend. Lord Argil's tryal began yesterday, and their forms in the Justice Court are so tedious, that they could not make an end of it then, but will as I beleve this evening, and have reason to beleve the jury will find the bill, and not Ignoramus, and that that Little Lord will be once againe at his Majesty's mercy. I have not tyme to write to Mr. Seymour now but shall send you a letter for him by the next post.

Since I wrot this I have had an account that the jury, of which the Marquis of Montrose was Chancelor as they call them here, have found Lord Argile guilty of treason and other crimes, so that now he is absolutly in his Majesty's hands.

[1679,] Edinburgh, Dec. 14.—It was not proper for me to answer yours I receved some days since by Lewen by the post, it is your groome I send with these, and shall keep Lewen yett some day before I send him back. I see by your last that Dorislaus complaints make it the more necessary to have the letters sent safe when they have any thinge of concequence in them, but thinke a flying paquett, except in very extraordinary occations, are better then messengers, coming faster, and lesse chargable. I am glad to heare of the preparations are making to lodg the troops where you mention for by that tyme this coms to you the prorogation must be declared, to prevent the members coming up to London. When that is over I hope his Majesty will continu his resolution of sending for me, by the tyme he resolved when I came away, for by that tyme I shall be prety well instructed with the affairs of this Kingdome, and be able I hope to shew his Majesty how this country may be both confirmed in their duty to him, and made very usfull for his service, which may be done as well when I am with his Majesty, nay better, then when I am here, and to begin it and sett it in a good way I must be with his Majesty, for things of this nature cannot well be understood by letter. I live here as cautiously as I can, and am very carfull to give offence to none, and to have no partialitys and preach to them laying a side all privat animositys and securing the King his owne way. None shall have reason to complaine of me, and tho some of either party here might have hoped I should have shewd my partiality for them, and some of my freinds have been of opinion it had been best for me to have done so, and by it have secured one side to me, yett I am convinced it was not fitt for me to do it, it being no way good for his Majesty's service which I can make out by many reasons, which would be to long for a letter. I find the generallity of the best men here much troubled at the indulgence the Duke of Monmouth gott for the Phanatiks here after they had been beaten, and say it will encourage them to another rebellion. I am of that opinion, tho I do not thinke it proper to take it from them till they forfitt it againe, which they will certainly do if great care be not taken to prevent their rising in to arms. Be sure to presse my being sent for at the tyme named. I write to Lord Sunderland and Mr. Hyde to the

same purpose, the soner I know it is the better, that one may have tyme to prepare for such a winter's journay, and you must have tyme also to do your part towards it where you are, for you know it will be impossible to have so many coaches here as will be necessary. I wrot this in the morning before diner, and then receved yours of the 10th, by which I find the Parliament is to be prorogued till November next, which you may be sure was very pleasing newse to me. I do not at all wonder that some of the councell spake against the doing it, and easily beleve Sir William was one of them, knowing his principles very well. I do aprove very well of the proposal you make of the Dutchesses and my coming by sea, she is of the same mind and had rather be five or six days upon the water then go so tedious a journay againe by land, and then the winds that are good for the river are faire weather winds, so that I am absolutly for going by sea, and therefore have writen that Gunman, Sanders and the *Kitchen* may be sent to Leith to be there by that tyme in January, his Majesty would have me come away, for tho I do not desire to sett out hence soner yett I thinke it will not be proper for me to be away longer from his Majesty and by that tyme I shall have informed my self as well as I can of affairs here, and have a proposall ready for to offer to his Majesty when I wayte on him, I having neither power nor instructions to do any thing els. I have many letters to write and so shall say no more to you now.

I supose this letter may find you at Portsmouth, and because I do not know what what dificultes may be made for my being sent for, should be glad you could make a step to London to see that settled.

[1679,] Dec. 25.—I had on Thursday yours of the 18th, but the Councell satt so very long that night that I had not tyme after it was up to write to you as I intended, nor can I now hinder my self from writing by this post, without staying to see what newse the tomorrow's post will bring us, being out of all pacience, to think the King will give the Commons leave to finish the remonstrance they will make, and were preparing, after the votes and what passed in this house this day sennight. Sure now no more can be expected, and I hope all temporising councells will be laid aside, and resolutions taken and vigorously persud, els his Majesty will be inevitably ruined, and the monarky destroyd, and sure those violent gentilmen will be sent home by that tyme this coms to you, I am sure they aught to be, and I sent for, or els the old Cavalere and truly Loyal men will hardly thinke his Majesty will be in earnest, I beleve my freind will, and aught to presse it but I feare Lord Hallifax will not be for it, tho now one would thinke in reason he should, for he will want me to suport him, and the government, and if great care be not taken of the Citty, there may be great danger from thence, for I know some go about to perswade the Citty to sett up a republike, flattring them that then they will and aught to gouerne the whole nation, and you see it was for no good intent that Bethel would have brought in the Duke of Buckingham to have been a free man of London, now sure is the tyme or never for those who are truly Loyal to the King to perswade him to stand to him self, and to give him resolut councells, for a little longer all people will be dishartend, and the infection will spread ouer all his Kingdoms by this day's worke here. You see how easily the rabble is perswaded to follow ill example, and that care is taken from where you are to gett any thing done to make a noyse, for this day some of the scolars, and prentices designed to have burnt a pope, and when the regents dissuaded their Scolars from doing it they answerd, why may not we do it here as well as it was done at London. The Magistrats being informed they had entred into a bond to do it, sent

this morning and ceased some seven of the Scolars, and the Lord Generall sent up into the towne two companys that there might be no tumult, how ever a few of the boys this morning brough[t] up a Pope out of a by lane into the high street, which some officers seing went toward them, upon which they ran away, having first sett fire to it, and so this days worke ended, which I beleve will make a great noyse where you are, tho all be very quiet.

[1679,] Dec. 28.—I receved this day yours of the 23, and now shall say but little to you, being great expectation what these extraordinary procedings in both houses will produce, as for what you wrot about N. Nicholas, though I forgott to answer you as to him I told Churchill of it, by whom you will by this have knowne that I aproued of it. I have not tyme to say more.

[Endorsed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Jan. 2. Edinburgh.—I receved yours of the 23 of last month on Tusday last, and by it see you then knew nothing of the puting of that till the end of this month, that should have been at the begining of it, the reasons given have not convinced me, but since his Majesty thinks it for his service I must be satisfyd, but I hope it will be put of no more, and if you can be at London before the end of this month to presse his Majesty if need be, that I be not then againe disapointed ; you will easily beleve that those sever orders and proclamations which are latly come out against the poore Catholiks, do give me very much trouble, for that they, nor indeed no Christians deserve such usage, it will have no other effect then to ruine many an honest worthy man that has either, self or father, faithfully served our family, for those that some thinke to please with this will be satisfyd with nothing but the destruction of the monarky, and I am confident you will that that this will not hinder the petitions nor make that kind of people slacken in any manner their rebellious procedings and I know it will do and dos me harm, tho some of my freinds at London beleve the contrary, and have write me word so ; and I cannot help thinking that it was one of the strangest things in the world to lett Somersett house and S^t James be searched by the Justice of Peace when so ever they please, as if his Majesty were not as much master there as in Whitehall. I have sayd enough already on this subject, and so shall say no more, of this nor any other.

[1679–80,] Jan. 5.—I find by yours of the 27th of last month that people take all the pains they can to tax me with severity in this affaire of Lord Argile. Tis not the first wrong of that kind which has been done, as those who are acquainted with the laws of the country knew very well, and he has but to thanke him self for what has happned to him ; and to shew you what wrong is done me, if I had not hindred his being fallen on in Parliament they had brought him there in as ill a condition as to his fortune as he is now. I am glad to heare that his Majesty talks of raising some more men, and of sending for Dumbarton's Regiment and should be glader to heare it were done ; I hope the battallion of the gards that is at Tanger will be sent for also, and tho the Castel of Chester should not be found to be strong enough to have a magazin there, I hope however it will be garrisond againe, for it would still serve to keepe that country in awe, and to be a place for the loyal party to rendevous at in case of neede. I do agree with you in what you say concerning the Commanders in Chief, and feare that if our councelors have not courage enough to lett me be sent for they will not go through with the worke they have begun. I do not see at all how Lord Argil's having gott away should any way furnish an argument to keepe me here, for all things are very quiet, and like to continu so, and the government here gett more strength euery day, but what will all that signify, if things do not go well where you are, and so long as Lord Halifax continues in such credit, I can expect no good. I could wish Mr. Seymour were at London, he might do much good. I have writen to him to go thither and have sent the letter to Lord Conway to send to him, I hope the two forraine ministers you named, with the help of Lord Halifax will not whedel us into a war, if they do I know the monarky will be in great danger, and they not the better for it. Since the writing of this I have receved yours of the 31st by which I see you are now master of the Ordinance, of which I wish you joy, and that Lord Noel has Portsmouth, and am glad you have left it in so good hands, and so many sure officers in it, I am glad that his Majesty has sent for Mr. Seymour. I send you here enclosed the letter for him if he be come to towne, you may give it to him, if he be not, lett Lord Conway have it, to send him; I will by the next post send orders to Sir Allen for to pay Tom Jones, and an order for a pention for Mrs. Hilliard, I have not tyme to say more it being a Councell day.

[1679–80,] Jan. 6.—I have receved both yours of the 30, and send you herewith an account was given me of the blazing star that you may let Mr Flamsted have it, and will speake to Captain Sanders to send the observations he has made of it, if he have not already done it. I am glad to heare Lord Hatton is desirous to have George Littleton with him, I thinke he will do very well there, and N. Nicholas much the fitter for the Lieutenant Colonel's place. Pray presse his Majesty for Min. Eliott, being of your mind that his stay on shoar will do him no good. I cannot immagin why that person should wonder I have not followed the advice was sent me in a letter from an unknowne hand, tho I guesse it was from Mrs. W., I had another to the same purpose this last weeke, but will not follow their directions, for if it be real, why should not you or Lord Feversham be spoken to, and then I can answer, for after the usage I have had, I will not be so meane as to begin, which I see the person that wrot the letters dos design, and I do beleve out of good will to me, but I will not follow hir advice. You will easily beleve how impacient I am to heare what past on Monday, for upon that depends our all, and till then I shall say no more.

[1679–80,] Jan. 12.—On Tusday I receved yours of the 5 and in it one from Lord Noel to which I shall send you an answer by the next. I am glad to heare Mr. Seymour is come to towne, and that he is of the mind you say he is, I hope he will not be altred by the discources of any there, and make no doubt if he continu firme, his Majesty will take right measurs. Pray do your part to keep Lord Hyde and Mr. Seymour good freinds much depends upon that, I hear that Lord Halifax, and other of the great men have privat conferences with Lord Shaftesbury or some others of that party as Essex and Montegu, and are making faire weather with them, pray enquier into the truth of this, and lett me know it. I shall say nothing to you of Lord Argile till I heare againe from where you are of him, only the ministers in his country have followed his example and none of them have taken the test, by which one may judg what his loyalty is he so much braged on, and by that one may guess what he ment, when he sayd in his explanation, would agree with his loyalty. I have not tyme to say more, none of any kind.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Jan. 13th.—This is only to tell you that I have receved yours by Crafts, he came just as I had dined, by the next you shall heare from me againe, lett Mr. Hyde know I have had his letter, and that he shall sone heare from me, in answer to it, I have not tyme to say more being just come from councell, and the Dutchesse stays for me at Lord Chancelor's where we are to suppe.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh. Jan. 14.—I receeved some days since yours of the 1, with Wettwang's note in it, and did not write soner to you then, now it being not necessary, and beleve you were surprisd as well as I at the putting of my returne. I hope now it will be no longer delayd and that on the 26th the yachts will be sent away for me, and that all the petitions which I heare are ready to be given to his Majesty will not make him alter his mind for their meetting sooner then in Nouember; for should he now yeald in any little thing it would spoile all and encourage the factious and seditious to presse on their unreasonable and destructive ends to the monarky, where as if his Majesty continu now firme to his resolutions they will be quite dishartned, and become better subjects, for now nothing but vigorous resolutions and actions can save the monarky, and it may be done yett, therefore pray talke with Lord Sandwith and Mr. Hyde of this, and if it be necessary encourage them to be stedy to the proroguing of the Parliament till November, and for the sending for me on the 26th, for it is high tyme I were with you.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh, Jan 14.—I send you here enclosed a letter for Lord Noel, in answer to that you sent me from him. I feare Colonel Wesley is drownd going from hence into Holland in a Dutch ship; if that be, I thinke it were of concerne that a good man had his regement, for those troups ought to have loyal men to command them, otherwise there can be no good expected from them, but the contrary. This day I had notice from Lannark that on Thursday last at none about forty horse and twenty foot well armed came into that towne and there publikly read a rebelious declaration and fixt it on the Crosse, and then went their ways. I have not read it, but I am told it is much after the purpose of the like declaration was put up after the same manner at Sanquher before I came last hether. Duke Hamilton came and told me of it this morning and shewd me a copy of it, but it was long and so ill a hand I could not read it, he desirs that some of the troups may be sent theether to quarter; it is his owne towne. Since I wrote this I heard the paper read at Councell, it is a very villanous one, and some troups are ordred thether. Lett not this be used as a reason to keep me here, for it is none, this being nothing but what those rebellious villans have done severall tyms. I have not tyme to say more.

[1679–80,] Jan. 16.—On Thursday last I wrot a note to you to lett you know I had receved yours of the 9th by Crafts, which with the letter I had from Mr. Hyde, made me resolve to send Churchill, to presse my being sent for, which I looke to be as essencialy necessary for his Majesty service, as my owne good and satisfaction; now is the tyme or never, for if I be not called home now, I shall have little hops on't, and must expect sooner or later to be ruind, for absent, my freinds cannot long suport me, and my enemys will be the more encouraged to persecute me. I have instructed him so fully as to this and what concerns me, that I need not say much more to you about it, having charged him at large to discourse and advise with you upon it, his Masjesty must now take bold and resolut councells, and stick to them, and who dars advise him to them without I be with him, to help to suport them; and beleve me other measurs must be taken, and not departed from, and one would thinke the measurs of the former ministers should not be followed. You know some of them did make good projects enough, but their harts failed them, when it came to it, and I cannot help remembring one thing, which is, that the very same faults Lord Arlington comitted, and the same fearfull steps he trod, haue been followed by all those who have succeded him, I meane Lord Danby and Lord Sunderland, tho still at their first enterance they found fault with the other's timorousnesse and the wrong measurs he had taken, which to some of them have proved as fatal as to his Majesty, and methinks that they come after them, whosever they be, should not steer the same course, to be lost upon the same rocks but should steer another course, and looke out for another passage, which no doubt may be found, to gett to on's port. I am glad that Portsmouth is yett in your hands, for by yours of the 11th I receved this day, I see there is great liklyhood of disorders, which I shall not feare, tho there should be any, if his Majesty would be but stedy, and how that is to be hoped for, without I be with him I do not know, therefore my being sent for must be prest, and if one cannot gett it for good and all, why not for a few days, but of this Churchill will say more to you, I am sure anybody that is not for my being with his Majesty cannot be throughly my friend. Talke of this to the Doctor, what he says to the King has waight.

I send you here enclosed a letter for the Doctor, speake to him as sone as you can, and see to gett him to presse his Majesty to send for me to him.

[1679–80,] Jan. 19.—Yours of the 12th I receved but this night after I came from councell; it should have been here on Friday morning but I supose the waters being out and the badnesse of the ways made the post so long a coming, and the same reason I beleve is the reason why the Saturday's letters are not yett arrived. I see Mr. Seymour is a true and a bold freind, and lays hold of all opertunitys to serve one, of which I am as sensible as he can desire and as he shall see if ever in my power, but so long as Lord Halifax is in such creadit I shall not dare flatter my self with the thoughts of being sent for, till it be done. I hope what happened at Lanerck will not have any waight if it should be used as an argument to keep me here, for those impudent rogues disperst so sone as they had done it, and there has been no more newse of them, nor of any of that rebellious tribe since and all things are very quiat, they were but 28 horse and 16 foott. I have not tyme to say more now.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Jan. 23.—I had yours of the 19th by six last night, in which there was two much sayd to answer then by the post. I am glad the Parliament is disolved, but very sorry another is called so sone, since I look upon it as only puting of the evil day for two months, and am of your mind that these temporising and half councells must in a short tyme destroy any govvernment, and much soner ours that already is so weake, that one blow more knocks it dead, and what good can be expected when tis so vissible that nothing but feare made the Parliament be called so sone, and can one expect any alteration in them for the better, I am sure I cannot, only it may make them go more cunningly to worke, and so compasse their designe of ruining the monarky with more ease. Oxford is a better place for their meetting than Westminster at this tyme, but still tis a Parliament and the government is weake, and can never recover without some breathing tyme, which it can never have, when one sitts so very sone; but it is called, and I feare that what I proposed by Churchill will now hardly (?) take place, and that I shall not be sent for, and I am apt to beleve the last prorogation was made so short by Lord Hallifax, and some others, on purpose it might not be in my power when I heard of it to give my opinion to his Majesty upon the whole affaire, that they might the easier perswade him to have lett that sitt on, or call another as he has done, but of this no more till I heare how Churchill has sped, being still of the same opinion that without I be with his Majesty nothing can go well there. I confesse what you say of the message would be imposed upon Mr. Hyde to bring me, did some what surprise me, for I thought when there was a disolution such a cruel thing would not have been prest upon me, tho I thanke God I am prepared to receve it, as a suffring Christian ought to do, and with as much constancy as I can, and will endeaver to preserve a quiat mind by doing nothing that is mene or against my concience, and will still deserve the good opinion of my freinds, and lett them see I am very sensible of their standing by me, and know as much as you or any can, of the great obligations I have to Mr. Hyde, which he, if ever in my power, shall see, and you may be sure I shall take no notice to any body of what you have sayd from him. And now I must say that except I be sent for to his Majesty I know I must look for all that is designed against me comming to passe, for if I and my freinds have not creadit enough to gett me sent for, then I am to expect to be used like a minor and to have such a bill as that passe, and indeed the last severity against me. I do not wonder that the Bishop you mention writing such a book as you speake of, if it be Dr. Barlow, as I heare from another hand, he always having had strange opinions, but should it be Dr. Gunning I should be surprised, or indeed any one that is a true sonne of the Church of England. I am sorry to see Lord Hallifax make such excuses and take such pretexts to do what he dos, he knowing very well he might have relyd on me, I having given him all the assurances of being his freind I could do. I shall now say no more to your letter, and if Churchill has not yett had his answer and be not come away, presse for my being sent for, for except that point can be gained, I see I must at last be infallibly ruined, and with me I feare will fall the monarky.

[1679–80,] Jan. 25.—I wrot to you so latly that had it not been for a clause in Cressett's newse letter to me I should not have done it againe till I had heard from you of Churchill's being arrived, he says that tis confidently reported, his Majesty has sent a message to me, *that except I go to Church, before the meetting of next Parliament he will past the bill of exclution.* This is what he says, and the remarke I make upon it, is, that if any such advice has been given to his Majesto those that have done it, have braged of it, and told it on purpose to do me prejudice, and am very confident such advice has been given him, by the reports being spread abroad ; do you enquire a little in to it. All things are quiat here, and like to continu so if there be no sturs in England. The Phanatiks and party here as they call them are much dejected by the disolution of the Parliament.

I have ordred Sir Allen to advice with you about giving some thing to Cressett.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh Jan. 26.—Before I say any thing els to you lesst I forgett it, I must tell you that Mr. Fantry here, has desired me to write to you in favor of his brother, for whom I spake when I was in England last, that he might be joyned in commission with his father, or that his father might have leave to resign his place up to him, which last it seems now he desirs, and having spoken already for him I could not refuse to do it againe now. I am told he has officiated for his father now severall years, and that he understands the place, of which you are the best judg, for if he were not fitt for it, I would not recomend him to you, but if he be, what he desirs seems but reasonable to me, but you are the best judg of it. The letters which should come this day, are not yett arrived, by those which came last post my being to be sent for was much talked on, but I had it not from those I should have heard it, and till I am sent for, shall not beleve it, and I beleve Lord Halifax will do what he can to hinder it, and may chance now to make use of an argument from this country to do it, which is that there is a liklyhood of the Whiggs rising in arms againe, there is such a talke runs about, and I am apt enough to beleve thay have a mind to do it, and are a preparing for it, and seuerall honest gentilmen, both from the S. and S.W. parts are of that belef and have sent me word on't, and that they are encouraged to it from England and are made beleve Lord Shaftsbury's association is signed and entered into by most countys of England. These reports are indvstriovsly spread abroad to hasten the party here, and to have them in a readinesse, but I hardly thinke they will rise yett, this not being a good tyme of yeare for them, and that they expect the Parliameut in England to see what that will do, before they stur; however all care is taken that can be, and I beleve that my being sent for would rather hinder it then advance it, for it would take away their hops of any sturs from thence, or assistance either; and if when I should be away from hence it should happen, I should be more significant and could do more good coming from England then if I had not sturd from hence, and could be here in a weekes tyme after they should be up, for a flying pacquet would bring downe the newse in three days and in five after that I could easily be here, which would be as sone as the forces could be drawne togather. I say all this to you to arme you with reasons if the noyse of a liklyhood of a rising here should be vsed as an argument to hinder my being sent for. Duke Hamilton is very zealous for the finding out those who were at Lanark, and maks great professions of duty to his Majesty aud says that tho he has not taken the test, that he will serve his Majesty as faithfull as those who have. After I had writen this I receved yours of the 19th, and by it see the wind runs round the compas, and that it gos back against the son, which you know is for the most part a signe of fowle weather, however, if it cleere up never so little to the N.W., I shall be willing to ventur to sea, tho it blow hard still. I have been vsed all my life to ruffe weather, and can ply to windward, and you know do not love to beare up. The Councell sat so late that I have not tyme to say more now, nor so much as to read over my letter.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh, Jan. 27.—The expresse you sent made good hast for he arrived here on Sunday before diner, and brought very welcome newse. What past in the city I am sure has rejoyced all honnest men, and I am not at all sorry that the Lord Major shewd him self in his true coulors, for now he is known, and his Majesty's power in the Citty and their loyalty is better seen, by the Major's behaving him self as he did, and I hope it will encourage his Majesty to stand by him self, since he sees there are many thousands that have not bowed their knees to Baal. I shall now expect the yachts with great impaciency and if the wind continu as it is may expect them on Friday or Saturday next very well, and when they are once here, you may easily beleve shall not stay long, so that I shall say little to you now, hoping to be with you so sone, only as to what you wrote to me about Lord Hawly's place, it is long that I have resolved to take none in it, if it came vacant, and have given that answer to severall persons of quality that have prest me for it, so that if my mind were changed, which it is not, I were tyde up, so that this cannot be done, but I hope it will be in my power to give you greater marks of my kindnesse then that. I am sure you deserve it from me, and * . . . . . .

[1679–80,] Jan. 29.—I was in hops before this to have had some account from Churchill of what he has done, having by the last post heard of his arrival at London, and had it not been to have writen to you about the yacht, I should have done it now, and may; if Gunnman be not come away see to hasten him so sone as you can, and lett me know what the mistery of his being so long a coming has been. All things are quiat here which is all I shall say till I heare what I am like to trust to.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh, Jan. 30.—The expresse that brought me yours of the 26th rode hard, for he was here by eleven last night. I am glad the Prorogation is so well over and tho it be not for so long a tyme as I thought it would, am not allarumd by it, since I find his Majesty stedy in the maine. To morrow I hope the yachts may be here, tho it has blown very ha[r]d this day since none; when they are once arrived, I shall lose no tyme in getting on board, for I long to be with you, I intend to send the waggons by sea, it will cost lesse as they tell me and will be soner with you. I have not tyme to say more now.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Edinburgh, Feb. 3.—Yours by the flying packett came hither but on Sonday morning at five, but the which (*sic*) I saw the yachts could not come away soner then Wensday or Thursday last. They are not yett come, nor can I yett expect them this day or two, the wind having been contrary all Saturday and this day. Sonday and Monday, it was good for them, but blew hard; in the meane tyme I am a getting all things ready to lose no tyme when they arrive. I had before I receved your last, upon the first notice of my being sent for, given directions for the having S^t^ James's prepared for me. I did consider of what you sayd against my being there, but have other reasons that wayd so far with me, as to make me resolve to be there, and therfore continu of the same mind to go to S^t^ James's. When I see you I shall tell you my reasons they being to long for a letter and not proper for to go by the post.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1679–80,] Feb. 10.—I had yours of the 4th, and till Church coms shall say little to you, who by the letters come this night I see I may expect tomorrow or next day. Pray gett so sone as you can, and send it to me, an account of the management and pentions of the Chest at Chatham, and speake to Mr. Pepys to send me a copy of his relation of his Majesty escape from Worcester, and tho it should not be quite finished lett me have as much as he has done of it.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

1680, May 6. The Tower.—William Hickman and Sir Christopher Musgrave, Commissioners of the Ordnance, to Col. George Legge, Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance. Desire him to take steps for a general survey of the Ordnance, powder, shot, and other stores in Guernsey and Jersey, and to return to them perfect books of accounts thereof.

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* Part of letter missing.

1680, May 18. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Col. George Legge, Governor of Portsmouth, &c. The several testimonies I have had of your honour's kindness to me obliged me to acquaint your honour of the affairs of Tanger. Your honour knew well the Pleasant fields of Tanger taken in by the famous Teviott. But now I am sorry that I have the reason to acquaint your honour that Charles, Henrietta, and Giles forts are taken and the Pleasant fields sprinkled with the blood of 117 men of Charles fort, the 14th instant. I should have acquainted your honour of the ill-managed sally which was made from Tangier before, but however think it not too late. On the 9th instant Charles fort acquainted the Castle, that by signs given those of Henrietta fort could not hold out 24 hours, the soldiers mutinying, and they likewise feared a mine. His Excellency [Kirke] presently called a Council of War to endeavour the release of the men. A flag of truce was immediately dispatched to the Alcade acquainting him that his Excellency would give up the fort if the men might come away bag and baggage. The Alcade answered he did not value stone walls, it was the men he desired, and acquainted the ambassadors he wondered his Excellency lay still and did not endeavour to prevent their intrenchments and relieve those brave fellows in the forts. Upon return of the flag his Excellency called to Charles fort with the speaking trumpet desiring Captain Tralany and Capt. Senjons [St. John] to acquaint Henrietta fort that his Excellency would do his endeavour to relieve them by sally within a day or two; but that night the Commander and the soldiers gave it up unknown. The 13th his Excellency was acquainted by Capt. Tralany that the men of their fort would leave that likewise on that day, and begged his Excellency to consider of it. A council of war immediately sat, and it was concluded that the next morning they would sally out with 350 and meet those of Charles fort upon sign given from Charles fort, which was accordingly done, the 'forelone' consisting of 70 men commanded by Captain Heums of the Lord Dumbarton's regiment, the body by Major Boynton consisting of 200 men with a right and left wing consisting of 80 men. About 7 of the clock in the morning the sign was given, but the men were not commanded to advance, to a general dissatisfaction of all people. The poor men of Charles fort finding no men coming despaired, considering that they could not return because they had demolished the fort; at last ventured and were upon the enemies' trenches before any man was ordered till they were hotly engaged. The 'forelone' which had 400 yards to advance run every man, and like brave men beat off the enemies' horse bravely and likewise the foot; but at last the foot fell in upon those of Charles fort which could not get over the trenches being three and three fathoms deep, and cut them down in a minute. Captain Tralany with 117 men was killed and all their heads cut off, and I think every man had a thousand wounds. I never saw such a barbarous sight. Captain Senjons [St. John] though shot through the body got in with about 48 men; a lieutenant and ensign, 13 men and a little boy were taken prisoners. All this while those brave men of the 'forelone' killed the Moors, but the body ran away and not above 5 officers stood, he that should failed as formerly. And had not the barriers of the pallisadoes been immediately shut, the body had come away and the 'forelone' perished; but as soon as they saw they could not retreat further, with a great deal of persuasion they advanced and brought off the 'forelone.' Four men of the 'forelone' were killed, a lieutenant shot through the body but will recover, and several of the body wounded. The vice-admiral manned 4 or 5 boats with barracades and went to relieve Giles fort and called the men, but the sergeant not understanding would not quit it. But one man went down and swum off, and Sir Boncher Ray's (Wrey's) brother, a volunteer with the vice-admiral, going too near to save the man, was shot dead, which was all the harm done to the boat. In this engagement we played our ordnance and destroyed their horse much; I likewise played the mortar piece upon Charles fort and destroyed them like flies. Here is no person that knew how to use it, if I had not undertook it. And I thank God I have prospered in my designs. I humbly beg your honour's pardon that I have not sent your honour an account of the stores, but hope your honour will pardon me by reason of this troublesome time.

[Many letters in the succeeding months of this year, and at later dates, on the progress of various works at Portsmouth, written by Edw. Clarke, John Duxbury, &c.; with letters from the Ordnance Office on the same subject.]

1680, June 25. Tangier.—Major John White to Col. Legge. Capt. Fowler promised to deliver the letter. Is serious and in earnest in representing their condition; they have neither men nor money to put the town in a posture to resist their powerful enemies, their forts being taken, &c. Though there is a cessation for four months, the enemy have their guards of horse and foot within a carbine's shot of the town walls, and set their sentries upon the hills about so that they can see men walking in the streets. All the advantages are on the enemy's side. Unless a great supply of men is sent before the end of the truce it will be a hard pull with them. Calls God to witness that he would rather die in defending his king's interest than dispute with death in his bed. Cannot have less than 1,000 horse and 4,000 foot to beat them in the field; otherwise an ambassador should be sent to treat for peace, and to give them such sum of money in powder and arms for a considerable space of ground to feed cattle, and where stones can be dug to fortify the town, and make an end of the Mole. This will be a cheaper way than sending armies there. The enemy have all the skill that any Christians have, and the gunners and engineers that the Great Turk had in the taking of Candy. The Argerines will assist them in everything to get the town out of English possession, for it is a scourge to them going in and out of the Straits. Writes this that it may be communicated to his royal highness and to the king, so that a speedy remedy may be ordered against the great storm the Moors are preparing. Sir Palmes Faireborne is very civil to him upon his royal highness' score.

1680, July 19. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Col. George Legge, Major-General of the Ordnance in the Tower. After congratulations on Legge's promotion and some remarks on the defective state of the stores, &c., the writer proceeds:—Major Beckman is very well, but cannot employ himself as yet by reason our cessation obliges us not to fortify within or without. The Alcade is bringing down a considerable army, and it is generally believed that he will break the cessation. The horse that were intended for this place are very much wished for, and I do assure your honour if they do not come our foot will signify nothing. I could wish your honour would send a master gunner for this that is here is a most ignorant sot, and two thirds of the gunners are not fit, neither have they warrants for their places . . . . Sir Palmes Faireburne was pleased to give me a commission to be Captain Controller of the Train and Ordnance of this garrison; I hope your honour will add something more, in regard it is a place of honour.

1680, Sept. 23. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Col. George Legge. The 11th instant, arrived here the ships consigned from the Office with stores which came very seasonable, in regard the cessation betwixt the Moors and this place was to be at an end the 13th instant. I have with great trouble and charge unloaded the most part, and hope yet in 7 or 8 days more to discharge them; but do assure your honour unless your kindness be shewed in helping me with money I can never subsist in this place. I have engaged every body that has money to help me, or otherwise could not have despatched my business. I cannot but acquaint your honour that here is great want of storehouse room, and that this Office is much abused here and no ways respected. I have solicited the Governor often, but can get nothing made fit for receiving arms, which are most unfit for service by reason there is no convenience. And more I could acquaint your honour but hope if there be a peace concluded before Christmas that if your honour will permit I would very gladly come for England to pass my accounts and settle my family; and I am sure I can save this Office a thousand pounds per annum. All this I humbly present to your honour's better consideration.

The cessation being expired the Moors withdrew and acquainted us that war was proclaimed against us, and accordingly fired upon us; and the 21st instant the Governor sallied out with 1,500 men, the horse included that were lately sent, and advanced to Pole fort, and was possessed of it without any loss. Immediately Major Beckman, who is a brave man, in four hours time pallisadoed the fort round and the same night 500 men lodged in the fort; 7 men were killed that night. The 22nd we sallied out again and advanced to the outlines, where the Scotch grenadiers behaved themselves bravely and beat the Moors out, and all the day maintained the ground. The Moors were very brave but were paid off and lost abundance of men. Our loss was not above 11 men, some few wounded. I hope your honour may have an account that I have not been idle, but have done my utmost to serve his majesty and our office, and I thank God I had my education from so honourable a people as are employed there. I do assure your honour I have not slept otherwise than upon a soft deal this 3 nights.

This day we sallied out but the Governor has not thought fit to hazard our men so far as the day before, because the Moors' force increases. But I hope Pole fort is very well secured and all the line from Pole fort to Fountain fort bottom. Here is great want of arms especially firelocks. Sir Palmes Fareburne would not believe but arms were sent now, and has accordingly acquainted the Lords Commissioners, notwithstanding I shewed him to the contrary . . . . I do assure your honour that letters are intercepted which I hope your honour will prevent, and had not a particular friend done me this kindness I could not have acquainted your honour of proceedings.

(This letter, it appears by a note on the cover, was forwarded by E. Pilton from Cadiz on 7 Oct. under cover to a Mr. Watts, near the Royal Exchange.)

1680, Oct. 7. Tangier at the fortress on Pole hill.—Major Martin Beckmann to Col. George Legge.

I hope to have finished this work about the beginning of the next month; the upper rampart is now almost cannon proof round, I hope to have some cannon mounted this week. I began to sink a countermine yesterday morning. The enemy's battery doth very much incommode the Mole, but the other two batteries have had but small effect on my work. I have no time to make a draught of this siege or attack. We have not above 6 cannons about town to fire, 3 are broken, no gunners worth bread, no garrison so neglected. Materials begin to grow rare.

[P.S.].—We have had about 145 killed and wounded.

[1680,] Nov. 2, Edinburgh.—James Duke of York to Col. George Legge. "I have not yett heard from you, I beleve your being at Portsmouth has been the occation of it, I heare that yours and Herbert's names have been up in the house of Commons, I hope his Majesty will stick to you both or els he will be in a very ill condition, for if he yeald in that they will not leaue one truly Loyal man about him. You have already heard of the good reception I had here, I assure you it was as much to my satisfaction as I could desire, all things are very quiat here, me thinks that should make his Majesty reflect, and see, that had his ministers there served him with as much faithfullnesse, and boldnesse, as those he has intrusted with his affairs of this country haue here, he would not have so many dificultys to strugle with as he has now, lett me heare offten from you."

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1680,] Nov. 22, Edinburgh.—"You will have seen by myne of the 20th, that I sent by the post that I had then receved both yours by the expresses, but had not tyme then to say any thing upon them, which now I shall. As to yours of the 14th, I do cleerly agree with you that if his Ma. do not now stand by him self before any thing further be done, it will be to late to do it afterwards, and I feare he has few or none about him, whom he will harken to, that have Loyalty and courage sufficient to give him good advice, and I see great pains is taken I shall not be neare him, and I can never do one thing, you and others of my best freinds advice me to, for I should not be an honest man if I did, and what so ever misfortune I fall under I will still have the satisfaction to serve God like a Christien and my King like a Loyal subject, and lett my enemys prevaile never so much they can never take from me a quiat mind, tho I will leave nothing undone that a man of honnor can do, to preserve myself, and the monarky, for lett some flatter them selvs as they please, if I fall that falls to, without a miracle. I see you have had some conversations with Mrs. Walle you would do well to continu it, for I do realy beleve hir to be my friend, and tho hir Lady has playd me a dog trick, and is absolutly joynd with the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Shaftsbury, yett your speaking sometyms with Mrs. Walle may be of some use, tho I can never rely on what hir mistress says. I see when one is on the declyning hand some people that one has been always very kind to, are apt to take things ill. I am sure I never gave L^{d} Lumly the least reason to complaine of me, for I never did him a discourtisy, on the contrary shewd him all the countenance I could, and did solicite his concerns when so ever there was occation. I know there are other of his freinds, make the same complaint, but with no reason, and now pray lett those you named to me of the House of Commons as Lord Carleton, Sir R. Grahams, Mr. Finch, Sir Charles Musgrave, and Sir Robert Markham know how sensibly I am of their apearing for me, and that if ever in my power I shall lett them and theirs see it. I do not remember to have ever done the least unkindnesse to the first of them, except he calls my not being satisfyd with his behavior in the long Parliament, as to the King; and as to Mr. Finch I could not help disaproving some things he did in the Admiralty, and thought others more in the right, but never did him an unkindnesse, and if there be other you have not named to me, that did apeare for me, assure them the same thing. You will easily beleve yours of the 16th was very pleasing to me, to find by it, the bill was thrown out of the Lords' house at the very first reading, but it was as bad as a stab with a

dagger to me to heare, after Lord Halifax had spoke so handsomly for me, and managed the whole debate, he should make such a proposition as he did the next day, what shall I say to it. I would willingly not be thought of of not being very sensible of kindnesses done me, and I am as sensible as possible of his doing his part so very well at the rejecting of my bill, but can I or any body thinke him realy my freind, that would haue me banished from his Majesty's presence, for he moved it, so that I am in a strait as to him, and know not almost what to do, and to say the truth what I heare they are agoing on with in the House of Lords, will be of as bad concequence if not worse to me, and much worse for the monarky, then the bill that was thrown out, tho I shall always be as sensible as possible, of the great obligation I have to those that oposed it in your house, and threw it out in ours, (for yett I may call it so) and for all the directions are given to prepare such bills yett I hope, the same reason, and concerne, they shewd for me and the monarky, in rejecting the bill sent up to them, when they consider well of things, hinder them from giving the Crowne its last blow, and my freinds aught to be now more vigilent then ever, for I well know my enemys will leave no stone unturned to ruine me. As to what you write concerning your self, I meane as to Portsmouth, have a care of your owne privat concerne in it, and se you do not give up your commission and have nothing for it, you have suffred but two much already upon my account and I should be very sorry you should do it in this also. Those two you mentioned had advised you to lodg your Commission in his Majesty's hands, are your freinds as well as myne, and being on the place can advise better than I, how best to secure your self, and as I have sayd to you in a former letter since you must part with it, it cannot be in better hands than the Duke of Albemarl's, who I am sure willbe always firme to the Crowne, but if his Majesty does not speedily put a stop to the way things are in it will not long [be] in his power any body nay not himself (*sic*), and if the bill of Assosiation be such a one as I heare, and passe, I thinke not only his Majesty person will be in great danger, but adieu to the Monarky, I hope his Majesty will be sensible of this, and he should be told it, I shall now say no more, and expect with pacience what will be my fortune, and in what so ever condition I am shall be kind to you and very sensible of your serving me as you do.

[1680,] Nov. 23.—I keept this bearer till the letters came and by what past in the House of Commons as to Lord Hallifax and other things, hope his Majesty will take speedy and vigorus councells or he is lost. I wrot last night to Lord Hallifax before I heard of the adresse against him, thinking it much better to erre on one hand then the other, you and all honnest men must now encourage his Majesty and presse him to stick to himself.

[1680,] Dec. 14.—I receved yesterday in the forenone yours of the 8th, by this bearer Mr. Feilding, and by the letters which came the day before, by the post, was informed of the Lord Stafford's being condemned, which surprised me, tho I know the malice of some against him and the gouernment, would make them presse it to the utmost, and besids all other considerations, am very sorry his Majesty will be so hard put to it, for I hope he will remember the continual trouble it was to the King his father, the having concented to the death of the Earl of Strafford, and not have such a burthen on his concience, and on the other hand I know he will be hard prest to signe the warrant, against this unfortunat Lord. I here enclosed send you a letter to his Majesty in which I say some thing upon that subject which in case he be not yett executed I would have you deliver, but if it has been done, I would have you burne it, for I write another Letter to his Majesty concerning Lord Windsor that has nothing

of that in it. I see you have given good advice to his Majesty but what will all that signify unlesse he send the Parliament home, for every moment they sitt so much the harder will they make his Majesty saving himself and the monarky, that ought to be presst and done out of hand, all other expedients being but destructiue. As to what you say concerning my self, I wrot so largly to you upon that subject by the last post, that I shall say more is, that besids that in concience I cannot do what you so presse me to, it would not be of that use or advantage to his Majesty as some thinke, for those who are truly Loyall will serve him without any such thing, and for the Shaftburian party, and republicans, they would say it was only a trick, that I had a dispensation, and that I was still a Catholik in my hart, and would go on at the same rate they do, and say that now there was more reason to be affeard of popery than ever, for that that was the reason made me do it. I could enlarge and explaine this but thinke it not necessary the reasons being so obvius, and besids I will never be brought to do it, and therfore am very glad to see by your letter, that the thoughts of his Majesty writing to me upon that subject is layd aside, for should he be once prevailed upon to do it, one might easily guesse what must sone follow after, therfore lett my freinds see to hinder such a letter, and put the thoughts of my complying with them in that point of changing my religion quite out of their heads. As I was a writing I was called out [to] see a blazing star as they call it, it is a light which rises from the west but little above the horizon and points nearest hand as I can gesse deu Est, it seems to the ei to be about half a yard broad, and in length about fifteene yards, its motion is from the S. to the N., and very swift, for within lesse then this houer it has altred at least ten yards, as neare as I can guesse by a marke I took, by the next I will send you a more exact relation of it for I will gett some artist to observe it.

I have enclosed my letter to his Majesty about Lord Windsor's concerns in myne to Secretary Jenkins, and lett that Lord know I [have] writen as he desird."

1680, Dec. 18. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Colonel George Legge. A long letter on his difficulties with Sir Palmes Fairburne in connexion with the stores, &c. It concludes—"nothing of news is stirring more than that Sir James Leshly (Leslie) is arrived, but when he intends to go into the country I cannot learn."

P.S.—"Here is seen a comet which rises about 6 o'clock whose rays extend 800 leagues upwards, and it was observed that upon her setting fell $\frac{1}{3}$ in a minute's time. The rising as we see is W.S.W. and the utmost end of the ray leans to the north and to our sight 2 yards broad."

1680–81, Jan. 3. The fields of Tangier.—Articles of truce for six months concluded between Col. Edward Sackville, commander in chief of his Majesty's city and garrison of Tanger, &c. and the Alcade Cidi Omar Benohadu, captain general and vice king of the adjacent countries, acting on behalf of the King Muly Ismaell.

1680–81, Jan. 5. [Edinburgh ?].—Colonel John Churchill [to Col. Legge ?].

"Dear Cousen,

I did 2 postes agoe recive yours of the 27th of the last month, but as yett I have not recived anny from my Lord Feavershame. I see by yours to the duke that caime this day, that you are now Master of the Ordinance; I doe not doute but you are satisfied that I am glade of itt, and

I doe ashure you that I wish that you may live long to injoye itt, and as I wish you as well as anny frend you have, soe I will take the liberty to tell you that you will not be just to your familly, if you doe not now order your affaires soe as that you may, by living within your selfe, be able in time to cleare your estaites. I will say no more on this subject att present, but when we mett you must expect me to be troblesome if I find you prefer your owne living before your children's good. My Lord of Argille's escaipe makes soe littell alterations here that I hope before now it is where you are looked on as a thing of noe great consequence; for I daire anser, if the king so pleases, the duke will soe order itt that if ther should ever hapen to be anny disturbance in this contry that he nor his familly shall not be able to signefie anny thing. I have maid your complaiment to the dutchess who has comanded me to returne you her thankes, and that she dose belive you are glade she is recovred. Pray present my service to Sir Allen [Apsley?] and tell him that I have had 2 letters from Etheridge, but that I would not doe in that nor anny thing else what I did not think was agreable to him and pray lett me know what he says. I am your your affectionate kinsman & faithfull frend & sarvant, J. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill is your nife, and your servant."

1680–1, Jan. 24.—[Sir] H[enry] A[rchbold] to his dear son the honourable Colonel George Legge, London. Business matters. "We are all entering into our new hurry of elections; many are called, or rather come uncalled, but few will be chosen, and some will not though they be called, as Mr. Finch and Sir H. Littleton who are too wise for us. Sir Charles Wolsely, Ned Vernon offer at it, but I think in vain; though Sir Charles offers as they say very bountifully. We think Sir Francis Lawly puts in as fairly as any, and it may be as hopefully, except Mr. Biddle domineer. God send us honest and sober men. I suppose you will try the other bout (?) at Portsmouth. God bless you in all your proceedings, and Bab and Will and Mall and Betty etc. with the old hen and the egg in her belly; so saith her mother and joins in all this with your H. A."

[1680–1], Feb. 2.—James Duke of York to Col. George Legge. "I had yesterday by the post yours of the 27th and write now, tho the letters will not go till tomorrow, because I am to go for Sterling early tomorrow morning to see that place, which is the great passe of this country, and intend not to be back till Saturday night. I am glad that what I proposed was so well aproved of, I hope the more it is considerd on the more will be liked, but how can any thinge be done if measurs be not taken to put of the Parliament, and by what I heare there are very few that dare presse it, however I hope the reasons are so strange, and unanswerable that they will prevaile, for is it possible for any that wish well to his Majesty and the Monarky, to thinke this new Parliament will be in any better humor then the former, tis true they may proceede with more caution, which will be more dangerous yett, and if one may judge of the rest of England by the North this House of Commons will be worse composed then the former, for they write from thence that most of the honest gentillmen do not intend to stand, so that they will be wanted and worse chosen in their places. I make no doubt, that this and other strong arguments will be used to hinder their sitting, I heare speake of an expedien this Majesty dos intend to propose, which they say he is very fond of as thinking it will quiat and satisfy the Parliament, but I do not heare what it is, except it be what you mentioned to me under secrecy some tyme since, which by the letters came on Sonday I had liberty to take notice on; except it be that, I do not know what it is, which if it be, I am sure dos not please me, nor will I ever consent to it. By a letter from a freind of the 27th I was told it was positivly sayd by some of the great leding men of the other side, that they had privatly had assurences, that Lord Hallifax's proposall of a bill of banishment should be agreed to, but lett the expedient be what it will, I am sure if they meet, lett what will be thought now, I shall be ruined, so that my freinds must presse their not meeting. I am sorry to see the cleering the court as well as councell does not go on, for if that slacken, I feare things will not goe on well, for without stedynesse tis impossible. I do not write this post to Mr. Hyde, having no thing to add to this, lett him see it, and Churchill to, if he be yett with you, to whom I do not write in answer to his of the 27th being not sure it would find him there. The soner I could know what will be done as to the Parliament is the better, that I may take my measurs accordingly."

1681, March 29. Court of Mequinez.—Articles of Peace concluded by Sir James Lesly, on behalf of Charles II., and by the Alcade Omar Benhadu, on behalf of the Prince Abonazar Sultan Muly Ismael, &c. Emperor of the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Tafelett, &c.

1681, March 31.—Colonel John Churchill (unsigned) to Colonel Legge. Upbraids him for not writing more frequently. Refers to Mr. Hyde and Noll Nicolas.

1681, April 5.—The same. On Sunday night Mr. Kirk came with his letter. "I doe with all my soull wish we waire againe att London with you, and hope itt will not be long before itt may be thought reasonable. The duke has writt to the king, acording as Mr. Hyde and you did desier in your letters, which is all I think is to be done by him att this time."

1681, March 31.—James, Duke of York to Col. George Legge. "I am very much of your mind in what you say in yours of the 26th, and thinke we are very much beholding to the folly of our enemys. God send the right use be made of it, his Majesty, has it now in his hand to secure him self and to settle the monarky; he must not only take resolut councells but resolut councelors to, and lay aside your men of expedients, and do something to encourage his old freinds, why should not I be sent for, I have mentiond it to Mr. Hyde, advise with him, and the Dr. about it, what he says you know has much waight with his Majesty, nothing but resolution can now do his Majesty good, and that will do it now, and what is for the good of the crowne must be done, and people must be no longer affraide of their shadows. For my part I look on this whole affair of Fitzharris as the hand of God, for you see what was so cunningly designd and layd with so great mallice, and so securly as they thought, and not to be hindred, is turned upon them, and may prove their ruine if the right use be made on't, but I hope it will, which is all I shall say till I heare againe from you. Sure before youhave this the Parliament will be broken."

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] April 2.—I had your[s] by Crafts last night before eleven, and about the same houer the night before, had heard from Frowde, by a flying packett, of the disolution of the Parliament. You will easily beleve I was very well pleased with the newse on't, it was high tyme to do it, and I hope as his Majesty has shewd so much resolution, and begun so very well, so he will continu, and hold a stedy hand over affairs, and be no longer perswaded, by men of expedients, which are governed more by their feare then any thing els, to do any thing that may look like going back

or feare, and I look upon those sort of men to be as dangerous as downe right knavs, it being the same thing to be betrayed by some people's fears, or treachery, nothing now can save the King and the Crowne but resolut and stedy procedings, and I feare that unlesse I be sent for, the generallity of the world still aprehend a want of stedynesse and not beleve there will be any. I see by yours it was not necessary for me to have sayd this to you, since you are of the same mind and are endeavouring it, it must be prest. I wrote to you on this subject by the last post, that I need say the lesse now, and as my freinds will presse it, so I am sure my open and privat enemys will hinder it if they can, with whom I make no doubt the end of the gallery will joyne, and till Godolphin, and all the rotten sheepe are turned out, it will neare be well, and indeed in my mind I could wish his Majesty would do as God commanded Gideon, which was to send home all such as fearfull or afraide, and then I make no doubt that those which should remaine would do his Majesty's businesse much better, for experience has shewd that fearfull ministers and irresolut councells have contributed more than any thing els to bring things into the condition they are. I long very much for the arrival of N. Nicholas to know what measurs are taken, and how the Citty have behaved themselvs. You did very well in sending to me as you did from Oxford, for Crafts has informed me of many particulars I was glad to know which a letter could not have done, but when only hearing sone is necessary, a flying packett coms faster and as safe. I am cleerly of your minde as to what you say concerning my satisfying of people that I can forgive, which I hope should be easy enough if they will but remember the whole course of my life. I can but shew it and say it, which I always do, and my freinds must do their part and answer for me, which they may boldly do, as they shall see if I come amongst them, which I feare some that pretend to be my freinds, may not be so very forward for, and tho they will not speake downe right against it, will find out some argument that may be something plausible, as that my coming so sone might cause some disturbance which was sayd as positively when I was in Flanders, and which needs no other answer but that when I came it did not happen. They may chance to say also, that it is necessary for his Majesty's service I should stay here, to settle things and keep them quiat in this countray, as to this it may be answerd, and that truly, that I can do nothing to the entire settling of this country, till I wayte on his Majesty, having things to propose which require my beeing with him to gett them done, which would be the best way of keeping all things quiat here, and should any disturbance happen I could be sone back here, and should come with more reputation, and signify more coming from thence, then should any such thinge breake out whilst I am here; and till the middle of June, they all say here, there is no danger of any such thing, nor it cannot well be, for reasons which are very good but to long to be put in a letter, this is all I shall say now."

[1681.] April 5.—"I need say the lesse to you having writen so long a letter to M^r^ Hyde, in answer to what Kerke brought me. He came here on Sonday night, and was, as you may easily immagin, troubled, to find by yours which he gave me, as well as by others, and his Majesty's owne letter to me, that I am still to be a banished man from his presence. I am in no way satisfyd with the reasons given for it, and must look on my self as quite ruined, a little soner or later, if I be not sone with his Majesty for, for aught I see, the same reasons will subsist that are given now, as long as there are any about his Majesty that are not my freinds, therefore it behovs you that are my freinds to consult togather and to presse for my returne, I have followed advice and not prest his Majesty to it now. It is late now, so that I have not tyme to say more by this bearer, but by the next post shall write againe to you."

1681, April 6.—Lord Windsor to Colonel George Legge. I have received your kind and friendly letter, do give you a thousand thanks for it, and do much allow of your maxim and rule. I have much followed that opinion and have lived in and about the Court much, and by it have spent considerable sums more than I can now easily bear the weight of, and have by absence from my estate not suffered a little. I confess I am afraid of losing the substance in catching at a shadow, for hitherto that hath been my fate, and my children are so many I dare not venture farther in that kind, unless I had some ground work to begin upon, which I hope will have its rise from your kind intelligence, which place (*sic*) was in our family from before the conquest and gave us our name and continued in the family to Hen. 8's reign, and then he took that and almost all our land, and gave us abbey land with the title of Windsor. I have written to Mr. Hyde to move the King, and beg you will assist me throughout in the business, as I may own the greatest part of the kindness to you.

[1681,] April 9.—James, Duke of York, to Col. George Legge. By the last letters which I had from where you are, I find no more liklyhood of my being sent for then when you wrot last to me, which I confesse is a great mortification to me, being perswaded that any delay will proue fatal to me, for if I be not called home now, how can I expect it when things are once settled and some still about his Majesty who are my declared enemys, who will take advantage of my absence, and find or make new reasons why I must be keep away, and lett it be when it will they will stil find as much fault with it and be as angry at it as if done now, and if people will be affraide of doing what is fitt, because the factions say tis with a designe of introducing of popery, why then Lord have mercy upon us, but I hope the same spirite which broke the Parliament is above such aprehensions, and then I may hope to be sent for, however I rely upon my freinds that they will presse it, therefore speake with M^r Hyde and the D^r about it, to both whom I have written to the same purpose and lose no time in what is to be proposed. I am very glad to heare there is to be a Major Generall in the Citty ; and that it is to be Sir James Edwards who is a right Loyall man, and that the D^r is to be put into the Customs. Things are very quiat here, and the disolution has very much disapointed and confounded all the Phanatiks' designs, so that I am confident there will be no disturbance in this country if England keepe quiat. I would say more but it is so late that I have not tyme to do it."

1681, April 12.—Report on certain works recently completed at Tangiers drawn up by Capt. St. Johns, Capt. Giles, Mr. Areleman, comptroller, Mr. Tessinn, engineer, and Francis Povey, commissioner of ammunition.

1681, April 29.—Colonel Percy Kirke to Col. Legge. In recommendation of Major Poope. Expresses gratitude to his royal highness to whom he dares not presume to write himself; but if anything extraordinary happen he will not fail to give Legge an account of it.

[1681,] April 17.—James, Duke of York, to Col. George Legge. I had on Thursday last yours of the 9th, by which I see but little hops of being sent for, and am still of the same mind that my freinds will have a hard worke of it, to gett it done, since now they could not prevaile, for the end of the gallery and those that are against it, will find new arguments to keep it of, since they have now been able to do it,

and I feare if it be put of till there has been a thorough purge made, in court, and country, it will not be till the Greek Kallends, and me thinks the puting out of Scroggs, the bringing in of Pemberton, and the discountenancing of Joans, shewse yett some feare, and that Lord Hallifax has to much creadit, for so long as his timorous councells take place, and that the end of the gallery continus in such creadit, how can I expect any good, and I look on his project of having me in England, but not at Court as fatal and dangerous to me as any thinge my greatest enemys can project against me, and besids other reasons, do not aprove of the Dutcheses going to take any waters, so long as she dos not really want them, because it would insensibly bring his project to passe, there being no middle bettwene this place and being with his Majesty. However I am very sensible that you and some of my freinds have done your parts, and I shall be sure not to presse his Majesty till you that are upon the place lett me know it is seasonable. When Crafts went, I mentiond it to him, but very gently, and since have not sayd on word to him of it. I see great pains has been taken by the Duchess of Portsmouth to bring in the Duke of Monmouth. I hope my freind will continu their endeavers to hinder it, for should my enemys compasse them, my businesse were indeed done. Pray lett the Atturney Generall know how sensible I am of his apearing so boldly for me as he has done, particularly in this affaire of the Certiorari. I am sorry to heare Lord Hallifax is coming back to court againe, for I am sure if he has creadit I shall not be sent for, and upon the whole, I have but a very uncomfortable prospect of my affairs, and if once they begin to talke of a Parliament I can expect nothing but ruine, for then expedients will be on foott againe, and the republican party will be so encouraged, that they will ventur at any thing. I need not say more upon this subject, those considerations being so visible and the consequences of them. Things are here very quiat, and I am confident will continu so.

I wonder N. Nicholas is not come.

[1681,] April 24.—I have deferd writing to you and ansuring yours of the 16 in expectation of Nol. Nicholas his arrival, and by a letter I had from Mr. Hyde this day see I cannot expect him these two or three day yett, and till he coms shall say but little, and with out he bring some good newse or some hops at least, I shall have but an unpleasant prospect of my affairs. I see Lord Mack. is in wayting againe, tis a riddle to me to see two put out and he keept in, that certainly deservs much more then they, to have been used after the same manner, and it must needs discourage my freinds very much, and I confesse so long as he is so countenanced and the Duchess of Portsmouth in such credit I can expect no great good. All things are very quiat here and are like to continu so whilst they are so with you. I long to heare of Fitzharris and Smith's tryals.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] May 4.—I see by yours and Lord Hyd's letters I had by Nol. Nicholas, how hard a worke you will have to bring about my being sent for, and as both of you have desired, send this bearer Churchill, to assist you in it, and to make the last tryal, for if now with your endeavors, and what I write I gett nothinge but a put of, I must prepare to endure a long banishment, and all the ill concequences which usualy attend such a begining. I have writen at large to Lord Hyde and therefore shall say the lesse to you, besids that I have instructed Churchill as fully as I can, and according to advice, am content to passe my word not to meddle nor trouble his Majesty nor his Ministers with any businesse when I am with him but that of Scotland, and even

not with that to if he pleases also: I see by what the Doctor has told you, that he thinks I have here to fore prest his Majesty to much in businesse and to more then his owne inclinations led him, which is a very great mistake, for I can say that I haue neuer proposed any of those things which were not stuck to, as the Dutch war, the declaration, and other things; for the first I was absolutly against it, and then told his Majesty and Ministers, I feared it would run him in debt, and concequently put him into the power of the Parliament when that was done did my part as became me; for some of the other things I was for them, when proposed by the Ministers, and aproved on by his Majesty upon debate, and if puting him in mind and pressing him to go on with what was so resolved, and not changing my mind as the ministers did, was a fault, I cannot help it, and left of troubling his Majesty when I saw it was to no purpose, tho I could not have that conpliancy with with (*sic*) the ministers to follow their examples when they alterd their minds either out of feare, or other reasons, and not I am sure upon solid grounds, which has been but to vissible, and tis a cruel thing that I must beare all their loode, when I rather was their slave then any thing els, so that I feare tis for some other reason, and not that which the D^r^ givs, that his Majesty is affraid of having me with him, which I shall now sone see, for if after what I have sayd in my letter to him, and charged Churchill to assure him, he will not send for me, I must take it for granted that it is, as I say, and now you and all my freind must make your last effort to gett me sent for, for I shall dispare of it if it cannot be now. What els I have to say I refer to Churchill.

I have receved yours of the 29th which givs me more hops then the former did. I shall say no more but that now the Doctor must do his part and presse for my returne.

1681, May 9.—Lord Windsor to Col. Legge. Begs his help to obtain some favour from the Duke of York; "it will much discourage me to see lawyers and men of private families advanced before me, who will not stand by him when I will."

1681, May 14. Tanger.—Copies of a long report, by Major Pope, John Alsmore, controller, Major Bointon, Francis Povey, commissary of the Stores, Bernard Tessin, engineer, on work done at Tangiers and on the cost of quarters there; and of letters of Colonel Legge and the Ordnance Officers thereon. The names of the owners of houses occupied by the officers, &c., the rent paid for each house, and many other curious particulars are given in the report.

1681, May 17. Tanger.—Fra. Povey to Col. George Legge. Still complains of the defects in the Ordnance department there and of the gunners, seven of whom among those last sent had been removed by Col. Kirke as incapable of doing duty, "The firemaster is certainly a most ignorant person as to the knowledge of any ingredient except brandy." . . . The Admiral "is now before Argeere and it is hoped that he may force the Argereene to a peace. The Moors as yet continue pretty quiet but sometimes commit hostilities by taking a horse or cattle that break out of our bounds, but restore them for a small consideration. I humbly request your honour's kindness to grant me leave to make a trip for England that so I might settle my family" . . . . . .

1681, May 18. Tanger.—Col. P. Kirke to Col. Legge. Has received all the stores and finds them in pretty good condition. The great guns are the worst that ever were in any garrison—the worst gunners that ever man saw, and the master gunner not fit to command any thing. Mr. Povey has promised to give a more particular account; he is a very good man and the only one that minds his business.

[1681,] May 24.—James Duke of York to Col. George Legge. I have now receved a letter from Lord Hyde since he spake with his Majesty and by it have as little hops of being sent for as ever, and see I can expect no positive answer till next weeke, for that Lord Hallifax was not expected to be at Windsor till this weeke, and when he is there I cannot help thinking he will be as much against my being sent for as any body. I hope you that are upon the place will have mad use of what this villan Fitzharris has sworen against me, to lett his Majesty see what advantage my enemys take against me by my being absent, and how I shall be every day more and more exposed by it to their malice and practices, and am very confident, had I been there, he would never have had the impudence to haue sayd what he has done against me, for I could have easily proved him perjured by undenyable witnesses. All things are very quiat here, and I shall say no more to you till I heare what his Majesty resolutions are after he has spoken with those he trusts; for if I am not to go up but must stay here, I hope they will lett my daughter come to me, and then I will have more of my horses here.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] May 31.—By that tyme this coms to you, you will know what has been resolved concerning the proposition I made by the last post, which Lord Hyde will have shewd you, and if that dos not take I shall have but little hops of any thinge for my self if; that dos, I may then hope to have leave to go up for a little tyme, but otherwise not, for by none of my letters, do I see any apearance of being sent for, but upon such an account. I shall say no more upon this till I heare further from you, I shall be very impacient till I heare of what becoms of that villan Fitzharris, who if he be rightly handled will certainly tell the truth, and not be forsworen as I am sure he is in what he has sayd hitherto. I have writen to Lord Hyde as I say I would do in my last to him and sent him a letter to make use on as he finds it convenient. All things are very quiat here and his Majesty's birthday was keept yesterday with great solemnity here.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] June 7.—I hadyours of the 31st of the last so layte on Saturday that I could not possibly answer it then, and by it, as well as other letters see how positive his Majesty and most of his Ministers are against my being sone sent for, and that with no day or tyme apointed is no very pleasing prospect, tho the assurences Lord Hyde gius me of Lord Halifax's being my freind, and his being against the calling of a Parliament this next winter, as well as Mr. Seymour, maks me have more hops of good then I have expected this good while. As for what you speake of concerning yourself, I cannot immagin, why you may not keep both, it is no way inconsistant, but what is usual, and very proper, and tho the Master of the Ordinance is the more honorable yett I thinke the Governement of Portsmouth is in its self of the greater trust, and more considerable, and if they will have you part with the last, to haue the other, for which I see no reason, nor necessity, they aught to lett you find your account in it at least, but by what you say I feare it will be over before this coms to you, as for what concerns my horses I will stay till Churchill coms back hether before I will send for any more, and shall say no more till I heare againe from you.

[1681,] June 11.—This day in the forenone his Majesty letter came to the Councell by a flying packett, for the calling of a Parliament here, on the 28th of July, and this afternone I had yours of the 7th by the post, and by it as well as by a letter from Lord Hyde see it was not thought fitt to deliver my letter to his Majesty, and thinke he did well not to give it, since such an interpretation might have been put upon it, though in my owne reason I thinke it necessary for his service, and that with in these two days, some eminent men have proposed it to me and prest me to offer it to his Majesty. I told them I would consider on't, and if they speake to me againe of it will put them of as well as I can, as for my daughter's coming I am still for it for many reasons, and hope before this coms to you, Lord Hyde will haue asked his Majesty leave for her comming as I desired him in myne of Tuesday last, and that she is ready for the voyage. I have not tyme to say more now.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] June 14.—The Proclamation for the calling of the Parliament was this day published here, so that I must begin to prepare for it; we are to ride to the Parliament therefore I thinke I must have a foott cloth as when we rode at the King's Coronation, but till you heare from me by the next post do not bespeake one, because I am not yett so fully instructed as I shall be then. If Churchill be yett with you, of which I doubt, he telling me he was to come away to morrow, in his last, tell him I have no need of my robes, the Commissioner never wearing any, I had by this last post the copy of Fitzharris' inditment you sent me, and was very glad by others to find he was found guilty. By my next I will lett you know what horses I would have you send hither, I have not tyme to say more now, having been all this day very busi.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] June 18.—Since I wrot last to you I have enquired as to my riding to Parliament and find that tho others must have foott clothes, I need not, and that I may use a housse, for the Lord Chancellor told me just now that when he was Commissioner he had a housse and no foot Cloth, therefore send me my housse, which was made for me when I thought of going in Flanders, with a saddle and all things fitted to it, and when my daughter coms send all the foottmen downe hither, and as sone as she setts out, send two coaches and the two setts of coach horses she has with her hither also, that they may be here before the first meetting of the Parliament, and send me downe also one pad and Fetherston, which will serve both for pad and hunter here. Windham has asked me leave to part with his place, and gos up in the yacht to London, and tells me there is a Gentilman one Hollis that is a Cupbearer to his Majesty that would buy it of him; if he be a gentilman and has the reput of an honest man, I will consent to it, but you must enquire into that. As I had writen thus far, I received yours of the 14th, and had as you see writen to severall of those points [which] are in your letter. I am sorry you must part with Portsmouth. I have not tyme to say more now.

June 18th [1681].—This bearer Robert Killegrew, who has served some tyme as volontere on borde the King's ships, has desird me to recomend him to go againe into the service, but because I do not know how he has behaved himself with those he has served with, I would not recomend him myself to the Admiralty till I knew it, but would haue you enquier after his behavior and ability, and if you have a good caracter of him from Cap. Hamilton or others he has served with, then I would have you in my name recomend him to the Admirality and Mr. Brisban, for if he deservs it, I would be glad to shew a kindnesse to one of that family he is of; if his cousin Captain Killegrew were at London may be he also could lett you know some thing of him.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge

June 28 [1681].—If the wind had not been easterly I should not have now writen to you now, for it has been so long so that I beleve the ship with my daughter's good[s] is not yett come out of the river, and that this wind which is likely to last, may keep hir so long there, that if she keeps the coaches there till she embarke, they will not be here tyme enough for the first day of the Parliament, therefore if she be not come away when you receve this, see to order it so, if you can, as that for the tyme she may remaine wind bound, some horses may be borowed for hir to make use on, that the two setts may be sent away to be here tyme enough aud speake to my daughter and Lady Hyde about it, and tell them they would do well not to lose the first oportunity of the wind, for the north winds are like [to] governe most this quarter, which is all I shall say till Churchill's arrivall.

Pray send me the printed sayling and fighting instructions, I am very sorry to heare Captain Kempthorne is killed.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] June 30.—I had yours by Churchill yesterday by whom I have had a full account of all things where you are, and hope this sett of men will not use me as most of their predecesors have done, but of this I have not tyme to say more now. You have done well to send me downe both foott cloth and housse, that I may make use of either, I am glad to be rid of Fisher if all be true that is sayd. I will do what you propose concerning Hilliard's mother, and beleve this Hollis will prove a good man, tis a good signe his being desirous to come into my service now. As to your self tis necessary you should stay where you are for I have need of you with Lord Hyde to help him and to look after my concerns there. I know tis not your fault if you do not keep Portsmouth, nor myne neither; I know no reason why you might not have both. I have writen it to others, but for all that would not have you do your self a prejudise by endeavoring to keep it, if it cannot be done without it. The caution you give me of Mr. G. is good. The Councell satt so long this evening that I have not tyme to say more.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

1681, June 30. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge. Begs his favour on behalf of the garrison, which is really so ill-gunned that if there were occasion it would be very hard upon them. The officers that belong to the train are the saddest souls God ever put life into. Their greatest want at present is a master-gunner who should bring with him a mortar piece of eight inches to exercise the gunners.

1681, July 2. Dublin.—Lord Longford to Colonel George Legge. Congratulates him on his being Master of the Ordnance. Intends to visit England in August. Could not till now prevail on the Lord Lieutenant to take a general survey of all the stores in Ireland, and his (the writer's) deputy and Mr. Robinson will shortly begin their progress with that object.

1681, July 8. Hewell.—Lord Windsor to Colonel George Legge. Thanks for speaking to the King on his behalf. "We have here a great many stories about the evidence against my Lord Shaftesbury. I would be glad to be able to satisfy my country neighbours of the truth. If you have leisure pray let me know it."

[1681,] July 5.—James, Duke of York, to Colonel George Legge. I am very glad to find by yours of the 30th that the true plott is like to come to

light, and that now no more of the innocent shall suffer, God forgive those that have been guilty of so much innocent bloud, and make them sensible of their so great crimes. I hope the right use will be made of Turberville and Haynes, and then I am sure it must turne very much to his Majesty's advantage and the quiat of the Nation. I am glad you have Portsmouth still, and wish his Majesty had but a few more like your self, that considred his service as you do, and ventur as frankly as you do, which I am very confident he will consider as he aught. I am sure I am as sensible of it, as you can desire, and will do my part he may do so to. I am very sorry to heare the Prince of Orange dos opiniater so for Sidney, and is so led away with the flatterys of that party that designe his ruine as well as all the rest of our family, and would only make him a property and instrumental to bring their worke to passe, I wrote some tyme since very home to him about Sidney, but have not yett had an answer, and will write as freely to him upon that whole subject and endeaver to open his eis. I should be very glad your brother Will had the Roabs. I never liked any man's proceding better than that of Mr. Hollis, and lett him know I shall be glad to have him in my service and that he may agree with Windham and send him downe as sone as you can. I have reason to like a man that desirs to be in my service now; as for Windham's complaint, I do not know of any the least reason he had to complaine of any of his fellow servants, only I know he behaved himself very foolishly as to some things, and if I would have taken notice of things mought have had reason to have been angry. I heare Sherif Bethel is accused of some words he has spoken against the King, and that the bill is found against him, if it should amount to any fine or forfiture, speake to his Majesty in tyme that his Cousin my Slingsby might have it, which would be but resonable, Bethel having enjoyd his father's estate for several years. I have not tyme to say more now.

[1681,] July 12.—I have had yours of the 5 in which you tell me my Daughter was to sett out as yesterday, but if she be sett out this day tis well enough, for women are not very punctual. I am very glad to heare that his Majesty affairs are every day on the mending hand; sure what has happned of late and Fitzharris' confession must do very much good if the right use be made on't, as I make no doubt it will, since his Majesty dos now trust those who dare be so bold as to be my friends, of which number I am now absolutly perswaded Lord Hallifax is, as for Mr. Seymour I have relyd upon him, and found him to be a stedy friend, and know he will bring in others to be so, by force of reason fortifyd with friendship for me. I would say more, but it having been a councell day, I could not write till after supper, and it is now late, so that what els I have to say I must defer till next post.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] July 16.—I was indeed surprised with the newse of the Prince of Orange's coming into England, as well as you were, and am of your mind as to the reason of his coming at this tyme. It must be your parts that are upon the place to look well that no harme be done, pray be very much with his Majesty when he is there, to observe what passes, and I thinke if he the Prince be spoken homly to, if his head be not quite wrong turned, his eis will be opened and he [will] see how he has been abused by those who gave him measur of affairs in England. Cargill the great feild preacher was taken two days since, and two others of his tribes with him, and brought to towne yesterday and examind before the Councell, they all sayd they were bound by the covenant to do what they did, and owned enough to hang them selvs, which I believe they will sone be.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] July 30.—I had not tyme till now to answer yours which I had by Banks, he coming so just before the meetting of the Parliament, and Hollis came here but yesterday morning, so that till then I did not know you had writen to Lord Roscommon, to performe the cerimonial part for you, and so apointed James Grahams to rid for you, tis true Lord Roscommon sayd some thinge to me of your having writen to him, but he did not explaine that part to me, so that now I beleve, he is troubled he did not ride, which he should have done had he explained himself to me, and for Grahams he did not thinke of it till I told him I would haue him ride for you that day. I long to heare what the Prince of Orange's arrant has been, and hope his eis will be opend as to our English affairs. You will by the last post haue had an account of the first day's worke in Parliament which went very smoothly, and tho there may be some turbulent people amongst them, yett I make no doubt things will go well, tho some of them may chance to be influenced from the seditious party in England. I have had in my particular, as well as his Majesty, a great losse of the Lord Chancelor, and now I shall be obliged to take much more pains my self, I haue beged of his Majesty not to thinke of filling his place till this sessions is ouer, and I hope he will also heare me give him a true caracter of those who pretend to it before he disposes of it. When I have tyme I shall write such a letter as you propose concerning Lord Hallifax.

[1681,] Aug. 14.—I had yesterday yours by Churchill who has informed how affairs are where you are, and told me what my friends advise me to, which I shall follow, and you may be sure I shall do my part to hasten my returne. Things go very well here, yesterday we past two Acts, the first a confirmation of all the Laws for the security of the Protestant religion as now established here by Law, the other an Act for the declaring and asserting the prerogative and succession, a copy of both which I haue caused to be sent to S. Jenkins. To morrow the act will be brought in form the articles for the continuation of the sesse, for five years; the party will endeaver to bring it downe to three, but I am very confident we shall carry it for five. I have not tyme now to say any thing to you in answer to what you mentiond concerning M. Bentink, nor indeed almost of any thing els, but that Churchill has confirmed me in the good opinion I have of Lord Hallifax, by the account he has given me now of his proceeding in the affaire of the Prince of Orange, as well as in my other concerns, which when so ever I see him he shall find. I could wish Duke Hamilton would lay aside his thoughts of popularity, it would be better for him, for in the end he will do himself no good, and in the meane tyme may be made a property to obstruct his Majesty's service. You shall heare againe from me by the next post.

[1681,] Aug. 24.—Before I say any thing to you of any thing els I mention Sir Roger Strickland to you, that you would be watchfull for him, and put the King in mind of him when any occation shall offer, that he may be employd, he hauing now layd long out of command, but I hope now it will not be long before I may solicite for him my selfe, for I have now writen to his Majesty to aske leave for to wayte on him so sone as the Parliament is up, for some few days, which I hope is so reasonable a request, that it will not be denyd me, and realy it is absolutly necessary for the good of his affairs in this Kingdome, where severall very necessary things cannot be settled till I speake with him. I send my letter to his Majesty enclosed to Lord Hyde, to whom I have writen so long a letter upon this subject that I need say no more upon it to you, for when I consider of it I realy cannot find one resonable argument against my having leave so go up for a few days, and many unanswrable ons for it.

If I have leave to go up I intend to leave the Dutchesse and my Daughter behind, which they will be very well content with, it not being proper for women to make such a voyage for so short a stay, however it will be necessary another yacht should be sent for I cannot have lesse than two, therefore when it is resolved on do you speake to his Majesty about it and the soner she is sent away will be the better, for I hope by this day fortnight the Parliament will be very neare an end, for by the end of next weeke I hope the acts of publike concerne will be past. If Gunnman be out of the way speake that Faisby be sent.

[1681,] Sep. 3.—This is only to tell you that I have had this night yours of the 30th and that Lord Hyde is not yett come. I long to speake with him, and am prepared for the worst, and shall still do the part of a good subject, and have the satisfaction to have done his Majesty and the crowne good service in this Parliament. I wish some where you are would take as much pains and be as stedy and resolut, and then things would go as smothly there as they do here.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] Sep. 11.—I stayd to answer yours of the first which I receved by Lord Hyde, till his returne, and yesterday in the afternone I had yours by H. Goring, before which I had had notice of Sir John Doncom's embassage, which did realy very much allarum us here, but by what you tell me from the D^{r} and by his Majesty's letter to me by Goring I am somwhat more at ease then I was, tho I must still feare the worst, as long as I am not permitted to returne, and realy what you hint to me in your letter, and what Lord Hallifax in his has more plainly sayd, and has been prest by Lord Hyde, concerning my going to church, has mortifyd me very much, since I cannot do it, for indeed I see no thing but ruine, when such measurs are taken, as produced such a message to me, when there was no reason to beleve I would comply, for any going back or shew of feare in his Majesty or ministers must be the ruine of all, and I cannot help thinking the world will looke on my not going up now as one of them. I wish they may not, and do what I can here to hinder that belif, all the honest men here are much troubled I do not go up, as Lord Hyde can tell you, and I thinke it so absolutly necessary for his Majesty's service for the settling of this country that I do presse againe for leave to go up. I need say no more to you by Lord Hyde who will informe you of all things here, and am sorry to find he thinks his Majesty will never lett you have both the Ordinance and Portsmouth togather, tho I told him I thought it might very well be for you to have both, and debated it with him, but I feare it cannot be, by what he sayd, so that at last I feare you will be put to it to chuse which you will have, I know the Ordinance is more honorable but the governeur of Portsmouth maks a better figur in the world, and will always be more considerd.

1681, Sept. 12. Berwick.—Colonel John Churchill (unsigned) to Colonel Legge. "Dear cousen, I should make you both excuses and complements for the troble you have bene att in sending my wife to me, but I hope itt is not that time of day betwine you and I, for without complement as long as I live I will be your frend and sarvant. My Lord Hyde, who is the best man living will give you an acount of all that has passed. You will find that nothing is done in what was soe much desiered, soe that sooner or laiter we must be all undone. As soone as Lwine (*sic*) has his papers the duke would have him take the forest (*sic*) opertunety by sea and com from Scotland. My hart is very foulle, soe that should I writt to you of the sade prospect I feare we have, I should tiere your patience; therfor I refere my selfe holly to my Lord Hyde and ashure you that wher ever I am, you and my Lord Hyde have a faithful friend of me."

[1681,] Sep. 15. James Duke of York to Colonel George Legge.—Yours of the 8th came not so sone to me as you thought it would for it meett Lord Hyde on his way to Barwick, so that I had it not, till Tusday night by Churchill who went thether with him and so came back hether then. As to what you say concerning Portsmouth you will see by my letter which I wrot by Lord Hyde what my opinion is and the more I thinke of it the more I am confirmed in my mynd that you should not part with it, especialy since what you wrot to Lord Hyde, and that some people have such a mind to haue you out on't; as for what you propose concerning Major Nicholas I thinke it very reasonable he should have a Commission of Lieutenant-Governor, if you should part with it which I hope you will not. 'Twas honnestly done of the Earl of Bath and the Doctor to speake as they did to his Majesty. I hope he will stand to what he sayd to them, I am sure if he dos not he will be ruined as well as I. You did very well to buy the horse you mentiond for I cannot help thinking I shall sone either make use of him for hunting or for his Majesty's service, being apt enough to beleve that if the party cannot obtaine their will of the King, by the means of those fals freinds he has about him, that they will try for a better or a worse another way, for if he stand by him self and his old freinds they have no other game left to play. I long to heare from Lord Hyde after he has been at Newmarkett, for by what he shall say to me I shall be able to judge what measurs are taken, and I should thinke that what has been done by the Parliament here should hasten people to be vigorus where you are. We have now dispatched not only all his Majesty's concerns but seueral publike acts, for the good of the country, and incouraging of trade and the manufactors, so that there remains little to do, and to-morrow or next day I beleve, I shall put an end to this sessions of Parliament, which you see, for all what was sayd, by some of this country, at London, is like to end very well.

1681, Sept. 22. Tanger.—Francis Povey to Colonel George Legge. Ordnance matters, &c. Here is lately come into this garrison a Moor which is cousin to the King of Fez for refuge; his occasion of coming was that the king took away his estate, upon which he vowed he would come to the Christians. Some days since the king has demanded him of the governor, but what the result is I cannot give your honour an account of. About 6 days since the *James* galley commanded by Captain Shovell and the Sapphire by Capt. Hastings cruising west 40 leagues from Cape St. Vincent had after a very hot dispute made themselves master of the *Half Moon* of Argeire which was very little inferior to the *Golden Horse;* she had 32 pieces of cannon mounted, what number of men I can not justly say, about 40 English slaves and with one woman. The 20th instant about the same place Captain Booth in the *Adventure* engaged the *Golden Lion* of Argiere and in a short time took her; she is the same dimensions as the *Half Moon*, and this day it is reported that he has taken another, but as yet he has brought neither to this place. The account of it we have by Spanish boats which came from Chuchalana (*sic*) who say Captain Booth carried the first into Cadiz.

1681. Sept. 23.—Acts passed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Jamaica. The following are the chief subjects of the Acts—rates of negroes (with reference to the King's order that the African Company supply the Island with 3000 negroes annually at 18*l*. per head); quit rents; masters of ships to give security; preserving of cattle; registering deeds; foreign coins; confirmation of pious gifts; encouraging importation of white servants; regulating building; &c., &c.

1681, Sept. 28.—Colonel John Churchill to Colonel Legge. Of no importance.

[1681,] Sep. 30. Edinburgh. James Duke of York to Colonel George Legge.—I have writen so fully to Lord Hyde about some things which I propose should be done here, that I need not repet them to you. I confesse I had no great mind to have made any such proposition by letter, but this being concerning the sessions, which court is to sitt the first of Nouember, I could not delay proposing it, and by this I shall see how, what els I haue to offer, is like to relish, for if his Majesty dos not rely upon my judgment in this, I cannot hope he will harken to me in the rest, and that if he do not aprove of what I have offred, that he will lett that proposal dy, and not lett any body know I have proposed any such thing to him, for if it be not liked, it would not be well for me it should be knowne. I do not know how it will be aproved of now, but could I have gone up my self I am very confident it would haue been done, but since that could not be I chose rather to do it this way then not at all, how disadvantageous so ever it be. This bearer Banks will tell you that some of the coach horses are dead, so that you would do well to see to gett some to send downe hether to fill up the setts againe, you that are upon the place can best judg when to send them, and whether I may hope to be with you this winter or no. I am almost dosed with writing so long a letter to Lord Hyde, so that I can say no more now.

[1681,] Octo. 2.—This is only to tell you that I thinke after what happened to this bearer Mr. Sheriden in one of the late Parliaments, he aught to be countenanced by all my freinds, and besids that I do look on him as one who will lay hold of all occations to serve me, and is an honest man. I have now knowne him for above these two years, and have never found him to have made a fals step, and always very zealous for his Majesty's seruice, which is all I shall say now.
[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] Nov. 1.—On Sonday I had yours of the 25th, and by it see Lord Hyde had told you I did not forgett a concerne of yours, and you may be sure I shall still shew you what kindnesse I can, and when Lord Hyde and you thinke it proper for me to mention any thing of that to his Majesty I shall readily do it, I see you know of the proposal has been made to me concerning the Duchess of Portsmouth, and supose before this Lord Hyde will have told you of the answer I made to it, which as I sayd to him aught to satisfy if there be no further designe in it then the securing hir of what she desirs, what you say to me of Harry Savile agrees with what I heard of him from Paris a post or two ago, for there he talked of reconciling his Brother and Lord Shaftsbury, and of the necessity of a Parliament's being speedily called at London, and since he Lord Halifax drivs [drives] on a Parliament tis no wonder he is against my having leave to go up, but I hope he will be disapointed in both. As for Barwike I am absolutly against its being slighted, and insteed of that am for its being repaired, and having a good magazine in it, tis of great concequence both as to England and Scotland, for it is a great bridle to the South parts of this Kingdome which are much poysoned by the Phanatiks, and in case of any thing to do in England it would be of great concequence to have arms there to put into the hands of the loyal party that are very numerous in the fower Northern shiers, and a little thing would put it in defence, as I beleve, and I am sure tis no way advisable to

slight it, and would be a very great reproch to the government to do it. I heare the Duchess of Lauderdale is very angry with me for the remous which haue been made in the sessions, I do not wonder at it for some of them were hir creaturs, and she receved the late regester's pention, and some say went a share with him in the perquisits of his place, and that which vexes hir most is that she sees she can no more squeese this country as she has done for severall years past, and gott very considerable somms of mony for this country, whilst his Majesty's treasury is run in over (?), and his Castels quite out of repaire, two of them not having one gun mounted in them. D[uke of] Hamilton was here, and is gone back into the country, says he is not yett cleere to take the test, but maks mighty proffessions of loyalty and readinesse to serue his Majesty if occation be. Lord Argile is here, and has not yett taken it, but by Thursday next he must or lose all his places, which he will be unwilling to do, and now that tis seen it will be stuck to it will go downe with many who seemed to scruple at it.

[1681,] Nov. 4, Edinburgh.—I had this day yours of the 30th, and am sorry you were not stood by this tyme as well as the last, but sinc that was not, I am glad you are to have some thing for it, and that his Majesty was so kind to you, and that the Duke of Albemarle is to have it, sinc you were to part with it, for he is true to the Crowne. I have had constant accounts of what has past in both houses, but have yett heard nothing from Mr. Hyde nor any of the ministers. I see the witnesses have new instructions every day, and forsweare themselvs lustily, as to me I am sure, and I beleve others will every day be prompted to swear new crims against me. I see I must expect the worst, I have not tyme to say more.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681,] Nov. 5.—On Thursday last I had yours without a date, in which you give me an account Orbistoune being arrived at London and having been with his Majesty and what he says. I knew before of his being sone thether but did not know his businesse. I am glad to heare he is sensible of his errors, and wish he may continu of that mind when he coms here, and that by his actions he may shew the sincerity of his words. I do not thinke Duke Hamilton will prove so bad a subject as he seems to feare, for tho he has not yett taken the test, yett when he went from hence last weeke he made all the imaginable professions of duty and loyalty could be desired, has given up an old house of his to be made garnison of, and says he will serve his Majesty as readily as any body as a commissioner of the exise or in such capacitys as he can exerc[is]e without taking the test, and I feare that Lord Arran can be of little use to his Majesty's service, and not do what Orbistoune thinks he can, and besids till Lord Arran has for some tyme given good profs of his sincerity. I thinke he is not to be relyd on, after his having behaved himself as he has done, and keept such company, however some use may be made of him, but truly I do not thinke it fitt for his Majesty's service, he should be now put into his father's places, or indeed at all till one is surer of him, and that he has satisfyed the world that he has quited the interest and princepals of those [he] used to keep company with at London, for till then it would discourage the truly loyal men to see marks of favor bestowd on such men for only saying a dutyfull word, and may be it is by Dutchesse Hamilton's order he talks now as he dos, hoping by this means to preserve all the offices to hir family and to have as much power in that country tho hir Lord do not take the test, which may be when he sees he by his sonnes means cannot have, may make him yett

before the first of January, take it. I do not yett find that many of the people of quality follow Duke Hamilton's example in not taking it, except Lord Argile, for even Lord Southeske who ran along with him in all things in Parliament has taken it, and I believe except Lord Hadington and Lord Castels, or may be one or two more of those who satt in Parliament, not any nobel man will scrupel it, it was nothing but an opinion was gott in amougst some that it would not be stuck to which made some delay the taking of it, but now it gos currantly downe, all the Advocats and Lawyers except Sir John Cuningham hauing taken it, and those of the ministers who scrupled it, are most of them persuaded by their Bishops, and will take it. I do not find that Sir G. Lockhart is so great with the Duke or Duchess of Hamilton as he was for he has taken the test him self, and did his endeavours to perswade Duke Hamilton to take it; all those others you have named, I know are not well affected, and they shall be observed but I do not thinke they have any designe at present, how ever all care shall be taken to prevent any they may have. I am glad to find by yours that M^r^ Seymour is come to you, and continus firme for my being sent for, it shows he is truly my freind, and I am sure I can look on none to be so that are not for my being sent for. I have not tyme to say more, and you will heare from Lord Hyde of Lord Argil's having taken the test, and spoild all againe by not taking it yesterday as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

[1681,] Nov. 12.—I had yours of the 5th on Thursday last but none from Lord Arran, as you sayd I should, and till I either heare from him or see him, shall say no more of him, having writen my mynd very freely to you upon his subject. I long very much to know what will become of the great statsman, and shall be of your mind, if after all this stur he gett lose. I heare M. Van Benning presses hard to engage us into a war, but I hope he will not prevaile. I am against a war now as well as I was against the last war with Holland; then I fortold the danger of it and the inconveniancys it would draw upon his Majesty, which he has found to have proved but to true, and now remember I tell you in all liklyhood it would be the absolut ruine of the monarky, and immediatly destroy our trade; for the last part on't any man that knows the Sea cannot deny it, and for the other part any man that will but consider must know it to be true also, considering all circomstances, and the present temper of the nation, and lett one but remember how the Dutch made the peace at Nimegen, and before that at Munster, at [*sic*, and?] that they are marchants, who will do any thing to engrose the trade againe into their hands. I have sayd enough on this subject, and could say much more. I am sorry to find you so melancoly as to youre owne concerns. You know his Majesty is realy pind to you, his ministers are so, at least those of them that are my freinds. I am the same to you I ever, was, so that a little soner or later, you will be put at ease, and pray lett me know where any stop is in your concerns that I may do my part to remoue it. As for affairs here all things are very quiat, and people seeme little concerned for Lord Argil's being put into the Castel, and for these many years this country has not been so quiat, nor so free from feild conventicles. I long to heare what will become of Lord Shaftsbury.

[1681,] Nov. [17 or 18?].—I had not tyme by the last post to answer yours of the 8th, by reason of the councell's sitting so long that night, and feare the forrain ministers and those who wish not well to the monarky no more then to me haue prevailed so far, as to the calling of a Parliament, by the answer has been made to M. Van Benning's memorial, for that engages his Majesty more then I could wish he had been, and I feare the prospect of it will do his Majesty affairs no good; I am sure it will

encourage my enemys, to designe things against me. I see you had some allarum as if there had been some desine upon Portsmouth. I did not thinke the officer you mentioned had been such a kind of man as you say he is, but this is an age to try men and know them. As to what you say concerning your parting with Portsmouth, if it must be I think Lord Noel a very good man to be in it, but I do not know why you should part with it, if you can keep it. If I be not mistaken I wrot to you upon this subject once before, but if I have not I shall tell you my thoughts upon it. The office of Master of the ordnance is I acknowledg the more honorable post, and of more profit, but the governement of Portsmouth is more considerable, and as to the circomstances you are in, and considering the state of affairs, and even your owne privat concerne, if I were in your place I had rather have Portsmouth, then the Ordinance, and would not part with the first if I could keep it, for even as to your privat concerne, if my affairs go ill, you can hardly expect to be continud in the Ordinance, for the same reason which will prevail to remove you from the one, will be made use on for the other, and if you can continu as you are, and keep of any alteration in the Ordinance, you may hope if I returne to have both, but after all I have sayd, if they have you part with Portsmouth, there is no remedy, and in that case, Lord Noel is a very good man, and if they do oblige you to it, I shall look on it as a very ill signe as to my self, and shall not expect you will keep the Ordinance long, but of all this you will be better able to take your measurs when the tryals are over. All things are, God be thanked, very quiat here, and like to continu so, some of the ministers have refused to take the test, but for all that it gos downe very well with most people.

[1681,] Nov. 21.—I had yesterday yours of the 15th, in which you gave me an account of what his Majesty had sayd to Lord Feversham, but how to make that agree with what Lord Hyde say to me, and the D^r^, I cannot, for by what Lord Hyde says, I see little hops of being sent for or having leaue to go up, and by what the other writs, it dos not look as if I should be stuck to, for only to be sommond by writ as the D^r^ says, looks as if his Majesty were afraid to call me other ways, and would not stand by me when I was there. Discourse of this with Lord Hyde and the D^r^ and talke with Mr. Seymour to, and know his opinion what I should do if a Parliament be called, which by all letters I see is like to be sone, and lett you that [are] my freinds consider beforehand wha[t . . *torn*] to his Majesty concerning me, when that is, and what I aught to presse him to, it being impossible for me at this distance to know what to say without aduice from where you are.

[1681,] Nov. 22.—You will see by what I have already writen that I did not expect to have had so good newse, and so sone as yours of the 17th brought me, which I receved this morning. I see by it and by Lord Hyde's that t'was Mr. Seymour began first. Pray lett him know how kindly I take it from him, and that I find the advantage of having so bold a freind and so true one as he is, of which I am and always shall be very sensible. I send you here enclosed a letter to him to assure it [*torn*] self, and pray say as kind things to Lord Feversham from me as I know he deservs from me. I was very glad to find Lord Halifax concernd in my being sent for, I had a letter from him, which I have answered. I have not tyme to say more to you now.

1681. Dec. 10. Tanger.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge. The bearer Mr. Povey has promised me to tell you our condition . . . . . of

33 gunners there is not 10 knows the gun from the carriage; and now Mr. Povey is gone there is not 2 men in town understands the art of gunnery. . . . He is a very honest man, so pray dispatch him to us as soon as it lies with your convenience.

1681. Dec. 17. Dublin Castle.—Duke of Ormonde to Col. Legge. Amongst many persecuted French Protestants come lately over to Dublin is one Lewis Beauvall, from Rochelle. Asks that employment may be found for him in England.

1681. Dec. 18. Tangier.—Colonel Kirke to Col. Legge. Is informed that the bearer Mr. William Harmond, brother of Cap. Thos. Harmond, is very fit for the post of master gunner at Tanger.

[1681 ?].—Petition of the inhabitants of Gosport to Col. Legge, Governor of Portsmouth.

Complain of the loss of fresh water enjoyed by them before the digging of the works about the said town, and suggest that a traverse wall on the north side of the town would prevent the salt water from intruding upon the springs. Signed by Geo. Rennalls, Christopher Elminstone, and 5 others.

[1681-2,] Feb. 18, Edin[burgh].—James Duke of York to Col. Legge.

I intended to have writen to you by the last post, to lett you know I had yours of the 11th, and one of an older date which I had not answerd, but the councell satt so long, after which I had a meetting with some I trust most about Lord Argil's affaire, which lasted so long as I had not tyme to write, to tell you that I aproved of your not letting my letter be delivred, for the reasons giuen, and hope it will be brought about without it, by what is sayd to me, tho if I be not sent for, before this getts to you, I shall have little hops left of seing London in hast. I should thinke Lord Halifax's behaviour and pressing for a Parliament should lessen his creadit with his Majesty which would be good for me, as well as for his Majesty, for tis impossible things can go well if he be at the head of affairs. As for what you propose concerning Mr. Aldworth I have not given leave to Mr. Holder to sell his place, nor will I lett it be sold, so that at present I need say no more about it, when I shall be at London t'will be tyme enough to consider what to do. All thinge are quiat here, and tho the phanatiks will hardly rise in this kingdome, as I beleve, tis not for want of will but power. I shall be very impacient for the letters are to come on Tusday next, and hope they will bring some good newse, if not my pacience will be tryd.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

1682, Feb. 25, Edin[burgh].—I find by yours of the 18th, that you were not altogather in dispare of my being speedily sent for, tho by my other letters I had little hops left of it. I have by this post writen to his Majesty to presse my having leave to wayt on him for some few days to give him an account of his affairs here and to receve his orders in some thing which I cannot so well acquaint him with except I be with him, and which is absolutly necessary for his service. I aught to have sayd this before, but was still so fed with the expectation of being sent for, that I thought it would have been done without it, and now I am sure if my letter had been delivred it could have done no harme. I hope this I have now writen may do good, I am sure if it dos not my affairs are in an ill condition. I was very much surprised to find by yours, you are not yett of the councell, for I beleved you were to have been it by your place. Nobody has sayd any thing to me of it but your self, sure no body can be against it, that pretends to be my freind, and I look on it to be a greater injury to me, then it is to you, since tis because you are my servant, that you are not admitted of it, and not for any other reason. I have not by me to say more to you now.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

[1681–2,] Feb. 28., Edenburgh.—I send you here enclosed at the desire of the Commissioners of the treasury, a note, concerning tents, that they desire to have made in England, for the use of his Majesty's forces here, for they cannot well gett them made here, tis the Generall gave me the paper, by which you will see the sises they desire them of; pray lett them be gone in hand with as sone as may be. I have orderd Sir A. Apsley to pay you the mony there when you shall call to him for it, lett me know what it will come to, that I may receve the mony here of the Treasury, lett me know in what tyme you thinke they may be done, and, whether you thinke the *Kitchen* yacht could not bring them all they being but six hundred. Yesterday I had yours by Carleton, and am now in houerly expectation of your brother Will. since you say if I am to be sent for, he is to come with it, and by the letters come this day I find it was resolved I should have leaue to go to Newmarkett to wayte on his Majesty there; if that be, lett my fox hounds and hunting horses be there to meett me I have given Sir Allen orders concerning M^rs^ Hilliard. The *Clevland* yacht is not yett arrived, which is all I shall say till I heare certainly whether I am to go or no, when I do I shall send you word whether I shall go by land or sea.

[Addressed.] For Colonel Legge.

1681–2. March 10. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge.

On the bad state of the garrison, from want of officers, &c.; also of a master gunner, a firemaster and an engineer.

1681–2. March 19.—Ignat. Usher to Colonel Legge.

Wishes for a commission with his cousin Tyrell, if he gets a ship.

1682, March 27. Flanchford.—Lord Windsor to Col. George Legge.

At my return I found myself a father to a son more than I had born when I parted with you, and the 'arrant' of this letter is to desire you will join with my Lady Halifax and the Bishop of St. David's in making him a Christian.

1682, April 10. London.—List of subscribers for the new East India Stock. Upwards of 800 names of persons subscribing sums varying between 10,000*l*. and 200*l*., the total subscription being set down at 1,300,200*l*.

1682, May 10. Welbeck.—Henry, Duke of Newcastle, to Colonel Legge. Acknowledges letters of April 5 and 26. "When I was but eleven years of age I was very much obliged to your father and your uncle Robert who was pleased to be with my father at Newcastle when the first troops was raised for his Majesty in the year '42. I should be a very unworthy body if I was not perfectly your servant. I present my particular thanks to you for your commission to Charles Pratt, which I will send to Capt. Bickerstaff by the next post. I very much acknowledge your favour to me that I shall see the survey of what is to be done at Newcastle and Berwick before you present it to his Majesty in Council. Your own knowledge and wisdom will direct you better than any persons advice. I shall be sure to write to Newcastle and Berwick that you may be informed of every thing we know. I have two commissions by me to be Governor of Newcastle and the port and the new fort there; the first commission was in '67, the other in '73."

1682, June 6 and 13.—Proceedings of court martial held on board his Majesty's yacht *Charlotte*, concerning the loss of the *Gloucester*, Sir John Berry, commander, attributed to the neglect of sailing instructions by Capt. Christopher Gunman, commander of the *Mary* yacht. Gunman was dismissed from his command, condemned to be imprisoned during his Majesty's pleasure, and to forfeit a year's pay for the benefit of the Chest at Chatham. The court was composed of Sir Richard Haddock, president, Captains Hen. Williams, Geo. Churchill, Tho. Alline, Wm. Botham, Math. Tennant, Ralph Wren, and George St. Loe.

"A short and modest account of Capt. Gunman's cause" is attached, drawn up by Gunman himself.

1682, June 14. Tichfield.—Edward Lord Noel to Colonel Legge at his house in the great square in St. James's Fields at London. Describes the sad fate and unhappy end of Major Howston at Portsmouth. The Major, Capt. Cornwallis, and St. John Nicholas did dine with Sir Richard Beach on Monday last at the dock, and had drunk too freely there. Capt. Cornwallis returned to the town about three o'clock, but the other two were walking homewards between seven and eight in the evening, when a quarrel arose and Major Howston was killed on the spot by Lieut. Nicholas, who says he was forced to do it in his own defence. The Major received six wounds, some of which were on his back, so there is good reason to doubt it was not so fair on the Lieutenant's part, if a fact of that nature may at any time be called so, which is always a breach of the law. In this case it is found by the coroner's inquest to be wilful murder, and Nicholas is in custody. His Majesty has lost a loyal subject, his garrison at Portsmouth a very good officer, and the writer a friend in whom he did much confide.

1682, June 15 and 17. Bath.—Col. Sir Edw. Villiers to Colonel Legge. About the repairs to be undertaken at Tynemouth Castle.

1682, June 21. Welbeck.—Henry, Duke of Newcastle, to Colonel Legge.

Referring to his previous letter and to matters at Berwick and Tynemouth Castle. "I am very glad you intend to make Berwick a place to be defended, but sure now it doth not deserve the name of a garrison, I think forty men could take it with the assistance of the disaffected persons in the town. I am very ready to make a deputy governor if my cousin Wid[drington] be willing, and would have him had a deputation from me, but he desired to be Lieutenant-governor, and so I desired it of his Majesty for him. I assure you he and my Lord Widdrington has all the profits of governor and of the company, and so I acquainted his royal highness when I had the honour to attend him here."

1682, July 3.—The Earl of Carlisle to Colonel Legge.

I hear you continue to press the king in the affair of Sir G. Fletcher. I did hope what I had writ to you would have satisfied you that it was both the best and kindest thing both for him and me to let the matter rest at least a while, it being the only way now left to bring this humorous, stubborn gentleman to a right temper again . . .; but if in the temper he is in you support him to bring me to his beck, you lay a foundation of perpetual enmity betwixt us, for as in the general I am a very easy man to live with, yet in what concerns my honour I cannot be removed. I purpose to wait upon you in London the beginning of winter, and am now going into Yorkshire in ten days, my daughter Preston being there in expectation to see me.

1682, July 10. Sir George Fletcher to Colonel Legge.

A long letter about his differences with the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Morpeth. "I was once as much in the favour of these Lords as any in the country, and the first thing that gave any shock to our friendship was the seizing of some Irish cattle which the seizer advising with me in, he then having a warrant from my Lord Carlisle to seize Irish cattle, I told him my opinion of the law, and how I thought he ought to demean himself in the execution of it, I not knowing who was concerned in the cattle, nor if I had should I have given any other advice than I did. But soon after I found the effects of my Lord Morpeth's displeasure, for I was made Sheriff of this county, a place of expense and hazard, turned out of the commission of peace, which troubled me more than the former, though less to my damage, because I thought that must be effected by some ill representation made of me to his Majesty, but by your friendship I had not only the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, but an opportunity to clear myself from those ill things suggested against me, his Majesty being graciously pleased to give me his pardon, and to say that he remembered my father's suffering and doubted not my loyalty." When Lord Carlisle returned from Jamaica, other disputes arose with him and Lord Morpeth, connected with the Carlisle corporation, the train bands, &c.

1682, July 12. London.—Lord Longford to Colonel Legge.

Has news brought him that Sir Jonas Moore has broken his neck by a fall from his horse. Reminds Legge of his promises in favour of Mr. Loggan, whose modesty will not allow him to make pretensions for Sir Jonas's employment.

1682, July 17. Portsmouth. Edward Lord Noel to Colonel Legge.

I received yours of the 11th inst., for which I thank you, and have resolved to follow your advice by making my son Lieutenant-Governor of Gosport, which you say will prevent disputes about precedency. . . . . You will find loyalty so intailed on him, that all the cunning lawyers of the house of Commons, into which I design to bring him the next sessions, will not be able to alter that settlement and change his honest principles. . . . . I am as much troubled as any one for my lieutenant-governor and his son, who must shortly come to his trial; but if he escape, I hope his majesty will give me leave to recommend another to his place, and not suffer him to have any command in this garrison. . . . . I desire you to consider whether this be not a fit season for his majesty to offer some recompense to the corporation of Portsmouth, if they will remove their town-house and market into a back street, and so leave the great street at all times open and clear, which will be a grace to the town and a convenience to the garrison.

1682, Aug. 7, Aug. 21, Sept. 2, and Sept. 30. Coventry.—Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Four letters referring to those received on behalf of Dr. Floyres, and suggesting that Dr. Raynes, the Chancellor of Lichfield, should be written to on his account. In some of them the Bishop refers to Lord Alington, constable of the Tower, having ordered him to provide two foot soldiers, instead of one as formerly, for his estate in Hackney, which is not above 100*l*. per annum; and asks Colonel Legge's help in gaining a remission.

1682, Sept. 14.—Lord Falkland to Colonel Legge.

Recommends a gunner for the vacant place in Upnor Castle, who received several wounds in the Dutch wars.

1682. Sept. 28. Tichfield.—Edward Lord Noel to Colonel Legge.

The continual importunity of my Lady Campden to have that business of the honour effected doth force me to renew my request to you that it may be despatched with all possible speed; for when she hears that Mr. Seymour is made an Earl (whereas it was expected by her that my Lord Campden should have been the first Earl, according to his Majesty's promise) you may easily guess how great her rage will be against me, and what prejudice she may do me by alienating my father's affection from me. . . . .

1682, Oct. 4. Tichfield.—Edward Lord Noel to Colonel Legge.
On the same subject.

1682, Oct. 5. Tangier.—Col. P. Kirke to Colonel Legge.
Still complains of defective ordnance, stores, &c., and of the decayed state of their quarters; also of his treatment in the matter of bills of exchange drawn by him upon Mr. Creed, Secretary, whom he has the ill fortune not to be able to reckon among his friends.

"We are now in great expectation to hear how the Morocco ambassador will have been received by his Master, and what regard will be had to his English negociation. It is certain that this depends on incredible hazards, the capricious humours of a Prince who understands not or rather does not value the credit of an embassy, and the powerful interest of the Governor of Alcazar and many others who conspire to defeat all that has been transacted in England, may make us very much suspect the event. A little time will discover how matters will dispose themselves, and you shall receive frequent accounts of all passages here from me."

1682, Oct. 5. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Colonel Legge.
These are humbly to acquaint your Honour that at my arrival at Tanger [on Sept. 26] I gave his Excellency an account of what supplies were sent. . . . . (Ordnance matters). . . . .

The Moorish ambassador is by this time with the King, but before his going sent the 'Runagade' with the whole account of the Embassy. Two days since came in here an officer of this garrison from the King who acquaints the Governor that the King is exceedingly satisfied with his ambassador, and was so transported with joy that the King [Charles II.] should present the poor slaves that were in this town that he fell on his face and kissed the ground, declaring that he would continue the peace for ever, and admired that he should find so much charity from any Christian. His nephew Mole Hamett is within a day's journey of the King with a considerable army, so that we expect some great news very suddenly.

1682, Oct. 5. Tangier.—Fra. Povey [to the Ordnance Officers in the Tower].
To the same effect as the last.

1682, Oct. 19. Tangier.—Fra. Povey [to Edw. Sherburne, Esq., or any other Principal Officer of the Ordnance] acknowledging guns and stores. . . . . Here is a most miserable complaint for want of beds, the soldiers lying merely on the boards ; as for the Lord Dunbarton's they have none because the first they had were made of straw, and the rest of the regiments are spoiled by having so many sick men. . . . .

P.S.—About 3 days since came in a Turks man-of-war but did not stay, and 4 hours after he engaged with a French merchant ship of good force and after 6 hours hot dispute the French ship surrendered. This afternoon came in here a Tunis man-of-war bringing in 2 prizes taken from the Dutch.

1682, Oct. 19. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge.
Renews his demand for certain stores. . . . . "You will see in an enclosed paper an account of what materials I have bought in Spain for the repair of our quarters, wherein being forced to make use of his Majesty's credit in so indispensable a necessity of his service, I question not but that particular regard will be had in the compliance with the bills I have this day drawn on the Treasury. . . . . The Morocco am-

bassador has had the misfortune to incur his Master's displeasure to that degree, that himself and his comrades were loaded with chains, and what may be the further effects of the Emperor's indignation we cannot yet conjecture. In the mean time it is a sad change of the scene that the same person who was lately treated with royal honours should now be used beneath the condition of a slave, and affords us a too convincing instance that we are not to set any reliance on our peace with a Prince whose inclinations and humours vary every moment, and that follows the dictates only of an unaccountable caprice."

1682, Nov. 4. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge.

I gave myself the honour to write to you by Capt. Mathews by sea. This goes by the hands of a gentleman I send express with a letter from this Emperor to the King my Master. I must by this opportunity let you know that (as I always suspected) the Morocco ambassador's English negociation proves of no effect, this King making use of the pretence that matters between us are so confusedly represented to him, by the opposite factions of the ambassador and the Alcade of Alcazar, to intimate the necessity of some great persons being sent from England to inform him of the true state of things, and with whom he may treat himself and conclude with his own mouth the conditions of our mutual interest. So that now we have in effect no peace to depend on, and we live at present under a certain cessation of arms and at the discretion of each other. When you consider this state of our affairs, and the natures of the people we are to deal withal, you will not admire if I urge with all earnestness the speedy sending all sort of ammunition supplies, since there is no means to prevent my Master's reputation or interest from suffering by the capriciousness of these people, but the putting ourselves into a posture of being redoubted by them; and of receiving no affronts. It would be very seasonable if upon this emergency and conjuncture the Moors might see that we are not abandoned or neglected at home, and his Majesty would be the better able to take his measures on this unexpected reverse of affairs, did our neighbours observe we are preparing ourselves for the worst of events.

1682, Nov. 4. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Colonel Legge.

On the demands of his department.

1682, Nov. 16. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Colonel Legge.

Acknowledges stores received, &c.; and sends copy of his letter dated on the same day to the Lords of the Committee on the damage done to the town wall, &c. by the late rains. The concluding paragraphs of the last letter run—

There is scarce anything of more consequence to the preservation of the garrison than water, which however hath been much neglected, many wells having been filled up and springs lost, that I am now endeavouring to retrieve. I have opened about fifty wells and by the help of some ancient Portuguese have found an excellent water-course which had been unknown for many years. They tell me of a book left with my Lord Peterborough that retains an account of the water-courses and many other necessary secrets, which if it were possible to recover would prove of great use to us.

By the late election of the mayor here there have been some changes and removes of aldermen and those of the common council. Mr. Smith, chosen by the universal votes, I have confirmed and sworn him mayor of the Corporation. The aldermen are William Stanes, Jenkin Thomas, James Gorman, Nicholas Sandford, Nathaniel Lodington, and John Forgeon. Those of the common council are Richard Sinhouse, Daniel

Vansusterfleet, Robert Cuthbert, Edward Chestone, James Waringe, Francis Emms, Jacob Henderson, Henry Sparks, Diego Nortus, James Burino, John Samms, and Stephen Vincent.

1682, Nov. 30.—A brief of the Controversy depending between the Officers of the Navy and Sir Philip Howard and Co., touching the late invention and practice of sheathing his Majesty's ships with lead.

1682, Nov. 30 and Dec. 16. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke.

1682, Dec. 19. Welbeck.—Henry, Duke of Newcastle, to Lord Dartmouth.

Congratulates him on his peerage.

[1682?].—Two papers headed.

Methods observed in his majesty's garrison of Tanger whilst under the command of his Excellency Col. Peircy Kirke.

Signs to be observed.

1682–3, Jan. 11. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.

Congratulations and garrison matters.

1682–3, Jan. 23. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to Lord Dartmouth.

Mr. Nicolson, the courier from England, arrived here about 10 days since and 2 days ago went on his journey to the King of Morocco. Ordnance matters. In conclusion the writer dwells on his own services, and efforts to improve himself in the sciences of gunnery and fortification.

1682–3, Jan. 25. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.

I am extremely sorry the Lords of the Committee did not think fit to recruit our horse, for upon my word it is of the greatest consequence. As for a dependence on Spanish succours, it is certain that our misfortunes may be too sudden to give us time to expect them from thence; nor indeed can we well rely on a nation which loses its own places out of neglect to relieve them. However I do not think we are in so ill a condition that we should fear anything of that kind, though I could wish we were better, and as long as we have so good a garrison we question not to be able to defend ourselves till we hear from England. I hope we shall have occasion of neither, for since the Moors perceive his Majesty and the lords of his Council take care of us, they speak no longer in the high strain they were wont, and the Alcade alarmed with the news that stores, officers, men, ammunition, and money are coming from England, expresses now an extraordinary complacency and kindness, to that degree as I almost persuade myself we shall at length see our Whitehall treaties ratified. I am sure I have applied my greatest study and endeavours for that end, though, I hear, malicious people do surmise that I consider a war, as my interest, and that consequently I promote it; wherein, I am sure, you will believe they are unjust to me, nor indeed ought I to be suspected of so great weakness of judgment as to have a war in my aim, wherein I can propose no advantage to myself, but must enter upon it (considering our unprovided state) with a certain prospect of disgrace. . . . . As for Mr. Shere's proposals some of them are very necessary, and to that degree, that above two months since I have set men to work on the batteries of Peterborough Tower, and have finished those batteries whereof I gave your Lordship an account. . . . . (gives other particulars of repairs, &c. accomplished).

1682–3, Feb. 8, Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.

The Commissioners for inspecting the fortifications have found it of absolute necessity that the outside of York Castle and the walls of Devil Tower (which are falling) be ordered to be repaired with the greatest expedition. A draught of those ruinous parts with an estimate of the charges (621*l.*) of their repair, is enclosed.

1682–3, Feb. 11 and Feb. 14. Greenwich.—Sir Phineas Pett to ——. About the repairs of ships, &c.

1682–3, Feb. 21. Longleat.—Lord Weymouth. Asks for advice as to how he shall conduct himself towards Mr. Seymour after his disgrace, when the latter comes into that neighbourhood. Is of opinion the best way will be to meet as they used to do, without taking any notice of what is past.

1682–3, Feb. 22. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to ——.

Acquaints him with the works that have been lately completed there, &c.

1682–3, March 8. Tangier.—Fra. Povey to ——.

On Thursday last Sir John Berry arrived in the Henrietta, and on Sunday Sir John Wyborne in the *Happy Return* from Lisbon, with stores and guns. Reports progress in strengthening the batteries, &c.

1682–3, March 8. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to ——.

Also reports the arrival of Berry and Wyborne, as well as of Captain Priestman, in the *Reserve*, from the Levant, whom he relieved of five brass cannon which he was transporting to England; this he hopes will be approved of, as such cannon are greatly needed for the defence of the place.

1682–3, March 9. Welbeck.—Henry, Duke of Newcastle, to Lord Dartmouth.

Your Lordship is a great judge of men as well as mighty able in business, and truly I think Mr. Wallis very fit to serve his Majesty at Berwick, and I wish him so well I present my humble thanks to your lordship for your favours to him . . . . I humbly acknowledge your great favour to me concerning the fortifications of Berwick, and I am mighty glad your Lordship has it in your thoughts to make it a considerable garrison, for I reckon myself more of Northumberland than of any country, because we were there before the Conquest . . .

1682–3, March 18. Virginia.—Thomas Lord Culpeper to Lord Dartmouth.

"I shall first take leave to congratulate your new access of honour, so justly due to your merit and services, and then acquaint you that long before the receipt of your letter I had in effect done what you desired" put another in the place of Mr. Welldon as sheriff. Reports the state of the stores, and the narrow escape of the powder barrels from explosion by a fire in the adjacent woods, thanks to the desperate valour of the sergeant and soldiers.

"I thank God things have succeeded beyond my hopes, and by mine to Mr. Secretary Jenkins you will receive the beginning of a yet more comfortable account I hope to give by the end of our general court, that is the middle of May. The greatest difficulty I have had hath been to rectify Sir Henry Chichelye's weaknesses, or rather nothingnesses; but his death on the 5th of February last hath eased this place from all future mal-administrations. Tobacco now bears a good price, and will be of tolerable value all next year, if not longer. I shall in April make an example of some plant cutters now indicted for treason, for terror to others, if their juries find them guilty. The greatest rogue of all was pardoned by Sir Henry on condition to build an useful bridge near his house, for performance whereof his son in law, being one of his Majesty's Council also, and Mr. Beverley were security. The next great rogue was let out on bail. I have issued out a proclamation under the seal of the colony for him to deliver himself up by a (*sic*) day for trial, and am now sueing the bail; and Sir Henry pardoned the Lord knows who, all that were in the field without taking a list of them, which so embarrasses me that the lot of severity will fall on the least guilty or least malicious." Wishes to return to England for a short time to propose certain things of great consequence in the future, which cannot be well understood by letter.

1683, April 7. Ragley.—Lord Conway to
. . . I shall obey my Lord Rochester's commands and say no more of my cousin Seymour for the present, more than that I see your lordship hath performed the part of a true friend to him . . I think his majesty might very well have made one in our intrigues at Littlecott, for I am sure we discoursed nothing but what I have heard his majesty approve of a hundred times. I shall much rejoice if we have ease this year from foreign parts; I doubt it will not last much longer. I hope Sir Henry Goodrick's narrative will be a justification for the commission given to Churchill; his usage hath been barbarous and deserves resentment, and if I had ever been advised with on this point, it should have been to more effect than this expedition will ever turn to, for this Sharpe upon whom they rely is the person who lost all by his cowardice and drunkenness. Mr. Blathwayt can give you the whole history of him, I am glad you take care to let the Recorder of Exeter have time to prepare his speech for his majesty's reception there.

1683, May 17. John, Lord Churchill, to
"The bearer has bene beging of me that I would signe a paper for her, which she says will doe her good, itt is aboute the busness of Irland" &c.

1683, May 26. Ragley.—Lord Conway to
Chiefly complimentary.

1683, June 10. Hull.—Earl of Plymouth to
Complains of a letter received from the Ordnance Office, professedly by Lord Dartmouth's direction, reflecting on the Commissioners for carrying on the fortifications at Hull, viz. himself, Sir Willoughby Hickman, Sir Robert Hilliard, and Sir John Legard. Thinks neither his lordship nor Sir Christopher Musgrave can have seen the letter.

1683, June 23.—Petition of Edward Conyers, Esq., Keeper of his majesty's stores, with many papers relating to the charges against him of accepting bribes, &c.

[1683], June 24.—Lord Castleton to
I have commanded my son Charles to wait upon you. All he begs till he have an employment at sea is that he may be taken into your company of fusileers, and he has promised me faithfully and punctually to observe all the duty of a common soldier; and I hope his officers will keep him to it.

1683, June 25. Sandbeck. Lord Castleton to
My son gives me an account of your lordship's particular kindness towards him, and that he has met with his Captain, and acknowledges his happiness in serving under the command of so worthy and brave a person . . . .

1683, June 29. Hull.—Earl of Plymouth to
I have received the 200*l*. of Mr. Alderman Lambert, which you gave me credit for. He desired me according to their custom to draw a bill upon your lordship.

1683, June 30. Ragley.—Lord Conway to
I should have obeyed your lordship's commands without consulting either my own inclinations, or my own reason, if I had not received a

letter on Monday last from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, of which I have here enclosed a copy that you may see there is not one word of desiring my company, and on the other side there is work cut out for me here, which I am pursuing, and which I think myself obliged to attend.

I doubt not but all the Wihgs in England, whether in the Court or out of the Court, and all the French pensioners, if any such there be, were in some measure concerned in this plot, and consequently they will endeavour to bring off one another at as cheap a rate as the thing will bear. Some may suffer but the faction shall be kept up for new mischief, which upon this occasion ought to be entirely broken. What good will it do me, or any of my friends, if I were now amongst you preaching of this doctrine? Your master will not make the less courtship to that hand which foments it all. Therefore, I hold it best for me to do my duty where I am, and that I shall perform with all zeal and fidelity both to the King and the duke, who possibly may come to be sensible of those that serve them only upon the principles of honour and conscience. If not I shall have the satisfaction of living and dying with an upright heart, and shall not one jot the less study to show myself your, &c.

1683, June 30. Sandbeck.—Lord Castleton to

The news of this plot alarms me, especially when I consider the persons that are reported to be in it.

'Tis ingratitude makes all things black.

Your lordship will pardon me if I beg of you to give the duke my humblest duty and assure his Royal Highness from me, that I will not swerve one syllable from what I promised him at Doncaster. Promises once made are past debate . . . . I am not ill horsed nor armed, and I hope not ill with my neighbours, neither Yorkshire nor Lincolnshire, for I am no pensioner nor plotter.

Honesty is the wisdom I have gone upon, though it seldom doth a man good. Howe'er there is a something in't that will smell sweet and blossom when we are but dust.

1683, June.—Capt. Cloudesley Shovel's account of his being forced to salute the Spanish fleet in the bay of Cadiz.

"Being ordered by Admirall Herbert to saile to Cadiz, and stay there for the arrivall of Leftennant Necolson who was expected to com post every day from England, we being att an anchore in the bay of Cadiz the 23rd of June 1683 before three a clock in the morning severall of the Spanish armado anchored neare us, three of them about seventy gunns a peace, lay within pistall shott of us, and had so placed themselves that we could not cast our ship without being a bord of one of them: they sent a bord me to demand a salute to their generall: and being danyed twice they fired a great gunn, and a vally of small shott, which cutt severale of our runing riggine: the generall's ship not being fitt to come doune, the generall had putt himselfe a bord the Vice-Admirall of the Flanders squadron which ship he had made reedy to assist in our distruction if we offired to fli before we saluted, also the gunns in the town ware made reedy against us. I saw his Majesty's ship and subjects in such unavoydable danger of being destroyed without saluting, thought 'twas better to redeem ship and lives with a salute then to rueing the whole. The man that demanded the salute was Popacheus Leftennant who tould me his orders from his captain was to tell me that if I did not salute by eight a clock he must follow his Generall's orders, which was to destroy both ship and men. We fired seven gunns, but was not answared with any gunn."

Signed CLOU. SHOVELL.

1683, July to September.—Journal of Capt. Cloudesley Shovel, then of the James galley, of his proceedings from the departure of Admiral Herbert on the 1st of July till the 29th of September when he joined Lord Dartmouth in Tangier Road. The entries chiefly relate to the condition of the ships and the capture of a Dutch flyboat previously taken by a Sallee privateer and are unimportant; the following under the date of August 3rd being the only one of interest,

"We returned for Gibralter whare I found Colonell Kirke's briggenteen, who was sent by him to give us the joyfull news of the escape of the King and Duke of York from the hands of murdering Presbeterians for which we made great rejoycing, and fired both great gunns and small shott."

1683, July 2. Whitehall.—Charles II.

Original instructions to Lord Dartmouth for an expedition to be forthwith made to Tanger, for the demolition of that city, and for the removal of all English subjects, inhabitants there, and of all officers and soldiers there in garrison; a valuation to be taken of the estates and interests that the proprietors or inhabitants have in their houses and tenements, and reduced to the form of a general certificate to be laid before the king, in order that some reasonable compensation may be made; and particular regard is to be had to the Portuguese and other strangers whose indemnity is provided for by the Treaty between England and Portugal when Tanger passed to the former; the Portuguese and strangers with their families, goods, and effects are to be shipped off in the first place, and to be accommodated according to their several conditions and needs, and transported to their native countries, or to such ports as they shall reasonably desire; such English inhabitants as desire may be transported to any plantations or any place under English dominion, if no great expense is incurred; the great ends of this expedition to be concealed from the Moors, so that it may come as late as may be to their knowledge; all imaginable care therefore to be taken to prevent strangers and English subjects, and above all the Jews, from sending or carrying the news of the intended destruction of the place; Lord Dartmouth to correspond punctually with one of the principal secretaries so that the king may be informed of his proceedings, &c., &c. (11 pages.)

[The following undated papers evidently relate to the same expedition.]

N.D. Paper endorsed "Instructions."

"The Powers must be to command all his Majesty's forces in or neer Tangeir both by sea and land during this expedition.

The instructions must be at your first coming to state every housekeeper's propperty in their houses considering the time they have in them and certefying under your hand a moderate and reasonable vallue to the end his Majesty recompence the loss to such as he shall see it reasonable and necessary so to doe.

That such of the old Portegeiz inhabitants or other straingers that were inhabitants at his Majesty's first having the place delivered into his possession be by you payed a valluable consideration for their propperty before they depart from the citty.

That they and all French, Spanyards, Itallians, or other straingers are by you shiped of (with their famelyes and all their effects) carefully and carryed to their own native countryes or such conveyent place as they shall desire.

That the English and Irish shall be brought carefully home to our respective Kingdomes with their famelyes and goods, or in case any English shall desire to goe to Ireland or any other place in our dominions that you see them gratifyed according to their request if it be reasonable, and the like to the Irish or any other of our subjects so desiring.

That before you draw off any of our garrison you see all the inhabitants with their wives, familyes, and effects excepting lumber, that our ships may not be unnecessary pestered therewith safely and carefully shiped and provided for their transportation to their propper places.

That after the inhabitants are safely brought of the old, lame, and sick souldyers and officers belonging to our garrison are by your order carefull shipped aborde our hospitall ships provided and fitted for that purpose.

That in the next place you take speciall care to ship of our servisable stores of all sorts distributing them into our men of warr or our store ships by you to be provided for that purpose, taking still care to preserve so much ammunition as shall be necessary for the defence of our Officers and souldiers which are as carefully and regularly to be brought of as you can contrive it that in case the Moores should set upon our forces the lives of our subjects may be as much preserved as is possible in this our service, making all necessary cuttings of and other means which you shall advise upon the place for the well making of an orderly retreate.

You are not to make your retreat till the walls, workes, and houses are fully demolished, and above all things you are to see the Mold is absolutly destroyed as much as possibly lyes in your power and to use your utmost endeavours to make the harbor unusefull for any that shall endeavour to possess this place for the future.

You are stricktly required not to come off your selfe till you see these our instructions fully executed and perfected."

A pencil memorandum adds—

"There must be a generall clause to empower me to doe what ever may be omitted in these instructions if I finde it necessary for the carrying on this service when I am upon the place.

The instructions must be as a sedule fixed to the powers given me by the great seale.

The arreares of the garrison must be paid that the inhabitants may have their debts in from the officers and souldyers which they have trusted or at least so farr as theyr pay will answer it before they are forced to part."

A note written in ink follows.

"'Tis proposed that Sir J° Mathewes or Sir Benjamin Bathurst or some eminent marchant may be ordered with me to provide creddit for so much money as shall be found absolutly necessary for this service to be accounted for and taken up in manner and method as shalbe prescribed by the Lords of the Treasury."

N.D. Paper endorsed "The first proposalls for Tangier.

"An order to be sent by Sir John Berry to Colonel Keirrke to banish the Jewes.

Major Beckman and Nelson to goe away as soone as may be or with one of the Turckye convoyes, to mine the walls of the toune and place Furnoes, with some small cuttings off as if the toune were to be so defended if a close seige should be layed to it hereafter.

To repair Midleton's line from the Castle to Yorke fort, to carry with them a convenyent quantity of sulpher and mealed powder &c.

with fifty of the largest unused granadow shells and twenty setts of minors' tooles.

Sir John Berry imediately to return with the battalion of the gaurds.

Sir John Wyborne and the other ships to carry the Scotch Regiment for Ireland, and returne back victualed well from thence to Tangeir by the latter end of May, which is proposed to be the time for the randevouze of all his Majesty's ships that can conveniently be there.

Qy. what ships and of what rates are already designed to be sett out for this summer if this proposall had never beene made, and then to see what addition wilbe needfull, such ships as are added must be large airy ships able to bring away good numbers, but all ships or vessels imployed in this service will come but to small charges being best to be sayled theither with no more hands then is just necessary and safe for sayling them.

The inhabitants are not above a hundred famelyes at most exclusive of the garrison and about 500 in number. These consist of Portageises, French, some few Italians and Spaniards, Irish, English.

The inheritance of the houses are the King's and the leases not long (as I am informed, but this may be particularly known in Mr. Creed's office) and many of the people concerned live in England and let them to the inhabitants at second hand as my Lady Peterborow, Sir Hugh Chumbly, Norwoode, &c.

Qy. wheather it will not be necessary for Keirrke to have directions in the meane time to carress the Mores and by all meanes he can to preserve the peace.

The forces drawn of may be thus provided for—

The Scotch Regiment in Ireland and likewise the 4 independent companyes that were drawn from thence.

The batalion of the gaurds in the gaurds heere.

The 4 indefendent companyes of M^n to be broke into the other forces heere in the roome of such as shalbe found defective or marryed men upon a strickt muster.

The two Tangeire Regiments may be reduced to twenty or twenty-four companyes by which meanes his Majesty's necessary garrisons may be reasonably supplyed and the two regiments of gaurds be intire to attend his Majesty's person.

The four troopes of hors may be continued heere as troopes of Dragoones theye wilbe verry usefull and less chargable then now theye are at Tangeire.

All the rest of the charge of Tangeire may be wholly saved and such storekeepers gunners miners and others that belong to the traine (and have proved good men) may be provided for in the Office of the Ordnance heere."

1683, July 3.—Capt. M. Aylmer's narrative of his meeting with the Spanish fleet, and his being obliged to salute the Admiral, under threats of being sunk. Attached is an account of the discourse between the Spanish Admiral and Lieut. E. Stagings, who was detained on the flag-ship until the salute was given. The Spaniards, it was alleged, had orders to salute the English flag in our channel; and it was expected that the English would do the same on the coast of Spain.

1683, July 8. On board the *Tiger* prize, riding in Tangier road.—Capt. Mathew Aylmer. Describes at greater length the circumstances under which he had to submit to the Spanish fleet. Mr. Killigrew is mentioned as having gone with the lieutenant on board the Admiral's ship. Attached is a Spanish account of the matter, with a translation.

1683, July 9. Ragley.—Lord Conway to Lord Dartmouth. Thought Lord Rochester would have let him know if his company were required in London, but is sorry if he has committed an error in depending upon such advertisement.

"I am very glad I am to congratulate your Lordship's escape from the mischief intended you, what would my Lord Halifax have given to have been in that bead-roll of sacrifices. It would have contributed more to his design than either his marquisship or privy seal, and most loudly would he have magnified himself upon it. I am sure you are not displeased that my cousin Seymour hath shewed his activity at Exeter about those that are concerned in this plot."

1683, July 10. Whitehall.—Charles II. Original instructions to Sir John Berry, Knight, commander of the Henrietta. In the event of the death, sickness, or other disability of Lord Dartmouth, Berry is to execute all things committed to his lordship upon the sea or relating to the command of the fleet, and to assist Piercy Kirke, Esq., to whom in the event of such disability full authority had been given to carry out the instructions to be performed in the city of Tanger and parts adjacent. (4 pp.)

1683, July 12.—Lord Alington to Lord Dartmouth. About the difficulty of finding lodgings in the Tower for the commissioned officers, the warder's houses, &c. they occupied being wanted for the prisoners lately committed there.

1683, July 16. Badminton.—Duke of Beaufort to Lord Dartmouth. The garrison of Chepstow has had no powder but 6 barrels, which is the usual allowance for one year, since 1678, and other stores are wanting. In his own hand the Duke adds "The smallness of this garrison in a county as ill affected as any in England, though in as convenient a place as can be thought of, it being upon a port into Wales, and in the centre of my lieutenancy, I hope will now be considered, there being no other place within the sixteen (?) counties I have the honour to be lieutenant of, to secure arms and ammunition in."

1683, July 19. Tangier.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth. In commendation of Capt. George Aylmer, who has been recalled from his station there by the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

1683, July 23.—Lord Belasyse to Lord Dartmouth. In explanation of some matter between Sir John Hotham and himself when appointed governor of Hull after the Restoration, regarding some saddles, &c. alleged to have belonged to the garrison, but to have been appropriated by the deputy lieutenants to the use of the Yorkshire militia, which was the first raised in England in pursuance of the Act of Parliament then newly passed.

1683, July 27. Whitehall.—Charles II. Additional instructions to Lord Dartmouth for the expedition to Tangier. The Scotch regiment there, instead of being transported to Ireland as previously directed, is to be landed at any port in the west of England that wind and weather will permit. The horses now at Tangier to be transported to the opposite shore of Spain, and there sold to the best advantage; the proceeds to be given to the true owners in order to remount them in England.

1683, July 28. Derby House. — Lords of the Admiralty (Lord Brouncker, Sir E. Hales, and Hen. Savile) to the Duke of Grafton, Admiral of the Narrow Seas. Desire him to hold a court martial to try some mutineers on board the Bonadventure, and also the boatswain of the Mary Rose, who is said to have killed a man.

1683, July 31. The *Saphir*.—Captain Antho. Hastings to Lord Dartmouth. Makes various charges against his boatswain, Cornelius Driscoll, whose petition to Lord Dartmouth is attached. A memorandum at foot records that "at the instance of Capts. Hastings, Shovel, and Wheeler, my Lord forgave this man, and restored him to his command."

1683, [July ?].—Petition of Daniel Cooke, boatswain of the *Mary Rose*. Humbly begs Lord Dartmouth to peruse the appended narrative, attested by Lieut. Richard Byron of the *Pearl*, and others, of his quarrel at Woolwich with Edw. Williams, foremast-man of the *Mary Rose*, which led to the death of the latter.

1683, August 1.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

"I could not send to your Lordship by the post last night, because the bills could not be got ready so soon; for upon my faith I could not have them till the money was first paid here to the merchants that gave them. You will judge then whether it was as easy for me to get 20,000*l*. as ten laid down, and you may believe me, if I could you should have had the twenty; and give me leave once more to assure you, that either in your private affairs, that relate only to yourself, or in the public where the King's service is carried on by you, there is nobody that I have more satisfaction in serving than yourself, to whom I wish all manner of success and happiness in all you undertake; and if you knew the many difficulties we are in in relation to money affairs, you would believe me more than you do. I have written to Col. Kirke a letter to encourage and hearten him and the garrison, which I thought was but necessary. If it were from a greater man it might do some good on such an occasion; as it is, I hope it will do no harm. I have sent it open to you that you may judge of it, and likewise be master of it, to deliver it or not, as you think best. And now my Lord, let me once more wish you a good voyage and all good fortune in it and a safe return; and let me assure you that you have not in the world a more faithful and obedient true servant than

ROCHESTER.

I am just going to Tunbridge with my wife and shall not return till Saturday. I am fain therefore to leave this pacquet with Mr. Shaw to send to you when Mr. Duncomb brings the other bill to him of 8,500*l*. When you receive it, be pleased to put it together with the other into Col. Kirke's letter, because they are both payable to him, God bless you, my dear Lord.

Wednesday morning Aug. the 1st.

Pray let me have the receipt that the bills came to your hand."

1683, Aug. 2.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.

"We have no manner of news but that lame Charleton is taken and brought in to Oxford. I have letters from Tanger of the 28th June, but no news in them. My Lord of Conway was last night very much on the mending hand. I pray God to bless you.

L. J."

1683, Aug. 3. Windsor.—Earl of Sunderland to Lord Dartmouth.

"The King has commanded me to signify to your Lordship that he would not have you set sail till you hear again what his Majesty's pleasure is, and that you shall certainly do either Sunday or Monday by an express. I will only tell you now that the occasion of these directions can be of no prejudice, and may be of advantage to your journey and the business you go about; and that I heartily wish you all prosperity."

1683, Aug. 3. Windsor.—J. Brisbane to Lord Dartmouth.
Has sent to Sir Richard Beach a commission for Lord Dartmouth to be commander in chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships, with instructions, &c., but before the commission can be given him, his Lordship must repeat and sign the declaration required by Act of Parliament.

1683, Aug. 4.—Sir Martin Beckmann to Lord Dartmouth. Suggestions for the erection of some blinds of deal boards before some works connected with the pier (at Tangiers?) are begun, because "as soon as " the country people should perceive you building on the pier, which " they do not care to have altered in a better form for his Majesty's " service, they would immediately so disturb the masons and bricklayers " that they should not be able to work one stroke." Adds some long remarks on his bad health and desire to serve his Lordship again.

1683, Aug. 4, &c.—A copy of the Test on parchment, with the original signatures attached of all the officers who received commissions or warrants from Lord Dartmouth in his expedition to Tanger. The date of each signature is attached, and ranges between Aug. 4, 1683, and the end of February in the year following. The number of signatures is about 40.

1683, Aug. 5.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.
"The King having thought it necessary for his service to send for your Lordship to speak once more with you before you go your voyage, I shall make no answer to your letter at this time, but expect your arrival here, which I suppose you will hasten all that is possible, and bring none of that company back with you that design to go along with you, nor suffer any of them to come if they should desire to, because that may make the preparations slacken at Portsmouth."

1683, Aug. 5. Windsor.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.
Lord Dartmouth is immediately on receipt of this to take post and repair to Windsor with all the speed he can, to speak with the king once more; and is to take care that all preparations go forward during his absence.

1683, Aug. 12. Windsor.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth.
"The *Tiger* will not be ready to sail in less than 14 days, but I have spoken to Lord Rochester to hasten away Major Beckmann by some of the other ships which are all in the Downs. I am as sensible as you can be of some of the indirect practices of some of whom your Lordship has deserved better, ... I wish your lordship a happy voyage, and am not concerned for not knowing your errand, unless by my knowing it I could have been useful to your Lordship."

1683, Aug. 14. Windsor.—Earl of Sunderland to Lord Dartmouth.
"The king has ordered Major Beckman to follow you as soon as may be. I assure you if my opinion is valued by you, you need not apprehend that any malicious enemy can prejudice you with me. I told you I thought myself obliged to have more care of an absent friend than of any other, and I dealt too freely with you in what I said to you at London to deceive you in this particular."

1683, Aug. 20.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.
"It is now high time I should acknowledge the honour of yours of the 11th from Portsmouth, for I hope that though the wind be still contrary, yet it will at last chop about and bring you to Cadiz before this do arrive at that place. . . . . . The king and the duke are in pain (I came from Windsor this morning) that the wind is so contrary to you, and the

fanatics do still torment themselves that they cannot penetrate your design. We have news that Captain Aylmer in the *Tiger*, as well as Captain Shovell, hath been forced by the Admiral of the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean to salute him with 13 guns, to which he returned but three. I am not able to send you by this post what passed at the rencontre; only that I was commanded this day to tell the Spanish ambassador that his Majesty was in no wise satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish Admiral towards Capt. Aylmer. What accompt or light soever I can get into this business you shall be sure to have, with the regulations (if any be made) touching those salutes."

1683, Aug. 25. Derby house.—Lords of the Admiralty (Earl of Nottingham, Lord Brouncker, Sir E. Hales, and Hen. Savile). We have ordered Captain Shovell, Commander of the *James* galley, with the rest of the ships named in the margin [*Crown*, *Tiger* prize, *Sapphire*, and *Centurion*] to observe such orders as your Lordship shall give him or them during your remaining in those parts. But we do hereby direct and require your Lordship not to divert any of the said ships from the service they are employed on in cruising off Sally upon any occasion whatsoever, unless there shall be absolute necessity for it.

1683, Aug. 26.—Copy of Admiralty Lords' report on the dispute with the Spanish Admiral. They are of opinion that his Majesty has received apparent wrong, for no salutes have ever been before required in the open seas by or from his Majesty's ships; and they find no sufficient reason to alter the method of salutes now practised.

1383, Aug. 27. Derby House.—J. Brisbane to Capt. Cloudesley Shovell, Commander of the *James* gally at Tangier. "What I have to say in answer to yours of the 13th of July is, that upon Admiral Herbert's arrival in England he did acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty with what happened between you and the Spanish ships at Cadiz, and they laid it before his Majesty, who I doubt not will come to some resolutions thereon in few days. In the meantime all I can advise you is his Majesty thinks there is wrong done him, and is not dissatisfied with you.

Lord Dartmouth is put in command in your parts, and is on his way to Tangier.

As to what you desire of an order to hang all "runagadoes," especially English ones, I have not had time as yet to communicate to the Lords of the Admiralty, but will let you know their pleasure therein."

1683, Aug. 28.—A Memorandum by Sir M. Beckmann of what is necessary to go in hand with as soon as my Lord shall arrive at Tangier in order for demolishing of the same, if his Lordship shall so think fit for his Majesty's service—divided under 24 heads. (6 pp.)

1683, Aug. 30. Whitehall.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth. "I have nothing to write hence but that we unskillful people in wind and weather are now and then (either when it blows hard or the wind is contrary) in pain for your lordship. The King thought you would be driven in to Plymouth, but now all conclude, not hearing from you, that you are gone by. We hope here that their Majesties have arrived safe and well last night at Winchester, and that the Duke and Duchess will be there this night. The Earl of Pembroke and Sir Charles Wheeler are reported here this day to be dead. The fate of Vienna is not yet known here, but it is much doubted by the account that foreign letters give of it. We have a great alarm nearer home, the French troops, to the number of 40,000, are supposed to be ere this entered into the *pays* *d'Alost* in Flanders, and the rest of the country pretended to by the French. A brigadier from M. d'Humieres hath denounced (*sic*) to M. de Grana that they were to enter the very next day; and M. de Croissy having written to the Spanish ambassador now residing at Paris to justify what the French were doing, there is no question but that they are entered by this time. I take leave to send you for your curiosity (not that I have any order to do it) a paper given in to his Majesty by the Admiralty on Sunday last." [*See* Aug. 26.]

1683, Aug. and Sept.—A Narrative of extraordinary occurrences during the last cruising of the Dartmouth frigate, by Captain St. Loe. It begins—

On the 28th of August we got our guns, water, provisions, and necessaries on board, and afternoon having received Sir John Wyborne's orders for cruising, went to sea, &c.

On the 30th being off Sally, after having spoke with two Frenchmen, we espied and afterwards took the Swan prize . . . . . (1¼ pp.)

1683, Sept. 3 and Sept. 10.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.
Two letters containing a little court and foreign news.

1683, Sept. 15.—Minutes of a Council of War held on board the Grafton in Tangier Road, the Lord Dartmouth and several commanders present.

1683, Sept. 16. Tangier.—Colonel Percy Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.
"In order to give your Lordship that state of matters between myself and the Alcaid of Alcazar, relating to his Majestie's garrison, as you are pleased to command me in the letter I had the honour to receive yesterday in the evening, it will be necessary that I briefly relate the passages of severall months, and shew your Lordship by what degrees our good correspondence by land seems to have decayed, and his Majestie's affairs have taken that face wherein they appear at present.

The Alcaid lived in perfect good intelligence with me, from the time of Lieut. Nicholson's last departure for England till about the month of May, when I received some expostulating letters from him about the delay, as he pretended, in my procuring him a quantity of painted glasse from England, and certain lances from Spain: I could give him no account of the first, not having received any from the person to whose care I had recommended it at home, and it was impossible that the latter could arrive here within the time he expected and demanded them. The season then entering wherein I was to prepare my provision of straw for our horses, I resolved to ask the same timely of the Alcaid, for prevention of those difficulties I had experienced in the former two years about this matter, and therefore desired he would give his necessary orders that a certain quantity of straw should be delivered me in its due time, and that he should so dispose that I might depend upon it. He hereupon answered me in very short terms that when I had sent him the glasse and lances I should have the straw I had demanded. I endeavoured to make him comprehend how unreasonable it was, that he should make my delivering to him things, whose procurement was of meer courtesy, a condition of his giving me what he was obliged to by the articles of peace, but he continued inflexible in his deniall to do me reason, and while severall messages passed between us on this subject, Admirall Herbert gave me account that the Moors had recommenced their hostilities at sea, having carried an English vessell into Argiers and that all the Saly Corsairs were then out; this obliged me to put in execution the commands I hād for the delivery of those orders, from the Lords of the Admiralty to Admirall Herbert which had lain deposited in my hands, in pursuance whereof he was to make war upon the Moors by sea. In this juncture I found the Alcaid had stopped all communication with the town, not suffering so much as a letter to come in, or any of our people to go out to the country, nor yet permitting those that were already there to return to us. I must confesse this alarmed me, and reflecting on the late unusuall niceties of the Alcaid, I thought I had but too much reason to suspect his good intentions, and judged it might prove of the highest ill consequence to my Master's service, at a time that the Alcaid used me so ill, and that by reason of his interruption of the commerce, I lived so much in the dark to all passages in the country, should I permit the Moors and Jews (who at that time flocked among us) to converse longer with us, and gather exact notices of the most minute transactions in the place. It was for this reason that I resolved to stand more upon my guard, and, since the Alcaid suffered none of my people to go into the country, to use the same method on my part, and suffer no Moors to come into the town, ordering at the same time those that were then here to depart. The Alcaid expressed much resentment hereupon, excusing, however, his shutting up the commerce on pretence of his having been before Larache, a Spanish garrison (though we found afterwards it was to keep from our knowledge the taking of an English ship by his own fregat), and expostulated with me in high terms both by letters and messages, which produced at length a conference between persons nominated on both sides in order to an accomodation. The Moors demanded a delivery of the whole arrear of powder to be the first step for the renewing our correspondence, and we urged that since the Alcaid had been the infractor of the peace, he ought reasonably to make the first advances towards the reestablishment of it; however, we insisted not on that nicety, but declared that whenever the Alcaid would allow us the full advantage of the articles of peace, particularly of that concerning the buying our cattle at the market prices, I was ready to comply with all he could demand of me by virtue of the articles. The Alcaid alleged a continuall custome of our buying the cattle otherwise, and that he could not alter it, though he owned it to be our right. The truth is, I would not have insisted on this extreamity of justice, in a matter which indeed is somewhat hard upon the Alcaid, in any other conjuncture, but I was forced to make use of it, to evade the delivery of so great a quantity of powder, at a time that I had reason to believe that the Alcaid might employ it to our prejudice, and which in my humble opinion ought not to be rashly put into his hands. No accomodation having followed these debates, the Alcaid departed for Salê, to give orders there for the transporting by sea a releif of coin to his Master's army, and perceiving some danger threatned by our fregats, and apprehending the impossibility of conveying safely those supplies, he imagined he had found out a good expedient by making use of a passeport (which I had given to the master of an English vessell in Salê for a voyage to the Levant) to carry a ship of his own laden with corn for Messa, prevailing likewise with the master to go aboard her, who with severall English seamen that belonged to the other véssell, undertook the voyage, and in their way were taken by the *Dartmouth* fregat. The first news I heard of this incident was from the Alcaid himself, who writ to me very pressingly that I would order the restitution of the ship aud lading, as taken under my seguro. I hereupon acquainted him that the affairs of the sea were not at all within my jurisdiction, that the English captain acted in pursuance of instructions from his proper superiors, which it was not in my power to revoke, and that what he seemed to urge so vehemently concerning my passeport was in effect no argument, since the passe was not made use of for the ship or voyage for which it was designed, but misapplied to an end quite contrary to the intent of it. About this time our fregats made some other successeful operations by sea, and now the Alcaid seemed to make earnest overtures towards an accomodation of all our differences, and particularly those of the sea, whereon though I had no especiall commission to treat, yet I judged it might be of ill consequence to let slip the present opportunity, and for this reason I resolved to make use of a latitude granted me in my patent for Governour to transact with the Alcaid whatsoever might appear for my Master's service relating likewise to those matters. The Alcaid after many tricks and artifices, too tedious to trouble your Lordship withall, which he used without much successe to dispose me to his pleasure, came at length once more into these feilds, where there was an enterview between us, and many professions passed of our good intentions on both sides. This was followed by severall conferences in order to a formall treaty, and the Alcaid having declared to me he had full power to transact all matters, as well relating to the land as sea, I proposed that both those interests should be proceeded on at the same time, and that whereas the present defectivenesse of our land treaty was the occasion of many disputes, it was necessary it should be modelled into a better frame: but after a long discussion of severall points, I found the Alcaid either had not power or was not willing to alter any thing by land, and that in effect he shewed no great inclinations to a sea-peace, having proposed only a truce for a few months, or, at furthest, a peace during the term of our present land treaty, whereby I was sufficiently convinced he designed meerly to ease himself in this conjuncture of the disturbance of our fregats. These conferences did in conclusion answer the expectations of neither side, during which the Alcaid prepares an army, hoping his arguments would work more effectually upon me if he could render himself formidable, and it is now near a month since he hath been encamped in these feilds. The opinion of his force neverthelesse hath not yet obliged him to forsake the thoughts of a peace, and even since his army has been in the neighbourhood there have been severall conferences about the renewing our entercourse by land, wherein I have endeavoured to improve the opportunity of doing my Master service, hoping that my receding from the point of buying cattle at the market prices might be an expedient of procuring some other advantages in lieu of it, and to this end I have proposed one of three things should be allowed me instead of that privilege, viz^{t}, either the liberty of digging stone for our mole and houses; or that our people which go over the bounds be not made captives; or lastly (which I offered as a means to prevent the frequent desertion of our souldiers) that the Moorish guards should be removed from their present posts to the utmost extent of our ancient limits; but none of these proposalls have been harkned to by the Alcaid, and matters do still remain in suspense. The Alcaid in the mean time professes he intends nothing as an enemy, and I on my part have sufficiently assured him of my peaceable dispositions, and this being the present state of our affairs between us, I shall only adde one short remark, that the Alcaid having so long used the artifices of threats and promises, without passing to the least attempt, it is evident that he is not in a condition for war, and that consequently this is a fair opportunity of doing his Majestie some considerable service in order to raise a generall peace upon good foundations, which is a work that seems to be reserved for your Lordship's prudence and dexterity, and for which this place I hope will have a perpetuall obligation to you."

1683, Sept. 16, &c.—Papers relating to Boniface Gifford who was found on board a Moorish ship captured by the *Dartmouth* frigate.

1683, Sept. 20.—Examination of Capt. St. Loe and his men about the taking of the Swan prize off Sally.

1683, Sept. 22.—The ship Dover in Tangier bay.

Capt. Dan. Dering's narrative of his forcing a Sally man ashore.

1683, Sept. 24. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.

"I pursue you still with my letters tho' I have nothing to say by way of order or otherwise. I told the Duke just now that I was going to write to your Lordship; he gave nothing in command but gracious remembrances. The victory of the Christians over the Turks was complete, tho' not so many Turks slain as was at first reported, but it holds still that all their cannon, baggage, and tents were taken. We have no news of the success of the King of Poland in pursuit of the Turkish horse. All good Christians do bless God most heartily for this victory; but we have a race of Tekelites (as they call them) that are altogether in their talks and wishes for the prosperity of the Ottoman arms. 'Tis feared by many that the Christians will now fall out among themselves; but I hope not, at least (*sic*) wise that we shall not be engaged on either side. Your commission is a great argument for us with all mankind that we should not embark in foreign quarrels."

1683, Sept. 24. London.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

"I hope mine from Winchester is come to your hand which gave a large account of his Majesty Duke and Prince viewing of fortifications at Portsmouth, and how well they were satisfied with them. . . . . Mr. Savile being in a gay humour opened part of his heart to me, saying your Lordship did maintain the power and authority of the Master of the Ordnance, which was a quality in you very commendable; and therefore you ought not to be offended if others endeavoured to imitate you in their station. That a fleet should be sent to sea, and an admiral made, and the Admiralty understand nothing of it till the admiral's flag was flying, was thing without precedent, but he supposed it was the King's pleasure to have it so, and not to be charged upon you. But meeting you the Tuesday night at the King's supper at Windsor, and asking you if your great seal was in your pocket, you returned this answer "can you credit such idle reports?" which he thinks was not a return suitable to the long friendship betwixt you, when in 24 hours the flags flying would make it public, for it could not be imagined if you had then owned the thing that he would have interest to prevent it, or if he had, that he would have used it to your prejudice. But so soon as the thing was public he thought it was requisite for your service to have their commission, and therefore out of kindness to you took care that that their commission might be sent; and understood you did doubt whether you should accept them (*sic*) which he wondered, considering the power given them by act of Parliament. As to your part I knew nothing of it, but believed you were under an obligation not to discover that affair, and hoped he would so consider it, and not as want of kindness; and doubted not but at your meeting he would be satisfied. He said my Lord Nottingham had moved the Admiralty upon a letter which he received from your Lordship; they desired to see the letter, which his Lordship did not think fit to shew, which occasioned some debate. He admired you did not regard them as a Board, and they were not to be blamed if that occasioned a resentment. I find he hath a mean opinion of my Lord Nottingham. This I thought fit to acquaint you with; in the close Mr. Savile professed a great service for you. . . . . (Ordnance matters)".

Your family are very well, and all your friends daily remember you. My service to Mr. "Peepes" and Sir Will. Booth, and the rest of my friends abroad.

1683, Sept. 25 [off Cadiz].—On board the ship Montagu. Capt. H. Killigrew to Lord Dartmouth. Gives an account of several affairs at Cadiz. In company with Sir Martin Wescom, the consul there, had waited upon the governor, who received them with much civility. As to Capt. Shovell's prize found her quite unrigged, without any sails, and but 7 hands on board; so was forced to send 20 hands on board to rig and fit her—she being a very large vessel of almost 400 tons.

1683, Sept. 25. Tangier Road.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth. "The commanders complain much of want of water, and our victualling spends very fast. In the Henrietta I have thrown away 30 butts of stinking beer and ten more defective, with a quantity of stinking cheese. If your lordship thinks fit to send your orders to Sir James Lesley, provisions of all sorts may be had at Cadiz, although at a dearer rate than the King's price—Irish beef, Spanish pork, (and rusk if timely bespoke) may be had at any time, and Newfoundland fish very cheap as soon as the fleet arrives." . . . .

1683, Sept. 25. Cadiz.—Sir James Leslie to Lord Dartmouth. "I have made all diligent enquiry, but can find neither beef, pork, peas, nor fish at present here, but they are daily expected from Ireland and other parts. Have bought a small quantity of bread, rice, butter, and flour, which is all that offers, and am endeavouring to get rusk made here. Shall come on board Capt. Killigrew and give your Excellency an account of what occurs."

1683, Sept. 26. Tangier.—Orders to Sir John Berry, of the *Henrietta*, signed by Lord Dartmouth, about bringing ashore and disposing of the several battalions of seamen.

Lord Dartmouth's own battalion, commanded by Sir William Booth, consisting of 200 men, clothed with white and blue striped linen, fitted with muskets, pikes, and pole-axes, with 4 Union flags.

Sir John Berry's battalion, commanded by [blank], clothed with the clothes Mr. Hewers shall give, with 4 Irish colours.

Two other battalions, each consisting of 200 men, clothed with such clothes as the Scotch shall furnish. With 8 colours of Col. Trelawny's regiment.

These four battalions to be commanded by Sir John Berry.

. . . .

All the men to be drawn up on the sands to the best advantage as Colonel Kirke shall direct.

. . . .

1683, Sept. 30. The ship *Happy Return* in Tangier Bay.—Sir John Wyborne to Lord Dartmouth. "I have one of Sir John Wetwang's sons to my lieutenant, who is a man that will be often drunk, and when he is so he is very abusive; but for his father's sake, who was an old officer in His Majesty's service, I have forborne complaining of him. But I see, notwithstanding many promises not to drink any more, he still continues his old course of life, getting himself drunk when I am out of the ship. . . . . . . I humbly pray your lordship to order me another man in his room, and to do with him as you shall think fit.

1683, Sept.—Captain Shovell's reasons for his sending home the Crown ship to England. Signed "Clow. Shouell."

1683, Oct. 1. Tangier.—Samuel Pepys, [Dr.] Will. Trumbull, and Fred Basher.

"Such hath been the universal backwardness we have met with from the inhabitants of this place (both civil and military) to bring in, and unpreparedness to make good, any of their pretences to propriety in the lands, houses, and tenements within the same, that, notwithstanding your repeated proclamations, and our own hourly attendances upon, and personal labours taken (without intermission) in the despatch of the commands which by your commission you have been pleased to give us in relation thereto, we have not been able to obtain from them (though for their own only benefit) the informations necessary to enable us to finish any report concerning them, that may be satisfactory to your Excellency, ourselves, or them. Nor, from the general remissness which we find in the whole transactions of this people one with another in the business of propriety, are we able certainly to foresee when we shall.

Nevertheless, forasmuch as we are so far (we think) advanced in this work, as to be now apprized of the whole number of claims, or very near it, which is to be expected from them, so that what remains to be done on their part (and which we continue to press for) is their bringing in answers to such necessary points as they are still defective in, to the enquiries which were so carefully communicated to them by written copies (as your Excellency well knows) from the very first day of your opening to them our commission, we think it seasonable to inform your Excellency that the only practical expedient we can propose is to cause a general view of the lands, houses, and tenements to be taken by some discreet persons, equally chosen by your Excellency, from among the officers and inhabitants of best repute, qualified by length of residence and experience, to make a just and moderate valuation by an annual rent of each parcel of land or buildings (old and new) with respect to the peculiar and different conditions of repair and other circumstances they at this present stand under."

1683, Oct. 6.—Memorials offered by William Hewer, Treasurer for the affairs of Tangier, for Lord Dartmouth's consideration, relating to the financial state of the Corporation, debts of garrison to the town, &c.

1683, Oct. 7. *Dartmouth* frigate.—Boniface Gifford to Lord Dartmouth.

Suggestions for an attack on Sallee, and the destruction of Moorish ships.

1683, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.

"The news we had yesterday from Madrid spoke you to be upon the coast of Gibraltar, which rejoices us very much. I hope when you come home you will find his Majesty in so much the more ease and repose that his great city is governed by his own commissions. Sir William Pritchard acts indeed as lord mayor, but it is by the King's commission which he received in the council, and to[ok] his oath of mayor there on Thursday last. The sheriffs elect (Daniel and Dashwood) act as other sheriffs in the counties, by commission. Mr. Genner is recorder by commission, the 18 honest aldermen have commissions to be justices of the peace; and now (as I am writing) they are sitting very gravely at the Quarter Sessions at the Old Bailey, instead of the 8 Whigs that make up the 26 aldermen. There are 8 commoners (such as Buckwith, Newland, Bathurst) chosen by the King to be over the vacant wards, and these 26, besides the commissions of the peace, will have other commissions, as to inspect and administer the city hospitals, the city lands, the court of orphans, &c., so that after all the direful bodings of

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the Whigs (though it cannot be denied but in not surrendering but suffering judgment to be entered up they played the fools yet) honest men, nay all the world, will find and say with the old poet—

Sol occubuit, nox nulla secula est.

If it please God that with this quiet at home what we hear from Flanders do prove true, that the French troops are withdrawing thence homewards, and there is a stop to the new levies in France, we shall want nothing to complete our happiness but to have your lordship in our embraces here after a successful voyage, which is, I hope, by this time more than half performed."

1683, Oct. 8. Tangier.—Address of the City of Tangier to Charles II. "May it please your Majesty,

We, the mayor, aldermen, and incorporated inhabitants of your Majesty's city of Tanger, having received from his Excellency George Lord Baron of Dartmouth a declaration of your royal pleasure that this place should be utterly demolished and that we who are the inhabitants should all return to our own homes, do think ourselves bound in duty to express the deep sense we have of your Majesty's most seasonable compassion to us, in rescuing us from our present fears and future calamities, in recalling us from scarcity to plenty, from danger to security, from imprisonment to liberty, and from banishment to our own native country.

We do all most thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's great justice in taking care of our proprieties as well as of our persons, and for the satisfaction of all our equitable claims, of your Majesty's most liberal indulgence to all strangers that are inhabitants as well as to your natural born subjects, in ordering the transportation and accommodation of both at your own royal expense, and your Majesty's most princely charity in making so particular a provision for the sick and the maimed, aged, and infirm persons.

We have all for a long time struggled with the many inconveniences, with the wants and terrors of this place, where our persons, our estates, our families, and our very religion have been for many years exposed to the Infidels, and we have endured all this in hopes that one day the place might answer all your Majesty's royal cares and the vast treasure which merely for your subjects' good your Majesty hath spent on it; but our own sad experience hath taught us the quite contrary, and we all utterly despaired of ever seeing it either a secure harbour, or a defensible garrison, or a place of trade, and are extremely satisfied with your Majesty's resolution of demolishing it, lest falling into the hands of the Moors it might prove fatal to the commerce of Europe. . . . . .

We do therefore into his Excellency's hands most gladly resign our charter, and have humbly petitioned his Excellency to lay that and all our concerns at your Majesty's feet.

[The following original signatures are attached.]

W$^{\rm m}$ Smith, mayor.
J. Fordemell (?), recorder.

Ben. Ash.
Ambrose Bonser (?).
Jacq$^{\rm s}$ Delacarterie.
Dom$^{\rm co}$ Aiar . . (?).
Ja. Tobin.
Charles Hartshorn.
T. Bregete.

Edw. Cheston.
Robert Cuthbert.
Diego Nartos.
Francis Emes.
Henry Sparks.
James Burino Van Trist.
John Sames.

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Robert Tarres (?).
Fern^{do} Brisart.
T. Roane, Town clerk.
Gregory Fysh.
E. Grubellie (?).
Dorhis de Vaena (?).
James Whelan.
Hierosmé Faisant.
A. Sauvin.
Pierre Mousset.
Robt. Inglish.
Nic. Sanford.
Daniel Vanseterflett.
James Waringe.
Ettienne Vincent.
H. Stout (?).
William Staines.
Jenkin Thomas.
Ja. Gorman.
Nath. Lodington.
Richard Senhouse.
Jean Fargeon.
John Searle.
W^{m} Carpenter.
Edward Rothe.
W. Remusal.
Manoel Martii.
Robert Jones."

1683, Oct. 10. Town-house in Tangier.—Report of the Commissioners touching the measures proposed by them for valuing the properties in Tangier. The report is addressed to Lord Dartmouth as Governor, and is signed by S. Pepys, Fred. Bacher, and William Trumbull; it gives the reasons for valuing the freeholds at 4 years' purchase and the leaseholds at from 3 to 1 according to their unexpired terms.

1683, Oct. 13.—Letter from the same Commissioners to Lord Dartmouth on the objections raised by the Mayor of Tangier, and the rest of the proprietors to the valuation above mentioned and suggesting a conference before Lord Dartmouth to decide finally on the matter.

1683, Oct. 10.—William Smith, Mayor of Tangier to Lord Dartmouth.

Requests that the underwritten inhabitants, having put themselves in readiness forthwith to embark, may have warrant to depart in the ship *Unity*, Captain Tucker.

Mrs. Moloy and family, Mrs. Chappell, &c., Mrs. Senhouse, &c., Mrs. Beverley, &c., Mrs. Thistlethwayte, &c., Mrs. Mustow.

1683, Oct. 11. Ship *Henrietta* in the Bay of Cadiz.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

Recounts his proceedings at Cadiz. The Hambrough man of war which came out of Plymouth when Lord Dartmouth sailed was burnt last night, by what accident is unknown; she was all of a light fire fore and aft in a moment, and the fire flaming to the very topmast head.

1683, Oct. 13. Ship *Montagu.*—Long Report on the state the Mole at Tangier, by the captains or the ships under Lord Dartmouth's command, with their signatures attached, 26 in number, among them being John Berry, Will. Booth, Clow. Shovell, and G. Rooke.

1683, Oct. 14. Tangier.—"The most humble Addresse of the late Governour, the field officers, commandants, and the rest of the officers and souldiers of your Majestie's royall garrison of Tanger."

"May it please your sacred Majestie,

His Excellency the Lord Dartmouth, your Majestie's Governour of Tanger, and Captain Generall of all your forces in these parts, having imparted to us your Majestie's resolution of calling away the inhabitants and garrison, and of intirely demolishing this place, we cannot on so extraordinary an occasion but humbly represent to your Majestie that we do not only (as wee are bound in duty) readily acquiesce in, but that we applaud and admire the wisedome of your Majestie's counsells on this important affair. It is a troublesome reflection to consider that those immense summes of money, that have been expended on the Mole and the other walks of this place, as well as in our maintenance, have in no measure answered your Majestie's royall expectations, and we are sufficiently sensible, by a long and near view of the state of Tanger, that though your Majestie should yearly exhaust more treasure (if it were possible) then hitherto you have done, it would yet be with the same unsuccessefulnesse, and despair of rendring either the harbour secure, or the town safe. We humbly conceive, that, regarding the enemy we have now to deal with, which is a wealthy and powerfull Monarch, and who we may reasonably beleive will, some time or other, have no manner of diversion to hinder him from bringing a royall army into these fields, your Majestie could have no means for the preservation of the place, but the taking in and fortifying all those eminencies that overlook and command it, a work which cannot be attempted with any the least prospects of successe, and without which we must necessarily be exposed, and become, some time or other, the conquest of a mercilesse and barbarous enemy. All which motives, we are humbly of opinion, have justly determined your Majestie's counsells for the leaving and demolishing a place, so impossible to be maintained, and so uselesse to your service if preserved. We must therefore in the first place beg leave to expresse our humble thankfullnesse that your Majestie hath been pleased to commit the performance of your commands here to his Excellencie the Lord Dartmouth, a person by whose hands we receive the testimonies of your royall favour with the utmost satisfaction, and whose conduct and vigilance in this great service is equall to the importance of it. We do next, with all submission, cast ourselves at your Majestie's feet with our most humble thanks for your tender and gracious care of us, and that you have thought fit to recall us to your more immediate service at home, and the necessary defence of your kingdomes, amidst the present just apprehensions occasioned by the late horrid conspiracy, which still threatens your royall person and the disturbance of your government. It is with all the joy that hearts are capable of that we understand your Majestie's regard for us, and that you have thought us worthy the great honour whereunto you have designed us, which as we must acknowledge to be the highest existance of your Majestie's goodnesse and bounty, so it doth exact from us our utmost endeavours to deserve that good opinion your Majestie hath graciously conceived of us; and we humbly take the liberty to assure your Majestie that no subjects have deeper impressions and a truer sense of their duty than we have, and that we shall never use unworthily those swords your Majestie hath been pleased to put into our hands, but employ them for the preservation and honour of your Majestie's sacred person, and your royall service to the last drop our blood."

The signatures follow.

1683, Oct. 14.—Narrative of Capt. Dan. Dering's putting a Sally man-of-war ashore to the southward of that place.

1683, Oct. 15. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins [with an official letter of same date] to Lord Dartmouth.

There is no news at court that I know of, but there you know something or other is always a brewing. My Lord of Rochester hath got a sprain some weeks ago in his ancle. He confines himself at this time to Twitman to give his leg some rest. The new London magistrates (being 26 quasi aldermen) are all in their gear, and the city very quiet. When there is any secret to write I shall give it you under Colonel Kirke's cypher, so you may borrow the key from him.

1683, Oct. 18. Tangier.—Capt. Ra. Wrenn to Lord Dartmouth.

Complains of the bad state of his ship the *Centurion*, her masts, &c., having been much damaged on the return homeward from convoying the Newfoundland fleet to several of the ports in Spain and Italy.

1683, Oct. 20.—Henrietta (ship) in Pointall. Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

Sends a survey of his ship, which he has been obliged to careen at Cadiz, owing to her leaky state.

1683, Oct. 21.—"Representation of the Dean and Chapter of the Portuguese church of the royal city of Tanger to the King's sacred Majesty." Several signatures attached.

1683, Oct. 25—Dec. 15.—Six original warrants of Lord Dartmouth to Charles Firth and William Wallis, storekeepers for the garrison at Tangier, for the issue of provisions, &c.

1683, Oct. 25. London.—Henry Slingsby to Lord Dartmouth.

"'Tis the fear my letters might not find your Lordship has hindered me from owning all my obligations to you this way. Since you left these parts Sir C. Musgrave, I imagine, gives you an account weekly of what news this country affords. The news is what every one imagines as to your affair, which is still in as great a mist as when you left us, but this is generally believed that those forces at Tanger are to replenish the garrisons in England, the King saying when he was at Portsmouth that we should ere long have men enough there. Lord Feversham advised me to put in for a troop of dragoons, which I was not very forward to, except of hoping to be near your Lordship, if you pretend to any command; and the more because 'tis said (but that's only a flying report) that Lord Churchill is to command them, and the foot by the same uncertain rumour is by Lord Mulgrave. I shall as soon continue as I am than better myself by them."

1683, Oct. 26.—Henrietta within Pointall. Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

After giving particulars of repairs to his ship, adds "I hope I have made the *Henrietta* now fit to proceed to England. I have not had one hour's rest since I came here nor ever met with such a cross piece of work in all my days."

1683, Nov. 12. Malaga.—James Pendarves to Lord Dartmouth.

About the supply of biscuit to the fleet.

1683, Nov. 12. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.

"Doctor Trumball arrived here upon Saturday the 10th at eleven at night. I carried him immediately to his Majesty, where he had the honour to deliver your letter, and to give a summary account of the state of affairs, and of your successful progress at Tanger. Your two letters of Oct. 5 and Oct. 17 arrived by the hospital ship *Unity*. These letters and others were read at the Treasury, and Mr. Pearse the chirurgeon had been ordered to go to Gravesend to wait for the Unity and to take into his care all the passengers on board her, that they might see before they landed there was all the regard possible had to the providing for them. They sent likewise for the three persons you recommended, Sir William Pritchard, Sir Thomas Fitch, and Mr. Alderman Rich to attend them this afternoon, and Lord Rochester was of opinion the King should be moved to send for my Lord Mayor, and I find him resolved to do all that is possible for these poor people, and for those that are coming, with that speed and method as to prevent clamour, it being far better to do that with charity and expedition, and with a good grace, since we must sooner or later be forced to do it.

The account your letters contained and that Dr. Trumball gave by word of mouth was perfectly acceptable to the King and the Duke; and the reports that your sea captains gave of the Mole, and those of the surveyors on the fortifications were convincing and demonstrative of the necessity for demolishing the place. Dr. Trumball was exceedingly well received by the King and well spoken of by all the Lords."

1683, Nov. 12. London.—The Duke of York to Lord Dartmouth. "Two days since I had yours by Dr. Trumbull, who has given a very good account of all you had then done, with which his Ma. is very well satisfyd, and tho when you wrot it I see you had some malencony (*sic*) thoughts, as to you self, yett I do assure you, you need not feare the malice of your enemys, the King as well as my self being so kind to you, that it will not be in their power to do you any prejudice, therefore have not such kind of thoughts, for I will stand by you, I have not tyme to say more, and besids beleve this letter will not find you at Tanger, at least I hope so."
[Addressed.] "For the Lord Dartmouth."

1683, Nov. 13. Ship *Happy Return* in Tanger Bay.—Sir John Wyborne to Lord Dartmouth. "Since your Lordship was pleased to pass by what I complained to you of my lieutenant, it has hardened him in his idleness. He has lain on shore without leave after his duty was over, and been drunk on duty; and yesterday he and Mr. Mann, one of my volunteers, fought ashore. I humbly pray your Lordship to order them to be examined before a court martial for this and other offences," &c.

1683, Nov. 19. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.
"To morrow will be a sen'night since Capt. Tucker came with his hospital ship to Gravesend, and Mr. Pearse hath so well executed his orders that there is not one person of the whole hospital come up to complain hither to me, nor no more mention of them than if they were still at Tanger. On Friday I received your letter of the 28th by Mr. Mayor of Tanger. He left the St. David at Portsmouth, and we hear nothing yet of her being come about. But Mr. Mayor had had so full a comfort in kissing the King's hand that nothing could be added to it, especially in that he was pleased to take special notice of his affection and service in the general, and also to assure him that the credit he had given to the hospital at Tanger should be duly answered, and his service not go unrewarded. The King gave orders that none of the Tangerines should be meddled with, much less molested, by the searchers or other officers of the Custom House."

1683, Nov. 24. Ship *Happy Return* in Tangier bay.—Sir John Wyborne to Samuel Atkins, secretary to Lord Dartmouth. "I do keep my lieutenant in confinement, and last night I got my volunteer off and have confined him also to his cabin. Captain Thomas Langstorn and Ensign Hill parted them when their swords were drawn."

1683, Nov. 24. Ship *Centurion* in Lisbon river.—Capt. Ra. Wrenn to Lord Dartmouth.
"I am detained here longer than I expected by reason of the scarceness of provisions . . . Two or three days since here arrived an Irish vessel with provisions, so that I shall be supplied from her, though at a dear rate, bread being at 23*s.* 6*d.* the "kentall." I have sold some of the slaves here, and would gladly dispose of the rest if I could get a reasonable price, but am bid 25 and 30 dollars apiece. I have received a very lusty negro for your lordship, and return your lordship ten thousand thanks for the favour you have been pleased to confer upon me."

1683, Nov. 24. *Drake* frigate in Gibraltar Bay.—Capt. Th. Leighton to .

Gives extracts from his journal since he left Tanger, explaining his detention in Gibraltar bay, "where I now ride impatiently expecting an opportunity to come for Tanger. I am in my soul sorry and ashamed to have this happen only to me."

1683, Nov. 26. Whitehall.—Sir L. Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth.

"Upon Friday last I had a complaint of 24 persons, passengers in the ship *Unity*, that were not taken care of as the others were. I waited immediately upon my Lord of Rochester, and he made it appear to me that these poor people were of the Earl of Dunbarton's regiment, and that an officer appointed by his lordship was gone down to take care of them, and that he was furnished with a sum of money to answer their necessities. I have heard no more of them, nor a syllable from the first day to this of any one person in the hospital ship, nor of any one person in the St. David, Capt. Rooke, Commander, that brought over the mayor and other inhabitants of Tanger; in so much that I have not set eye upon the mayor since I had the honour to present him upon his first arrival to his Majesty, much less have I heard anything from the passengers in Capt. Carverth's ship that brought over Dr. Trumbull. Sir Robert Holmes desired me humbly to acquaint the King that he would be glad to receive 3 or 4 companies of the Tanger forces into the Isle of Wight, but his Majesty did not then determine anything upon it. I hope that when we receive more of your guests we shall give your Excellency no worse account of them. You will see by the Gazette of this day that the Duke of Monmouth is returned to court again, and pardoned. All that passed after Council yesterday in the evening was (the print tells you what passed before) that the Duke of Monmouth came afterwards into my office, and that then the sergeant-at-arms, that had him before in custody, was discharged. Then I waited on him (as I had been ordered) to the Duke. His Royal Highness carried him straight to the King, the King carried him to the Queen, then the Duke brought him back to the Duchess. He was at Court all this morning; which is all the account I have yet to give. The disaster of the Dutch fleet makes me much more sensibly concerned for your Excellency, and you have my hearty poor prayers."

1683, Nov. 29. Cadiz.—Capt. Tho. Fowler to Lord Dartmouth.

The weather proves so bad that there is no getting of either bread or powder. Sends letters received from England, and an account of what provisions are at Cadiz.

1683, Dec. 3. Bay of Cadiz.—Capt. Tho. Fowler to Lord Dartmouth.

"All the time I have known Cadiz I never saw so violent a storm, which has lasted 4 or 5 days, and in that time there has been drove and cast away eight nor nine ships." Account of damage done, and of provisions, &c.

[There are other letters about this date referring to the severe storm.]

1683, Dec. 3. Lisbon.—Charles Fanshaw to Lord Dartmouth.

I hear the Canons came very well satisfied with your lordship's treatment of them in Tangier, and Captain Wren's kindness to them in their passage. I have let the Portuguese ministers know what care and favours his Majesty showed in his commands concerning them, and with what punctuality your lordship has executed them, which was somewhat convenient to divert their ill-humour, for they rail at us horribly for razing the place. I told Capt. Wren also that he might let the Canons know I was ready to do them any service, but the conjunctures of time have been such by reason of the Queen's sickness (who I think cannot live long), that the King has been wholly retired these three weeks from public audiences, which has been an hindrance also to Capt. Wren, for the King sent at first to desire him that they and their goods might remain on board for some days. I have furnished him with money for victualling his ship according to the necessity of his Majesty's service and your lordship's desire; but he complains that things are very dear and hard to be got, for which I know no remedy. He tells me lately that he is like to better his market by buying some provisions out of an Irish vessel lately come in, which will also hasten his departure, the flesh being already cured for his purpose.

1683, Dec. 3 to 1684, April 5.—Papers embodying the resolutions of the Councils of war held on board the Grafton, Lord Dartmouth, President. The Captains taking part in them were—Sir John Berry, Sir William Booth, Killegrew, Ashby, Preistman, Wheler, Geo. Aylmer, Tyrrell, Dering, Leighton, Sir John Wyborne, Macdonnell, Fowler, Shovell, Wrenn, Botham, George, Fowler, Williams, Gifford, M. Aylmer, Frowde, Hastings, &c. The last Council was held at Spithead.

1683, Dec. 6. Tangier.—Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

Being confined by an irksome malady to his chamber has turned his vacant hours to some account by estimating the labour, &c. necessary for the demolishing of the Mole. First, casting the solid quantity of the Mole into cubic feet, he considers it under these dimensions, viz., the length of the Mole is 1,436 feet, the mean breadth about 110 feet, the mean height from the top to low water mark about 18 feet, amounting in all by cubical computation to 2,843,280 solid feet, which being cast into tons are 167,251 tons. Of this mass 25,000 tons at least is tarrass work so bound in chests, with timber and iron, and so well performed, that it is by all people agreed (and indeed is found) more difficult to demolish than so much solid rock.

He then proceeds to consider the utmost strength and means that the fleet and garrison, &c., can afford towards effecting this great undertaking; and so the time can be estimated wherein the work may be done, due regard being had to all that might happen through the treachery of a barbarous, jealous, and watchful neighbour encamped with an army almost under the walls of the city. To the work might be assigned daily about 1,000 men of all sorts, of which number 400 should be constantly employed in carrying away stone and rubbish, the rest in cutting of stone, tending, filling and the like. Which 400 men will carry away about 800 tons daily; so that the whole 167,251 should be removed in about 209 days; but the additional difficulty of demolishing the tarras work (estimated as above at 25,000 tons) by great mines and at least 1,500 small mines, by drills and other more troublesome methods would add at least 25 days to the time above noted. Foul and rainy weather, incident to this season of the year, wherein men cannot work as they ought and for many days together perhaps not at all, is another contingency to be taken into the calculation.

1683, Dec. 10. Tangier.—Memorandum in Lord Dartmouth's handwriting on a French paper given in to Mr. Secretary Jenkins to be answered.

"The French endeavour to set up trade with the Moors both at Sally and Tittuan, having a consul at each place. They encourage them to war against us and assist them with arms and ammunition of all sorts, and apparently endeavour to make themselves masters of the Mediterranean. Suggestions for the defeat of this object."

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1683, Dec. 12. Whitehall.—Warrant of Charles II. for the distribution of his forces coming from Tangier to be observed by Lord Dartmouth at his return to England. The quarters assigned are — to the King's Battalion, the troops of horse, and the company of miners, London; to the Scotch regiment of 16 companies, 8 to Rochester, 6 to Winchester, and 2 to Southampton; to Col. Kirke's regiment, Pendennis and Plymouth; to Col. Trelawny's regiment, Plymouth. The officers of the Scotch regiment appear by a paper attached to have been.—Sir James Hackett, Lieut.-Col. Major Douglas, and Captains Monroe, Rollo, Lundy, Moncriffe, Hodge, Carr, White, Douglas, Melvill, Murray, Orquart, Forbess, Lawder, and Barclay.

1683, Dec. 12. Tangier.—Frederick Bacher (Admiralty judge?) Report of proceedings in the case of the ship St. Anne, commanded by Laurence Bertrand, seized by Capt. Dering and carried into the port of Tanger, where an Admiralty court was held.

1683, Dec. 13. Whitehall.—William Blathwayt to Lord Dartmouth. Refers to his appointment as Secretary of State, and congratulates Lord Dartmouth on the success of his undertakings.

1683, Dec. 13, and Dec. 15. Derby house.—Lords of the Admiralty (Lords Nottingham and Brouncker, Tho. Meres, H. Winche and Hen. Savile). Direct Lord Dartmouth as to the manner in which the troops to be brought from Tanger to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight shall be transported to Tilbury and Gravesend, and to Newcastle and Hull.

1683, Dec. $\frac{15}{25}$. Cadiz —William Hewer (to Samuel Atkins.) "Yours of the 13th inst. met Mr. Pepys and myself at this place, the weather having been such as to have as ill effects towards us in our intended journey as I perceive it has had with you in reference to the Mole, we having not been able to make one step from this place . . . . . I have paid the *Montagu*, *Woolwich*, and *Lark* their short allowance money, and have taken care to supply Capt. Killigrew with what money he shall want for buying stores for the use of the fleet. You will receive herewith a bottle of ink and some quills, the best these parts will afford, which pray distribute amongst you with my humble service to Mr. De Pass.

The post from Madrid brought news of a French man-of-war having destroyed a Spanish man-of-war for not striking. And 3 days since Proclamation was made for discovery of French effects. My service to all my friends, Mr. Pepys returning you his."

1683, Dec. 15. Ship *Montague* in the Bay of Cadiz. Captain H. Killigrew.—Concerning ships' stores that he has sent by the Lark according to Lord Dartmouth's orders, and the progress made in repairing his own ship.

1683, Dec. $\frac{16}{26}$. Cadiz.—Copies of letters from Mr. Hewer to the Earl of Rochester and the Officers of the Navy Board, relating to a bill drawn upon them for 2,000*l*.

1683, Dec. 18. Ship *Happy Return* in Tangier Bay. Sir John Wyborne to Lord Dartmouth.—Describes the many accidents befallen his ship before he "cut and went into the Straits" on the 1st inst.

1683, Dec. 22. *Happy Return*.—Lieutenant Jos. Wetwang to Lord Dartmouth.

Is sorry to have any jarring or difference with his commander, and desires to be removed to another ship. Lord Dartmouth has been misinformed about the business with the volunteer; is very sensible of his

Lordship's kindness to him on his father's account, and will take care that there shall be no more trouble about him, &c.

1683, Dec. 29. Terrif.—Geo. Mister to Lord Dartmouth.

"On Christmas day I was forced from my anchors out of Tanger road and by the violence of the storm put ashore in Terriff bay above two miles to the westward of the town; and much ado to preserve the men, and as for her lading nothing saved, neither goods nor provisions for the garrison. The ship's name is the *Recovery* and I had 140 tons of provisions."

[1683 ?] Three long papers in Lord Dartmouth's handwriting setting forth various considerations touching Tangiers, and the reasons for its demolition.

1683.—Paper headed, "A table of the toune as it stood," followed by a list headed, "Tangier demolished," each with letters and numerals apparently referring to plans not now with the papers.

1683.—"A perticular of all bookes and papers relating to matters of Tanger which respected the care and cognizance of Mr. de Paz, secretary to his Excellency the Lord Dartmouth."

PETITIONS ADDRESSED TO LORD DARTMOUTH AS GOVERNOR OF TANGIERS.

Of the late inhabitants, for payment of debts due to them by the garrison. Ten original signatures attached: Wm. Smith, Rich. Senhouse, — Fargeon, Edw. Cheston, Ja. Waringe, C. Bordier, &c.

John Roderigus, of the kingdom of Portugal, who was captured by the Moors, made his escape to Tanger and served for some time in Col. Trelawny's company.

John Mings, formerly servant to Sir John Finch, ambassador at Constantinople, then with a merchant at Cadiz, but compelled to leave there with his wife at half an hour's warning, owing to the proclamation that all housekeepers there must at once take up arms upon pain of seven years as a galley slave.

Solomon Pariente, of the Hebrew nation, represents that he came to Tanger in 1675 from London as interpreter to Lord Inchiquin, and afterwards to Sir Palmes Fairborne, Col. Sackville, and Col. Kirke; for which services he had received no compensation, and had greatly neglected his own affairs. "I brought here about two thousand pounds besides my wife's jewels and plate and household goods, insomuch that they called me here the Rich Jew; and pawned my house, some jewels, and plate, into the mayor's and Mr. Roth's hands; and besides all this I owe money to several persons," &c.

Certificates of the great value of Pariente's services, signed by Col. Kirke and H. Shere, are attached. The petition is referred, on 28 Oct. 1683, to the Hon. Samuel Pepys, Esq. (as are many other petitions) for his examination and report.

John Eccles, usher and writing master to the school, and gunner. Was appointed seven and a half years ago at a salary of 30*l*. a year, in succession to Mr. Hughes, the first master there, with a convenient lodging; but for upwards of five years had been obliged to find his own lodging at a total cost of 39*l*. 3*s*., for which he desires compensation.

Other petitions are from Thomas Roberts, apothecary to the garrison; George Mercer, clerk and schoolmaster; Robert Inglish, steward of the hospital; Thomas Paine, a gentleman born, and brought up in the calling of a woollen draper in London, but ruined by the great sickness

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and fire there, afterwards clerk of the church at Tanger; Thomas Roane, clerk of the peace; John Meagher, apothecary; John Fargeon, merchant; James Gorman, alderman; &c., &c.

[Early in 1684?]—Lord Dartmouth to Charles II. (draft.)

"Having obeyed all your Majesty's commands at Tangeire, I thought it my duty to secure the fears of the merchants from what misfortune they apprehended themselves to be liable to, by the desertion of the place, and have therefore directed some ships which are ordered to stay abroad of the best countenance (?) to go immediately before Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the lighter frigates with Captain Shovell to ply off the Straits' mouth, Sally, and the South Cape, so that I hope those jealousies of the merchants are well prevented, either from the Levant corsairs breaking immediately into a war, or from the Sally ships; yet I humbly believe it necessary for your Majesty's service to have this cruising squadron recruited and a commander-in-chief at the head of it, as your Majesty shall think best. The Alcade here mightily desires a peace, to which I only lay the consideration of it to your Majesty's own best judgment, for you may do, I believe, with these people according to your own will and pleasure. Finding former directions from your Majesty here for the redeeming of captives, I thought it agreeable to your Majesty's gracious charity and most for your honour to free what could be had at this time, and I have sent them by the *Greyhound*. The greatest difficulty was to get off Lieut. Wilson, but I thought it not for your Majesty's honour to leave a commissioned officer behind that had behaved himself so very well in your service, and I believe will do again upon a little encouragement, though at present his misfortunes and long captivity seem too much to have dejected him. The forces are brought entire off from the garrison, and are men generally well qualified for any service your Majesty can have for them; but being to come to the liberty of English soldiers, I thought it my duty to give very strict orders for the officers to stay with their men and have provided for them with ready money for a month's subsistence, for which time at least I am confident your Majesty will hear of no disorders, being all upon their good behaviours and expecting your Majesty's favour and commands. At my arrival I do not doubt but to free your Majesty from many of the troublesome burgers, which I hope an inconsiderable sum will do, when their titles are thoroughly looked into, and that was the reason I desired Mr. Creede might not have it in his power to embezzle the records.

1683–4, Jan. $\frac{5}{15}$. St. Lucar.—Samuel Pepys (holograph) to Lord Dartmouth.

"Your lordship hath (I am sure) hath too many other instances of the ill condition of the weather ever since my leaveing you, that I should bee offering at excuses for my being gott noe further yet then this place, the season haveing beene such (notwithstanding the hopes I have in former letters expressed to your lordship of the contrary) as not in all this time to have given me two dry days together to look out of doores in, till Monday last, when I did immediately sett out for Port St. Mary's, and thence hither, from whence I am goeing (though the weather is becomeing wett againe) towards Sivill, where I will endeavour with all dispatch to run through (as I have done here) what the place will afford mee of entertainment, and returne by Xeres and soe to your lordship. This unfortunatenesse of the season and the losse of time occasioned by it rendering my journy of much lesse satisfaction to mee then you were pleased to designe it should; though this consideration of the weather does at the same time minde mee of the little service my attendance could have beene of to your lordship at Tangier had I beene still there.

Extremely afflicted I am for the miscarriage of Mister the victualler, though I trust in God you will finde a sufficiency remayning to answer all your occasions, if the weather would but favour us; which God send, and your lordship a happy issue thereto."

1683–4, Jan. 7.—Depositions, before Fred. Bacher, of David Breholt, master, and John Honyman, a seaman, of the ship Samuel, of London, as to the manner of their being taken by a Sally man-of-war.

1683–4, Jan. 10. Tangier.—Capt. Ra. Wrenn.

"An abstract from my Journal of our proceedings the 27th and 28th of October 1683."

27th.—This day being Saturday, the wind at E., a fresh gale and fair weather, we got on board 18 puncheons of fresh water, and at night sailed out of Cadiz bay, being bound for Lisbon. At 8 at night Cadiz town bore E.S.E. about 3 leagues off, we steering away W. b. N. and W.N.W. all night.

28.—This day the wind at E. a fresh gale with fair weather at 8 in the morning Cape St. Mary's bore N.N.W. 4 leagues off. At 10 we saw a sail to the westward of us upon a wind standing to the N.-ward, when we came within two leagues of her she bore away, steering between the S.W. and W. with French colours abroad. We gave chace after her, carrying a fresh gale with us, so that we fetched upon her very much. At noon the town of Villa Nova bore N.W. of us about 5 leagues off, at one o'clock we came up with her, she putting abroad Sally colours. In clapping her aboard we carried away her bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast. She proved a Sally man-of-war, having six guns mounted, and two small guns and six pedreras in her hold. There was in all 42 Turks and Moors, Captain and Renegado [an English gunner] included; and two English, one Portuguese, and one Sicilian captives. We took her in a tow and sailed into Logos's (?) bay, where we got up a jury foremast and fitted her for the sea. The Captain's name is Ally Rice Washan, the ship's name the *Two Lions* of Sally. They had taken two English vessels and one Dutch Galliot Hoy.—RA. WRENN.

1683, Jan. 11. Tangier.—Original confession (in Spanish) of Ali Washum Rais, of Tunis, Captain of the *Two Red Lions*, of his capture of an English ship off Cape St. Vincent about the middle of October last—with a translation certified by John Erlisman and John Nevell.

1683–4, Jan. 20.—"From Tetey won" (Tetuan?). Edward Payne to Lord Dartmouth.

"Most Onered Sir,

hose praise dose ret downe to the great comfort of hondredes in this Plase, with there famelyes at home. This to aqwant you of my condishen, desiring that you wlld tacke it into yowre consederation and reeleefe, me being all together un abell to releefe myseelf in this matr, ho shall allwayes be bownd to pray for yow and yowrs.

On the 8th of October last I was tacken by a seteea that did belong both to Argere and Tetey won being maned with abowt one hendred men and 4 gones and 26 petereros, I being in a small pinke belonging to London; came from Newfownland bownd for Allecant, hafing six men and tow gones. It being callme we fowt him five owres laished bord and bord, untill we had tow of owre company killed, and mysellfe and all the rest of owre company wounded. We killed him seventen men and

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wownded him 25 men more, but all to no purpos, being so desabeled; hee tock us of Allmarea bay in the Strayts, hee brought us to Tetey wone whare wee ware solld, and it was my forten to be the Kinge's slafe, and was downe in the Masemere about 3 wickes. The Captain that tock us hose name is Tige, the same that was a slafe in Tangere and was given out for nothing, he went to the camp and interseded with the Goferner and got me from him, in expectation that I hafe money to redeme his brother, that dos belong to the Grand dewckes galley at Leghorn, which I can never dow being in trewth a ferey poore man hafing a great fameley whitch I know at this time wante bred, and shall never be abell to clear mysellfe, motch more to redeme his brother. He wlld hafe me macke him a promas, but I cannot dow it, knoweing my condition to be so lo at home. When thay tocke all the names of the English kristenes heer he wlld not let my name be given in, but tolld the govenar that I had promesed to redeme his brother, but it is a great lye, I never did; but hee swares that hee will macke me clere him if chaines and hardship will dow it, which mackes my condishen so meserabell, that except yow dow order my redemshen in this jontuer of time, I must expect never to be redemed owt of this plase. My hopes is still upon yowr onerabell redemshen." [*See* Jan. 30 *post.*]

1683–4, Jan. 21. Ship *Henrietta.*—Report on the state of the Mole and Harbour at Tangier, signed by Sir John Berry, H. Killegrew, Sir John Wyborne, Sir Will. Booth, Clow. Shovell, and 16 other Captains of Lord Dartmouth's fleet. (4 pp.)

1683–4, Jan. 26. Portumna.—Earl of Clanricarde to Lord Dartmouth. On behalf of John Tully, son of an old servant, who has been educated for a seaman, and now seeks employment in the King's service.

1683–4, Jan. 28. Victualling Office, London.—Sir Richard Haddock, Arthur Sturt, John Parsons, and Nic. Fenn, Commissioners to Lord Dartmouth.

It is not possible (by reason of the severe frost) to send any provision from hence towards you. Wherefore what bills you shall draw on us for victualling shall be punctually complied with. We have freighted a ship of 400 tons to load with 700 men's victuals for 8 months to be at Lisbon; but she is and hath been frozen up these five weeks, the frost continuing very severe, as hath been known in the memory of man.

1683–4 (Jan. ?).—Confession of John Burnet [the Renegado taken in the Sally man-of-war. *See ante*]. He was captured in the Turkey frigate in company with the Danby about 4 years previously, by six Turkish men-of-war, and was forced to turn Turk; for which he heartily prays forgiveness, and begs for mercy, that he may have time to repent and become a true and faithful Christian.

1683–4, Jan. 30. "From Tetey won in Barbarey."—Edward Payne and Mathew Basto. Tell the same story as is told in Payne's letter of the 20th instant with the addition of the following: "Capt. Smith, master of atendence at Wolledge was one of my oaneres, and Mr. Fownes and Mr. Edgell and Mr. Loder of Dedford were the rest of my oaneres; all hafing imploye under his Majesty. Paradfender you maye know som of them."

1683–4, Feb. 3. Seville. — Samuel Pepys (holograph) to Lord Dartmouth.

"I begg your lordship to believe mee in saying that I never suffered so great a disappointment in any one undertaking through my whole life (wherein I had proposed to my selfe soe particular a satisfaction) as I have and doe in this of my journey to Spayne. Not soe much from what I am by the weather prevented in the content I hoped it might have beene of to mee, as from my being soe much longer detayned (then was designed) from the service of the King and your lordship at Tangiers. Not that I have the vanity to thinke all I can doe, in any degree soe considerable to either, as your lordship in the excesse of your kindnesse are pleased to write concerning it; but that (bee it lesse or more) I would have nothing to blame my selfe for, of neglect in that which I desire to acquitt my selfe with soe entire a duty in towards his Majesty, and personall reguard and affection towards your lordship. But such has beene the weather here, that after haveing in six days finishd all that my curiosity aymed at and could performe in this place, I have beene by the heights of the floods kept out of any capacity of quitting it, the ways by land being become wholly unpassable, and the river soe overflowed that (notwithstanding all the endeavors used for preventing it, by calkeing its gates, and damming up all other the inletts into it) one-third part of this citty has beene drowned within the walls, soe as many persons are sayd to have beene famished for want of accesse for provisions to them, nor is there believed to be ten days corne left within it for the whole towne. Nor was it before this morning that your letters of the 11th of January could reach mee, the weather (notwithstanding the many public processions for its amendment) continuing still what it has beene ever since my arrival; and it being now above 18 days that I have had a boate wayteing for a slatch to carry mee downe to St. Lucar. Nor shall a minute bee lost that can yet bee saved in it. And upon this I begg your lordship to depend, and that (consonant to the order you are pleased to furnish mee with for my conveyance) I will immediately inbarque my selfe from Cadix for Tangier, observing your direction in favour of Captaine Williams.

Mr. Hewer (who is under the same affliction with mee) presents your lordship with his most humble duty, and does by this post send his letters to Mr. Gardener (according to your commands by Mr. Atkins of the same date) about the cables, powder, and pitch, that noe time may bee lost in its dispatch, if the goods can be found.

To my former uneasinesses I have not wanted the consideration of the severall difficultys and distresses your lordship may from the same cause have beene exposed to. But a great deale thereof is (I thanke God) removed by the notice your letter gives mee of the advancement of the worke of the Mole and comeing in of the greatest part of your shipps. Nor will I despayre but a little time will finish the rest, and bring thither for your further commands. My Lord, your" &c.

1683–4, Feb. $\frac{3}{13}$. Seville.—William Hewer to Samuel Atkins. Partly to the same purport as Pepys' letter above given. "We have not had two days fair weather together since we left Tanger, an affliction that I would not undergo again for the best sight that Spain can show at any time."

1683–4, Feb. 7. "The Purser's List of the soldiers brought home in the Montague from Tanger." Five sheets of paper containing the names and ranks of the officers and soldiers forming part of that garrison.

1. Colonel Piercy Kirk's company, consisting of Col. Kirk, Capt. William Berry, James Weyley, Chirurgeon, William Powntney, Marshal, three sergeants, three corporal, two drummers, and 54 men.

2. Captain Tho. St. John's company consisting of Capt. St. John Lieut. Jenken Thomas, Ensign Staff. Fairburn three sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and 46 men.

3. Sir James Lashleye's company consisting of Major Sir James Lashly, Lieut. Hen. Withers, Ensign Rodger Ellitt, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 35 men (one named Tho. Shakspeare).

4. Captain Barbour's company, consisting of Capt. Tho. Barbour, Lieut. Richard Lawes, Ensign Simon Duff, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 37 men.

5. Capt. Geo. Wingfield's company, consisting of Capt. G. Wingfield, Lieut. James Addams, Ensign Garrt. Fitzjarrald, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 27 men.

6. Capt. John Burgis' company, consisting of Capt. Burgis, Lieut. Phill. Maher, Ensign Marten Lester, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 39 men.

7. Capt. Charles Wingfield's company, consisting of Capt. C. Wingfield, Lieut. Will. Storton, Ensign Nath. Barber, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 27 men.

Thos. Roberts, apothecary, Tho. Pate, victualling agent, and Wm. Scott, chirurgeon; Eliz. Gardner, a sergeant's wife, with her daughters Parthenia and Sabra, and Eliz. Scott, wife of Capt. Scott were also passengers.

1683–4, Feb. 13. Tangier bay.—Lieut. George Byng to Lord Dartmouth.

Describes the circumstances under which his ship was driven over to Gibraltar, where he found Mr. Rooke, who was likewise put in there by bad weather, with another "barke longa," and ten English seamen. "The pattrone of our boat made a complaint to the Governor of Gibraltar, that the General of Tangier had pressed him and several others in the service of that place, and that he believed Mr. Rooke had killed the Spaniards of his boat, because there came none in her to that place. The Governor immediately sent for Mr. Rooke and after threatening of him, confined him to the Consul's house, and then sent for me. He asked me, with much passion, the reason why the General of Tangier pressed any of the King of Spain's embarcations in his service, and that he did not understand the meaning of such proceedings. I told him they were not pressed, but hired by their own consent, and I did believe to their great advantage. He said they were not satisfied for their service done, nor the damages that happened to their boats, and that he did not know how our General could answer the using of the King of Spain's subjects in that manner. I said I was confident our General would justly answer what he had done; and as to their satisfaction he had agreed with one Peter Lopaz of Teriff, who was chief of them, to pay them for their service, and if any damage should happen unto their boats, to make reparation to their content. As to Mr. Rook's having all English men with him, it was occasioned by bad weather, when the Spaniards were unwilling to go off, there were put English men in their boats. He said until such time as be was satisfied of our General's sincerity in the usage of those men, he would retain us with him; but after some consideration he sent for us, and told us we were at liberty to go where we pleased, but that he would detain the boats with him. Then I desired his pass for me and ten men to go by land to Cadiz, which was granted; and accordingly in three days I arrived there, and from thence took passage in his Majesty's ship *Pearl* to this place."

1684, Feb. 14. Gibraltar.—Robert Wilson, Consul, to Lord Dartmouth. Narrates the above dispute with the Governor in briefer terms, but to the same effect.

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1683–4, Feb. 17–Feb. 19.—Copies (translated) of Correspondence of a friendly nature between the Alcade Ali Benabdala, writing from the Fields of Tanger, and Lord Dartmouth, writing from the ship Grafton in Tanger Road—six letters in all.

1683–4, Febr. 24. Bay of Bulls.—Sir John Berry, Sir John Wyborne, Tho. Hum. . . . (?), and Tho. Fowler to Lord Dartmouth.

"Having received your Lordships commands for the examining Mr. Geo. Byng as to his qualifications to be a Lieutenant, and having called him before us, we find that 'tis near 6 years since he first went to sea, and he has been entrusted by your Lordship lately at Tangier with the charge and command of the Deptford ketch, in the indisposition of Capt. Michell, and Sir John Berry also acquainting us, that according to his observations he behaved himself very well in that command—we do offer it as our opinion, there is no occasion to examine him further or any scruple to be made of his insufficiency now, to perform the office of a lieutenant."

1683–4, Feb. 24.—Bay of Bulls off Cadiz.

A List of soldiers and other passengers, male and female, to be transported from Tangiers to England by his Majesty's ship *Oxford*.

Capt. Monro's Company.—Capt. Andrew Monro, Lieuts., Robert Gordon and And. Rotherford, Ensign Rorie Mackenzie, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 33 men.

Capt. Rollo's Company, himself absent.—Lieut. Math. Smelt, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 30 men.

Sir James Moray's Company.—Capt. James Moray, Lieut. Andrew Scott, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers, and 33 men.

Capt. Berkeley's Company, himself absent.—Lieuts., Geo. Stewart, and Wm. White, Ensign And. Berkeley, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 29 men.

Capt. Home's Company, himself absent.—Lieut. John Monatt, Ensign John Bonnerman, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 28 men.

Other Passengers late inhabitants of Tanger.

Alex. Mackeny, capt. of horse, his sons John and James, Madam Lewis Mackeny, his wife, Mary, Martha, and Penelope, daughters; Edward Wroth, late alderman; Capt. B. St. Michell, agent-general for the navy, Samuel Barker and Alex. Oldys, "his Instruments;" Robert Tarres, late inhabitant; sergeant's wives and children, &c. &c.

Total soldiers - - -	205
Male inhabitants - - -	11
Females - - - -	17
Total - - -	233

1683–4, Feb. 29. Gibraltar.—Robert Wilson, Consul, to Lord Dartmouth.

Mr. Povie yesterday in my presence delivered this governor your Excellency's letter, at which after perusal he was not a little startled, fell into some passion, but presently endeavoured to salve up the same by declaring his innocency as to the prisoner mentioned, and his integrity to the service of his Majesty; to all which we patiently gave the old gentleman hearing, as the bearer hereof, Major Berckman, can inform your Excellency. I was glad with all my heart that he is made sensible of his errors, being the best way to deal with these sort of people.

1684, March 30. Plymouth.—Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Secretary Jenkins (copy).

"My passage home has been very tedious and stormy, as the bearer will inform you; but that I might make all the haste that lay in my power, I left Capt. Killegrew with the hired and heavy ships and came myself with the frigates and the ketch with the chief of the forces, that I might have no clog to hinder my dispatch (fearing his Majesty might think the forces long a coming); but notwithstanding my endeavours we met with so great a storm off the South Cape, that three of the frigates lost my company, though in good condition, and I hope may be arrived or will arrive very suddenly. The Centurion came with me well into the Chops of the Channel, but in another violent storm the night before last she likewise was missing, though I am confident she is safe, and you may hear of her before me; but the absence of this last hinders my following the orders I received just now from the hands of Mr. Blathwayte, to bring some forces from this place to the River, and leave one of Colonel Kirke's battalions here, but it so falls out that one part of his regiment being with himself in the Montague (which will be rightly disposed of) the other part is in the Centurion, so that I cannot obey leaving any of that regiment here as yet; only the company of grenadiers which are with me shall be disposed as directed, and I will bring away one of the Duke's companies, and rectify the rest as soon as the Centurion comes into my company. I will not trouble you with a long narration of the several passages of the voyage, having done it at length to the Lords of the Admiralty, which is enclosed to you as formerly, and I desire what commands are thought fit for me may be sent to Portsmouth." . . . .

1684, March 31. Falmouth, on board the *Mermaid.*—Captain William Gifford to Lord Dartmouth.

Describes the damage done to his ship in a sudden gust; with great difficulty he had brought the ship into Falmouth.

1684, April 2. Whitehall. — O. (endorsed Doctor) Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

"It is with exceeding joy that I among the rest of your Excellency's servants have received the news of your arrival upon the coast, first by this day's letters, and then by Mr. De Paz, who arrived here this evening about six. Mr. Secretary sends you a letter from my Lord of Rochester and another from himself, with his Majesty's order inclosed in it for your repairing to the King's presence; tho' I find by what Mr. Secretary writes your Excellency is not expected wish ill you have disposed of all the troublesome varieties of your great charge, or, in plain English, till you have put things and persons into that condition as to prevent clamour, which is in a manner unavoidable, and is as eagerly expected and desired, nay will be promoted by those that wish ill not only to his Majesty's affairs, but to your Excellency in the management of them . . . . . Mr. Sec. Jenkins had his Majesty's leave to lay down and quit his office in favour of Mr. Godolphin, his indisposition not permitting him to go on any further in the execution of his function."

1684, April 2. Whitehall.—Sam. de Paz to Lord Dartmouth.

"I am extreme sorry that the entire disability of a horse, which made me lose one whole night's riding, together with the badness of the road, was the occasion of my not getting hither before the post. I waited on Mr. Secretary with Capt. Legge, who obtained me the honour of kissing the King's hand, who enquired most affectionately after your Excellency's health, and it was easy to perceive his satisfaction of your good services to him. I also waited on the Duke with your letter; the particulars of both Captain Legge is best able to inform you. I put into his Majesty's hand a copy of the journal of the destruction of Tanger, which you sent with the express aforesaid."

1684, April 2. Whitehall.—Charles II.

Sign manual expressing satisfaction at the result of Lord Dartmouth's expedition to Tanger, and giving him leave to return to the King's presence, as soon as the disposing of the fleet, &c. will permit—with a letter of Sir L. Jenkins transmitting the same.

1684, April 2. Whitehall.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

"I cannot let your brother go away to meet your lordship without sending this little note along with him to congratulate, as I do very heartily, your happy return to England, where no friend you have can be gladder than I am to see you safe . . . . It is certainly true, and beyond all possibility of doubt, that the King is extremely well satisfied with your lordship, and with your whole conduct in the business committed to you."

1684, April 3. Pendennis.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.

"I had the honour to receive a letter from your lordship at my arrival here from Plymouth the 31st of March . . . . I find this castle is as much out of repair as your lordship expected and the house so very much as I am forced to bring my wife to London."

1684, April 5. Friday night, Westminster.—Samuel Pepys (holograph) to Lord Dartmouth.

"Deemeing it most for your service, and (at this time especially) most decent, I applyed my selfe (with Mr. Shere) upon our arrivall here this evening, first to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, who with all the respect and tendernesse possible to bee expressed betweene friend and friend did upon perusing your letter immediately fall upon the same sentiments concerning it, with those of your lordship's friends mett at my leaveing you, namely, that it ought not to bee communicated to the King or any of the ministers, in the tearmes you had beene pleased to make it run in; for as much as however reasonable for your lordship it was to choose that stile upon the representations you had received of matters upon your arrivall where you are, hee did assure mee those representations had misledd you, for that hee was not more assured of any thing then of the entirenesse of his Majestie's good will towards your lordship, and unshaken satisfaction in every part of your conduct of the service you are come from.

To the perticular of the excesse of charge sayd to bee imputed to the (supposed) unnecessary lengthening of your worke, and valued at 300,000*l.*, hee told mee hee never heard anybody speake of more than 30,000*l.*, even those who would most magnify it. Soe that in that perticular allsoe, report has beene more forward towards your disquiet, then your enemys themselfes have really dared to bee.

Hee acquainted mee with the contents of his letter to you by Mr. Legg and his advice upon the licence it brought you from the King for your comeing up. Wherein most certainly hee judged with great prudence of what was fitt for your lordship to doe on this occasion.

Upon my proposeing to him what was in your wishes of haveing the non-arrivall of Nicholson and the Greyhound supply'd by his haveing his despatches (by them) communicated to the King out of copys thereof I had brought with me to that purpose. Hee told mee that even that would but speake some distrust of yourselfe more then was either fitt for you to shew, or in it selfe there was any ground for, as I my selfe (hee sayd) would soone finde upon my first appearance to his Majesty and mention of you and your affayres to him.

Which I accordingly found in every article most expressly true. For wayteing (with Mr. Shere) upon the King (which was my next stepp) it is impossible for mee to tell you with what impatience hee heard the least suggestion of any thing that might imply his being ever possessed of ought to the diminution of your faythfullnesse, diligence, or prudence in the execution of any one of his comands in this businesse, or ought that hee could now wish to have beene done therein more to his advantage. Soe that (to tell you the truth) there is nothing wherein your Lordship is oweing to any care or skill of mine in my discharge of the message you sent mee hither upon, the King haveing (I protest to you) prevented mee in allmost every point wherein I thought I might have had occasion given mee of serving your Lordship; his last word being, that I might assure you that however some persons might bee impertinent enough to use a greater liberty of talke elsewhere, none tc this houre had ever taken upon them to say one word to your prejudice to him, adding that hee would never desire on any occasion to have his service better performed then hee had ever had it by the Lord Dartmouth.

Many perticulars hee descended to, relateing to the story of your procedings at Tangier, takeing great pleasure in the recounting of them, ending in the Grafton, wherein I referr your Lordship to what will bee better told you of it by Mr. Shere, and of other matters too, which possibly may slipp my present memory, as being just now interrupted somewhat by a message sent mee from my Lady Williams, giveing mee an account of the death of my Lord Brouncker (this night) and calling for my immediate advice in some matters wherein (as executrix) shee has occasion of calling for it from mee, as being by him appointed an overseer of his will in conjunction with my Lord of Yarmouth.

I had not sooner done with what I had in charge from you towards the King, but in comes the Duke, and thereby an occasion given mee of doeing the same with him. Who after peruseing your letter did in all respects (both as to matter and degree) fall into the same expression of his good will and height of satisfaction in the procedings of your Lordship, quite through your whole undertaking, commanding mee (upon my earnest sute that hee would bee would bee (*sic*) playne with me on this occasion) to bee assured, and to assure you, that noe impression had ever beene made upon him by any man to your prejudice therein, but that on the contrary, though there had not beene wanting some that were foolish enough to question the reason of your soe long stay, hee knew too well your dilligence and judgement even to thinke that either in that or in any other perticular you could fayle of doeing the most and best that the business could beare on behalfe of his Majesty. Hee sayd hee has ever suggested the difficultys you had to contend with in the enterprize, descending of his owne accord to severall perticulers, unnecessary here to recount, and abundantly expressive of the favourable noe lesse then just measures hee governed himselfe by, in his judgeing and discoursing of your affayre, enlargeing very expressely (above others) upon what you have had to suffer, upon the score of want of provisions. This being in the King's bedd-chamber it was not proper there to enter into any more perticuler discourse with him relateing to nearer matters, which I shall therefore expect another season for, and that as suddainly as may bee.

From him wee went to my Lord of Rochester who (to my extraordinary surprise as well as pleasure) rather exceded then fall short in any thing I have sayd relateing to the King and Duke's discoverys of good will to you; adding of his owne accord (when I came to mention some of the hardshipps you have had to passe through and perticulerly that of victualls), that there was not one of them but you your selfe had foreseene and did foretell him of before your goeing, and that hee was most thoroughly convinced that noe man in England could have surmounted them but your selfe. Our discourses with him ended with his takeing notice of the leave sent you to come up, and askeing my opinion when I thought you would bee there. To which when I answered that I questioned whither your Lordship would upon that alone thinke fitt to leave your charge (which I tooke the occasion of saying, in order to your haveing an expresse command to doe it, as believing it in many respects usefull to your Lordship that you should bee here) hee presently replyed, that hee would forthwith speake to the King, and (with his leave) himselfe send you such an expresse signification of the King's pleasure for your comeing.

This being done I attended my Lady Dartmouth whom I found with your whole family in good health, and her selfe under a degree of fortitude in all these doubts (to say noe more of it) equall to your owne.

Thus farr I had wrott with a purpose to have sent it away last night, but being willing to perfect it by the addition of what I could learne this morning, I kept it till now, to enable my selfe to tell you that haveing looked up and downe pretty diligently, I am mightily satisfyed that neither Mr. H. nor any body else doe now thinke fitt to talke any thing, whatever they may thinke; the King have all last night made it his publiq talke how well you had acquitted your selfe in this voyage and worke, nor shall any of them want a reply that shall take upon them to say ought to the contrary in my heareing.

The King is gone to Windsor, and Duke follows on Monday or Tuesday.

Soe God guard you, and make much of your selfe. I am," &c.

Saturday morning.

[P.S.] "Your Lordship will doe mighty well (I thinke) to have Mr. Phillips's 3rd draught of the Ruines of Tangier from the Townward finished against your comeing; for I observe that the King does much long to see those draughts, wee haveing mentioned them, and the idle malice of your foolish ill-willers haveing insinuated that the work is left not soe perfectly done as wee tell him, and hee is greatly pleased in the assurance that it is.

Sir Robert Southwell and Sir A. Deane (with a thousand more) kisse your Lordship's hand."

1684, April 5. Whitehall.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

The King being gone to Windsor this morning has carried away a great deal of subject matter with him from whence might have been collected further notices touching your Lordship's affairs. I think I omitted in my letter the various interrogatories of my acquaintance at court, some your friends, some trimmers, and others your enemies, but all grievously and scandalously misled by the false and industrious representations of your adversaries; they have been as zealously undeceived by a faithful narrative of your Lordship's proceedings; how far to the satisfaction of some and confusion of others you will soon learn. But so much folly and malice together, such unfair as well as unwise practices have been used that all indifferent men see the cheat. The Duchess has been heard to play the champion for you publicly at her table, whilst they would have entertained her at your expense, telling them such ungentlemanlike proceedings are not practised in her country without severe censure. I was to day to find out Col. Sackville, who has served your Lordship faithfully and like a man of honour, where in a coffee house I had the hap to make a great many converts, and those not of the smallest sort; but you will soon hear more than I can write."

1684, April 7. Pendennis.—Colonel Kirke to Lord Dartmouth.

"Two days since I received the enclosed letter [*missing*] from Mr. Fish who has run his fly-boat ashore within 14 miles of this place in Mount's Bay. I immediately sent Capt. Killegrew's lieutenant, Mr. Larance, to the place, and wrote to one Justice Bellott. The Justice answers that all the guns and mortar pieces may be saved, but pallisades, muskets, rigging, &c., are mostly embezzled, though the justices and gentlemen of the country are extremely civil and saved what they could; and the country very kind to the poor people. These came hither last night, the mayor of Falmouth gave them all quarters and money, and this morning I have desired Captain Killegrew to order them on board some of his Majesty's ships here for transportation to Portsmouth. Mr. Fish lies abed and cries instead of saving any of the wreck, and if he would have promised the country people to pay them they would have saved the horses, for they stood but up to the belly in water for six hours; in short he is a greater beast than any of them, and as the lieutenant tells me knew not where he was, though he met a Dutch vessel that told him how the land bore, and his course was directly upon it, he believed himself upon the coast of France, and so came ashore before he saw it. The lieutenant asked him why he would undertake to command a ship and understand it no better; he said he was sorry for it and was against it himself, but was over persuaded to take it . . . . .

The condition of this place is not to be told you till I see you, my men are all landed, 4 companies quartered in the Castle, and 4 at Falmouth; Boyton (?) is at Plymouth."

1684, April 8. Whitehall.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have just now seen Sir Christ. Musgrave returned from having waited upon you . . . could not but write to assure you of my service and friendship. The King and Duke are as well satisfied with you as you can wish, and then you need not care if there be any that are not. We are preparing money to pay off your fleet."

1684, April 8. Windsor.—Earl of Sunderland to Lord Dartmouth.

Am commanded to let you know that his Majesty is very well satisfied with the care you have taken in obeying his orders; and would have you make what haste you can to receive his approbation of your services from himself. I am extremely glad of the good success of your voyage.

1684, April 21.—Captain Ra. Wrenn to Lord Dartmouth.

"On Friday, the 29th March, I met a French man of war, Scilly bearing then E.S.E. and distance 12 leagues, I being within shot I fired at him to make him strike; he immediately fired five guns not striking. I made another shot and then he presently struck his topsails and bow under my stern. I asked him why he did not strike his topsails when he saw the King of England's colours; he answered he saluted the King's colours. I answered that was not sufficient he must strike his topsails, and having given him 2 guns, shot and all, I fired 3 more in answer to his five."

1684, April 22. Paris.—Earl of Arran [James Douglas, son of Duke of Hamilton] to Lord Dartmouth.

"I don't know if this will find you at London, but the experience I have of your kindness has made me adventure giving you the trouble of this upon all hazards. It is to tell you the King of France has done me the honour of making me his own aide-de-campe; he has named 3, the Dauphin, the Duke of Grammont, and myself. It is an honour that no stranger ever had but myself, and none of this country but those of the very first rank. It would be too long a story to tell you how I have been used since my being here. I thought to be but a "fournight," and now it is above 3 months since I have been in this country; and when I came I was only furnished with such necessaries as so short a journey as I intended required, but finding that all our young sparks were coming I thought it would have looked ill in me to have lost the occasion of making this campaign, though I had neither horses nor money, which are two such impediments as might have furnished an excuse relevant enough; but since I thought my honour was concerned I took the resolution—come on't what would. So I have been endeavouring all I could to get an equipage on foot, and make the best on't, and to tell the truth I have met with all the encouragement imaginable in this court, so that now I am in as honourable a post as any young man be in, I want only to be able to carry it out a little. I have written to the King and the Duke, who I hope will do something for me at this time, since my honour in so much at stake. The King owes me of my pension as gentleman of his bedchamber 1,000, and if he would add but the least to that I might do well enough for this campaign. You must consider I must have a great many horses, for it is the aide-de-camp that carries the orders over the whole army; and now if you could but let me have a horse that is fit for a soldier you would oblige me extremely, and I shall pay what price you please whenever I come into England. For ready money is something scarce at present; but if you have a good one I would rather give what money you please even now than want one, so I shall order Will Hay, the bearer, my servant, to give you what you please for such a horse as you think will be for my purpose. But whatever you'll do you must do it immediately, for my horses are to part the next minute this comes to my servant's hands. It is natural for me to give you this trouble since from the first time that I have been in the world I have always made you a confident(?) of all my concerns. I hope at least you'll let me hear from you which will infinitely oblige your most affectionate cousin and humble servant."

1684, April.—A list of the persons that attended the Lord Dartmouth for the expedition at Tangier, chief among them are :—

Major Beekeman, engineer, from 16 Aug. 1683 to 8 April 1684—237 days at 13*s*. 4*d*. per diem.

Ensign Phillips, engineer, from 10 Aug. 1683 to 10 April 1684—245 days at 10*s*.

Capt. Leake, master gunner, from 9 July 1683 to 10 April 1684—277 days at 13*s*. 4*d*.

Capt. Feife, engineer, from 18 July 1683 to 10 April 1684—268 days at 10*s*.

Capt. de Reus, master fireworker, from 18 July 1683 to 10 April 1684—268 at 10*s*.

Gunners, watermen, &c.

1684, May 14.—"A schedule of papers presented (by dirrection of his Majesty) to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from the Lord Dartmouth, upon the principall matters occurring to him in his late expedition to Tanger, relating to the King's revenue with an humble memoriall of his Lordship's annexed thereto.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

1. The state and value of the severall houses and lands within the said city and its jurisdictions surrendered to his Majesty by their respective proprietors, amounting to about 11,300*l.*, and contained in a report made of the same by persons especially appointed by his Lordship for the inquiring into, and the impartiall adjusting thereof between his Majesty and them.

2. A perticular of the severall dwelling-houses and other buildings, within the said city and jurisdiction, belonging to the King, and not comprehended in the aforementioned report.

3. An accompt of the names, number, quality, and trade of each cittizen or other civill inhabitant of Tanger, with their wives, children, and servants resideing there at his Lordship's arrivall the 17th September 83.

4. The like of the officers and workmen (with their families) belonging to the mole and fortifications, and a particular accompt of the severall buildings upon the mole belonging to his Majesty.

5. Two draughts, one of the city, the other of the mole of Tanger, distinctly notifying each particular building within and upon the same belonging to his Majesty or any other private proprietor.

6. An abstract of the muster rolls of the garrison given in by the Commissary thereof, and taken the first of October '83, amounting with the non-commission officers to 3,471 men.

7. A state of the arreares of pay due to the said garrison, and the summe wherein each military officer thereof stood indebted to any of the inhabitants upon the 30th of September 1683. Contained in a report from persons especially commissionated by his Lordship for prepareing the same; the said arrears of pay amounting to 56,215*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and the debt to the inhabitants to 28,900*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

8. A report from Mr. Hewer, Treasurer of the said garrison, containing the particulars following—

    1. An accompt of the severall debtors to his Majesty within the said place, upon the duties of excise and porteredge, stated to the determination of the said duties, vizt., the 26th of October '83, and amounting to 1,105*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*
    2. The like of debtors to the King for rents stated to Michaelmas '83, 120*l.* 19*s.*
    3. A generall accompt between his Majesty and the said Treasurer for his receipts and payments, upon the accompt of the revenue of the said place, between the first of January 1681 and the 19th of November '83, wherein (after the recovery of the debts aforementioned) the accomptant will remaine debtor to the King 1,060*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and to Captain St. John and Captain Collier, 181*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*
    4. An accompt of arrears of rent due to his Majesty and discounted (by order of the Lords of the Treasury), to severall persons towards payment of his Majesty's debt to them upon the account of quarters adjusted to Michaelmas 1683, 856*l.* 2*s.* 8¼*d.*
    5. His Majestie's aforementioned debt for quarters adjusted (after such discount) to the same Michaelmas '83, 3,129*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
    6. An abstract and accompt of the seven months pay from the first of September '81 to the 31st of March '82, issued to the said garrison, according to the respective establishment and muster-rolls; with an accompt of the money stopt therefrom towards satisfying the aforesaid debt to the inhabitants, the totall of the said seven months pay amounting to 21,793*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

9. An accompt of his Lordship's proceedings for the secureing to his Majesty what could be recovered of 26,000 ps. $\frac{8}{8}$, provided for the redemp-

tion of captives and put (to that effect) into the hands of one Mr. Thistlethwayte, an officer of the Farmers of Ireland then lately deceased at Tanger; with the issue of his Lordship's endeavours therein, containing the severall papers following, viz.,

1. The report of Mr. John Earlisman, Mr. Hewer, and others commissionated to that purpose, shewing the state of accompts between his Majesty and the said Thistlethwayte in reference to the said 26,000 ps. $\frac{8}{8}$, wherein he appeares debtor to his Majesty in 2,592*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
2. A coppy of his Lordship's warrant to Mr. Hewer authorizeing him, to receive from the widdow of the said Thistlethwayte, all such summes of moneys, bookes, accompts and papers belonging to her late husband as were then in her custody.
3. Duplicate of Mr. Hewer's discharge for the moneys, bookes and papers received by him from the said widdow.
4. Mr. Hewer's report (after his perusall of the said bookes and papers) of the state of accompts between the said Thistlethwayte and others.
5. A copy of a letter from the Lord Dartmouth (at Mr. Hewer's instance) to the Recorder of Tanger to examine severall persons upon oath, elateing to Mr. Thistlethwayte's concernes.
6. The said Recorder's answer thereto, with the depositions of the persons so by him examined.
7. A copy of his Lordship's warrant to Mr. Cuthbert for delivering 4 casks of hatts (as the proper goods of Mr. Thistlethwayte) to Major Tiffin, for the use of Collonell Trelawny's regiment.
8. A report from severall persons appointed thereto by his Lordship, relateing to some goods brought to Tanger to the value of about 900*l.* supposed to belong to the said Thistlethwayte, with severall depositions relating thereto.

10. A report from Mr. Hughes, late Minister of Tanger, containing an account.

1. Of the utensills, vestments, &c., belonging to the church of Charles the Martyr there.
2. Of all moneys due to the said church and poore.
3. Of the bookes belonging to the public library there.
4. Of the debts owing by the said church and poore.

11. A report from the Mayor, Corporation, and others appointed Commissioners for dispensing his Majesty's charity and superviseing the hospitall, touching the state of the said poor and hospitall, the same being accompanied with the following reports,

1. A copy of his Lordship's letter to them demanding such report.
2. An accompt current of the hospitall's receipts and issues from the 1st of October '81 to the 1st of November '82 whereon the King is debtor to severall persons in the summe of 1,324*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
3. A like accompt of the hospitall's receipts and issues from the 1st November 1682 to the 15th October '83 (made out by three other accompts annexed thereto) on which the King remaines debtor to severall persons in the summe of 861*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

12. Severall reports made to his Lordship by Samuel Pepys, Esq., and Mr. Frederick Bacher, upon petitions referred to them from the Lord Dartmouth, as the foundation of his Lordship's proceedings in answering the same, vizt.,

1. Their report of 26th October '83 relateing to 11 severall cases therein mentioned.
2. The like of the 27th October '83 upon 10 cases more.
3. The like of the 2nd November containing 10 more.

4. The like of the 10th ditto. upon 5 more.
5. The like of 1st December '83 upon 4 more.

The following receipt is appended.

"May the 14th 1684. Received of the Right Honourable the Lord Dartmouth by order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majestie's Treasury the severall papers contained in this Schedule.

HEN. GUY."

1684, May 22 and June 3.—Petitions of Henry Slingsby, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint. Concerning arrears of coinage monies charged upon him.

1684, June 27. Tournay.—Thomas Phillips to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have been since my last in a continual motion from place to place after having seen Luxembourg, and delivered my letter to Mons. Vauban. I took all the observations that were needful for me to do in all respects whatever, the trenches being not filled up, neither was there any thing repaired that might hinder my benefit of seeing the whole thing; but I find the place has been basely defended, and the besieged the most neglectful and the ignorants (*sic*) people in the world, they having all things done that could be thought on for their defence and gaining of time to their hands, they having nothing to do but execute the duty of soldiers in preventing the enemies lodging so very near at first sight, which might have been done with the greatest ease in the world, they having mines in all places whatever where the enemy could possibly post themselves; but they were so neglectful that the French took the powder out of the very mines that were under the batteries the French had upon them. I have since taken the true proportions of all their artillery, also an exact draught of all the redoubts; I find those of Luxembourg to better all those that were ever yet done in the world. I have also made it my business to court Mons. Vauban for a plan of the siege to send you, he telling me that he had not one done, but he had given one to the Duke of Northumberland, which is with the King by this. I find nothing here that I am any way a stranger to, neither in the attacking or defending of places; and as for their fortifications and all their new proportions the draft I once gave with some small addition to be added that the King hath one proposed to me (*sic*), the world can never mend it, for I find they are now adding only that to all their fortified towns which should have been done in the beginning, which is in detaching the bastions and being well prepared with counter mines.

From Luxembourg we went to see Crequi's army at Treves, from thence to Metz, and so to all the frontier towns towards Lorraine, &c.; after all which I have taken particular observations of all things that can any way be serviceable to us, especially in the affairs of the artillery. The army and fortifications I have seen in most postures but in service, as you will find by my journal at my coming home which now I being returned from the army before Lorraine, a small village, the same which was before Mons in my last letters to you; and now they talk nothing but of decamping daily, and are going to reinforce the army in Catalonia.

We met with great danger between Avence and Rockroye going to Luxembourg, our guide being almost killed, and we may thank English horses for our lives. This is all at present, but at my coming home I hope to satisfy your lordship better. Pray present only my service to Sir Christopher [Musgrave], and I would write to him, but having so little a time to stay from you that I will only see Lille, Dunkirk, and Gravelines, and so homeward. If I make any stay it will be at Douai where there is a great foundry of ordnance. The Duke of Grafton came with the convoy this day to Tournay, where I am now going to see the citadel, which is a thing of Vauban's entire finishing, but a different way to what he now uses in the proportion. We have taken up 150*l.* money (?) of my Lord Preston who tells us of letters from you, but we have not the happiness to have them as yet. There can be nothing in them but I have taken care to give you an account of. Mr. Wharton presents his duty."

1684, July 1. Chilton.—Earl of Gainsborough to Lord Dartmouth.

Recommends William Adams, of Tichfield, for a gunner's place at Portsmouth.

1684, July 6. Longleat.—Lord Weymouth to Lord Dartmouth.

"My brother informing me that you were pleased to give me one of your Spanish horses I have sent a servant to bring him hither, that your favour may not be worsted by want of care in the conveyance. I see your lordship resolves to keep nothing to yourself but the glory of your voyage, which all your ill-willers will never be able to ravish from you" . . . . .

1684, July 8.—Dr. Thomas Ken to Mr. Graham, at Lord Dartmouth's house in St. James's Square. Business matters. "I return you many thanks for your kindness to my poor brother."

1684, July 15.—Countess of Portland to Lord Dartmouth.

"My addresses to your Lordship is on the confidence of your generosity to my deplorable condition. I do not doubt of my Lord Rochester's favour nor has my Lord cause to believe me unkind, that makes so few complaints of my miseries.

My last quarter was seized on by a creditor after nine months' solicitation. I am sued by four several debtors (*sic*) expecting daily my windows broken with the outcries of them. I bear not only the shame of their importunities but also the prejudice of my health, being so wanting as incapable for a journey to the Bath, which the doctors ordered me this two summers back."

1684, July 22. Ampthill.—Earl of Ailesbury to Lord Dartmouth.

Will order such arms as were seized in this county and in Huntingdonshire to be delivered to the persons mentioned to receive them. I was beyond sea last year, when the search for arms was commanded, and what was done was by direction of my deputy lieutenants. There were very few found in either county.

1684, July 25. [Knowsley].—Earl of Derby to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have sent a copy of your Lordship's letter to the deputy lieutenants of Cheshire, to put the contents thereof in execution, the arms taken in that county being most considerable. As for those seized in Lancashire, they are not many, and therefore they shall be kept in safe custody for the use of the militia."

1684, Aug. 6. Euston.—Earl of Arlington to Lord Dartmouth.

"I received your letter, dated June 16, wherein you desire that the arms seized last year in the hands of disaffected person, and not useful for the militia should be delivered to Mr. Pilkington at Ipswich. The number of them is inconsiderable, and little worth the pains of that person who informed his Majesty otherwise."

1684, Aug. 10, Sept. 20, Oct. 5, and Oct. 26. Portsmouth.—Tho. Phillips to Lord Dartmouth.

On the progress of the fortifications there.

1684, Sept. 13. Dublin.—Duke of Ormonde to Lord Dartmouth.

On the state of the army and fortifications in Ireland. "I would bee glad your Danish Ingeneer were come that hee might looke upon the places hee shall be bee directed too, and give us his opinion how they might bee fortified to the degree they are capable of, and shall bee needful with regard to any danger that may reasonably bee apprehended in the age & circumstances wee are in. In order to the disciplining & keeping the army compleate I designe this next sumer to draw it out, if not together yet in as great bodys as I can, and keepe it incamped for some reasonable time; but for this tents must bee had, since in time of peace wee must not destroy houses, hedges, woods, & plantations to hut withal."

1684, Sept. 15.—Lord Castleton to Lord Dartmouth.

Thanks Lord Dartmouth for his kindness to his son Charles, "'twas " your respect that redeemed him from the laziness of youth, and I hope experience may throw him into those affairs as he may not only shew his duty and obedience to his Prince but his great gratitude to your Lordship."

1684, Sept. 15 st. no.—Viscount Preston to Lord Dartmouth.

Introduces the bearers, two Irish merchants, who complain of injustice done them in the French court, notwithstanding the writer's attempts to prevent it; and who have now only recourse to the King's and Duke's protection.

1684, Sept. 28.—Lord Craven to Lord Dartmouth.

Desires that his regiment may be furnished with seventy-two long pikes upon this occasion of the review.

1684, Sept. 29. Kildare.—Earl of Arran (son of the Duke of Ormonde) to Lord Dartmouth.

Desires Lord Dartmouth to present the bearer, Major Billingsly, of the Guards, to kiss His Majesty's hand, he having no acquaintance at Court.

[1684?], Oct. 24.—Earl of Castlehaven to Lord Dartmouth.

" This post I have received the unexpected news of my brother Castlehaven's death, which has not a little surprised me, having received from him a letter dated not above 3 days before of his perfect health. My suit to your Lordship is that you will please to acquaint his Highness to-morrow with it, who I hope will be so obliging as to consider the ill-support I have of this title to me, without his Majesty will be so gracious as to continue to me the same pension in Ireland which my brother had. This I am not able to do myself, not being so well as to stand upon my legs with the gout."

1684, Nov. 6.—Earl of Plymouth to Lord Dartmouth.

If not supplied by Lord Dartmouth's order with the money he had spoken about before the 11th, he must borrow the amount. Hopes that Sing will get the vacant gunner's place at Hull, as he has officiated there three years without pay.

1684, November.—Memoranda for Courts to be held at the Trinity House on the 14th of November and the 25th of November.

Among the memoranda for the 25th of November is a letter from the Captain of the Dartmouth Frigate to Mr. Secretary Pepys about the pilots of the Trinity House at Yarmouth refusing to take charge of His Majesty's ships, against which the following marginal note is placed:—

"A letter to be writ to the Mayor of Yarmouth to chide the Pilots and to acquaint them whoever refuse hereafter shall lose his branches; and to desire his opinion who are fit to be made Pylots of that place if there be a want of any."

[*Note.*—In America a pilot's warrant or commission is still called a *branch.*]

[1684?] James Duke of York to Lord Dartmouth.

Windsor, Monday morning.—"This is only to tell you, that I intend to be in towne on Wensday, so that if Mr. Pepyes be not well enough to be here by Wensday in the forenone, I would have him stay there, till I can present him on Friday, at Hampton Court, to his Majesty myself; but if he can be here before I go, it would be better."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

1684–5, Jan. 10. Longleat.—Lord Weymouth to Lord Dartmouth.

"Being informed that the city of Lichfield have addressed to your Lordship about their new charter, the entire friendship and respect I bear you oblige me to acquaint you how far I think myself concerned in it. The family of Devereux have for eight successive generations been Recorders of Lichfield, which was continued to three Dukes of Somerset, as descended from them and owners of Drayton. The only breach in it was made by your brother Fleetwood, when my Lord Danby was so great, which happened just after the death of the Duchess of Somerset, before I came into the country; and yet the best of the corporation were so civil as to excuse it to me, but when my Lord Danby was impeached, and consequently they expected the place would be void, the whole corporation voluntarily obliged themselves by a writing under their hands at the meeting of the company to choose me Recorder upon the first vacancy, which Mr. Raulyns, I think, has still in his custody. That they have made an infinitely better and discreeter choice of your Lordship I do most readily acknowledge, though their carriage towards me is not very obliging. This particular I guess your Lordship has not been informed of, and now I have told it you I leave myself to be disposed of as you please."

1684–5, Feb. 14. Dublin.—Sir William Domville to Lord Dartmouth. The death of his most incomparable good master his late Royal Majesty has put a stop to most affairs there, suspended all proceedings in law matters, and vacated all commissions of employment. Some applications may be made to stop the renewing of his patent as Attorney General, an office which he has served diligently for nearly 25 years. Begs to be informed what course is being taken to renew his commission and the commissions of the Judges and King's Council in Ireland.

1684–5, Feb. 26. Dublin. — Tho. Phillips to Lord Dartmouth. Has this minute finished his survey of the city of Dublin and a general draught of the old Bay. Finds it high time to go in hand with some place of strength about here for the better security of the King's friends upon any occasion; for here is not that true affection that subjects ought to bear one to an other, besides the business of most people here is nothing but getting of money without the least regard to their Prince's service. Gives lengthy suggestions for the strengthening of the city and its surroundings.

1684–5, March 3. Curraghmore.—The Earl of Tyrone to Lord Dartmouth. Has not been wanting in dutiful sentiments and expressions of sorrow for the death of the late good and gracious King, and would not be in early attending on his Majesty if it were thought seasonable and inoffensive, although his late prolix sufferings owing to malicious contrivers against him disable him from appearing before his Majesty suitable to the character he has the honour to bear. Begs for advice how to govern himself so as not to omit any reverence and duty, and yet not to presume any offensive applying himself to the King.

1684–5, March 6. Dublin.—Lord Lanesborough to Lord Dartmouth. On behalf of a near kinsman, Mr. Farrell, son of Sir Connell Farrell, who adhered to the late King during his exile. Hopes it will be no objection to him that he is a right Church of England man.

1684–5, March 14. Portsmouth.—Ri. Ridge, mayor, and others, to Lord Dartmouth. The recordership of Portsmouth is vacant by the voluntary resignation of Sir John Biggs. Humbly request that his Lordship will honour them with the acceptance of the office, or else will appoint such a person as he shall think fit to be the Recorder.

1684–5, March 15.—Thos. Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Lord Dartmouth. Came last night to his beloved retreat at Winchester, and on enquiring about the election found, by Mr. Lestrange's own acknowledgment, that Mr. Morley's interest was very strong and more likely to prevail than Sir John Cloberry's. Had represented privately to Mr. Morley, that it was the King's pleasure that Mr. Lestrange and Mr. Hauses should be chosen, and Mr. Morley had promised to desist, hoping that the King, to whom he had been much misrepresented, would remember it in his favour.

1684–5, March 20. Hull.—Joseph Blaydes to the Earl of Plymouth, in "Pickeadilly." On the Hull fortifications, Capt. Copley in command there, with an estimate for repairs, &c. on the jetty.

1684–5, March 20.—The Duke of Buckingham to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends the bearer, John Smith, as good a groom as any is in England, and one of the first he put into the late King's service in the mews, to his Lordship's favour.

[Two other similar letters from the Duke, dated March 25 and March 31 in this year, are written on behalf of Mr. Doughty and Richard Smith.]

1684 (?), March 23. Sandbeck.—Lord Castleton to Lord Dartmouth. Has sent his son Charles to lie at his Lordship's feet. Begs Lord Dartmouth to dispose of him either as to captain, ship, or to what part of the world he will please to command him. Has great hopes that he will answer expectation in his duty to the King and country.

[*Note.*—This letter is dated 1684, but Cf. 1683, June 25, and 1684, Sept. 15.]

1685, March 31. Portsmouth.—Edw. Archer to the hon. Capt. William Legge, at Lord Dartmouth's. The mayor and council humbly desire to know his Lordship's pleasure about the Recordership. The sessions are always kept there the week after Easter, and it will be necessary to have a Recorder to sit with the mayor and the justices.

1685, April $\frac{1}{11}$. Lisbon.—Thos. Maynard, for the Factory of Lisbon, to Lord Dartmouth. The factory, being sensible of their duty to accompany their fellow subjects in the congratulation of the King's happy succession to his Crown, have ventured first to submit their address to his Lordship's approbation.

1685, April 1. Berwick.—Colonel R. Widdrington to Lord Dartmouth.

Had received a request signed by about seventy hands to stand for burgess in Berwick corporation, but the King having obliged Capt. Bickerstaff and Mr. Wallis to join their interest together there, he had declared to several friends that he would not stand. Mr. Wallis had however refused to join with Capt. Bickerstaff, and it was feared Mr. Gray would be chosen for one; and he had affronted the writer very strangely before all the officers and magistrates of the town. For three or four years Mr. Wallis had continually abetted and assisted the interest of the disaffected in Berwick. The writer had made no effort to be chosen, but his friends had declared they would vote for him whether he would or not; and so Bickerstaff and he had been freely elected. Hopes his Lordship will not censure him until he has heard more particulars.

1685, April 1. Kirby.—Lord Hatton to Lord Dartmouth.

Lord Grey of Ruthyn who is now at Kirby is surprised with an account he has received from London of my Lord of Kent's claiming the carrying the King's spurs at the Coronation in right of the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn or of that of Hastings. Were there time enough Lord Grey's right to both those baronies as heir general could be be made out, but time being so short all the evidence cannot be produced. Begs the Lords' judgment may be suspended till opportunity has been given to offer full evidence.

1685, April 3. Skipton Castle.—Earl of Thanet to Lord Dartmouth. Has desired Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir George Fletcher, and Sir Daniel Fleming to give him their opinions about the fittest men to serve as deputy lieutenants in Cumberland. Hopes that those selected may have the King's approbation at once, the distance from London being so great, and it being necessary that the militia should be got into condition by them before the writer goes up to Parliament. Cumberland is in no little disorder, and if a militia is anywhere necessary it is certainly there, where they are "often alarrummed by the Borderers whose trade was and ever will be fighting and stealing for their daily bread." The writer's brother and Mr. Musgrave are chosen for Appleby, and most of those parts will send up good men. Has desired his excuses to be made to the King if he cannot attend the Coronation, as he never could stay a month to be well in town without going to Banstead downs; and hopes to do the King better service in Parliament later by enjoying the good air where he is till the sitting.

1685, April 15. Guernsey.—The Bailiff and Jurats of Guernsey (C. Andros, R. Desaumares, W. Le Marchant, Daniel De Beauuoir, J. Careye, &c.) to Lord Dartmouth. Request the supply to them of certain things needful to secure the defences of the isle.

1685, June 10. Exeter.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Thinks it necessary that the castle of Exeter should be made fit to receive the arms of the county, which will be considerable when they are all together. Some money was left there by the late King for repairing it; desires that Major Beckmann or some other engineer may be sent to view the castle, so that the money may not be spent in vain.

1685, June 16. Titchfield.—Earl of Gainsborough to Lord Dartmouth. Has raised the militia forces of the county, and hopes that by this time they are all marching to their quarters, and will be ready to assist Dorsetshire if there be occasion. Lest there should be a want of ammunition desires that an order may be speedily sent to Portsmouth for furnishing them with barrels of powder and shot.

1685, June 15. Holyroodhouse.—The Duke of Queensberry to Lord Dartmouth. Has been kept in great hurry by business occasioned by the rebellion, or would have answered letter of 25 May sooner. Major Beckman is gone to Earl Dumbarton at Glasgow about the fort designed at Stirling. The rebels are by the Marquis of Athol put from the Highlands and their fort, ships, arms and ammunition seized by his Majesty's frigates. They are now fallen down the length of Dumbarton with design to possess themselves of the disaffected counties, but Earl Dumbarton may diappoint that project, for he has account of it. Many of the rebels have deserted, and those who remain are in great terror. All this while nothing is heard of the Duke of Monmouth, though both from Holland and England information had come of his resolution to land in Scotland. If he come he will not find them unprovided.

1685, June 20. Oxford.—The Earl of Abingdon to Lord Dartmouth. Commends his good neighbour Mr. Mildmay to his Lordship's favour. His family has always been loyal, and he is well horsed and well beloved, so that if a commission can be got for him in the new raised troops he will do the King good service.

1685, June 27. Dublin.—The Earl of Longford to Lord Dartmouth. "Honest Tom Phillips being upon his return to England" he writes in the highest terms of his character and conduct while engaged in Ireland, and of the value of the draughts and observations he has made when surveying there. It is pity his stay was not somewhat longer since he spent it so usefully; he should have surveyed the whole sea coast of the kingdom, not the chief ports only. Refers to the importance of Cork harbour, and points out that no fortification has hitherto been made to secure it but a very small inconsiderable one at Halbowling which Lord Mountjoy caused in haste to be erected in Queen Elizabeth's time to prevent Don John de Aquila's landing at Cork with his Spaniards. The whole province of Ulster then in arms under Tyrone and Tyrconnell was thus prevented from joining the Spaniards who had possessed themselves of Kinsale; and had not Mountjoy defeated their numerous army with a handful of men within two miles of Kinsale it is probable that England would have had now but a little share (if any) in Ireland. They had now a much more dangerous and nearer enemy to the Crown than Spain was in those times; and he is the more to be apprehended, as his ambition is not less, and his power by sea and land much greater. His malice to our King is equal also to that of Philip II. to Queen Elizabeth. Urges therefore the necessity for protecting such a noble and secure harbour as Cork in case any sinister accident befall our fleet."

1685, June 27. Welbeck. — Henry, Duke of Newcastle to Lord Dartmouth. On behalf of Mr. Bankes whose father suffered for the Crown, having had a troop of horse in the writer's regiment in '42, and served bravely at the head of it; he was thought to have lost several thousand pounds for his Majesty and was a gentleman of good esteem in Yorkshire. The son too had been an officer eighteen years in the Duke's regiment.

1685, June 27. Dublin.—Earl of Inchiquin to Lord Dartmouth. Fears that the King gives credit to a report that he is disaffected to his service. Does not make his Majesty a faint offer of service, but does passionately court an opportunity of washing his hands in the blood of the King's enemies, at the utmost peril of his life and fortune. Neither desires nor needs an employment to live by, but seeks only the honour of serving the King and shewing his loyalty to him.

1685, June 28. Bradford [Wilts].—Earl of Feversham to Lord Dartmouth. The provisions and artillery sent to him are well and safely arrived in the Devises. Entreats that some tents may be sent to him with all speed. Cannot write more at large at this time.

1685, June 29. Hammersmith.—Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends the bearer Major Stedman for employment.

1685, June 30. Westbury.—Henry Shere or Sheres to Lord Dartmouth. Lord Feversham has found it necessary to leave the heavy cannon and other things at the Devises under a good guard, for the enemies' motions are so very irregular in a very bad and enclosed country that it would be a great impediment to take them. Is toiled to death, and if this lasts 'tis not to be supported; is made a Secretary of war, governor of carriages, of sick and wounded, a commissary of provisions and all besides the peculiar care of his charge in the service. Lord Feversham's very obliging usage of him makes him bear his burden with the least complaint he may.

1685, July 1. Frome.—Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth. "We thought to have marched this morning at day breake and accordingly our cannon and appurtenances were drawn out, but new counsels have begotten new measures, and I believe we shall not move till night. This has often been our lot of the artillery to the unspeakable toil and harassing of both people and horses, and this we only endure of all the army, but we are bound to suffer it. I sent my quarter master last night for orders to the adjutant general, being lame myself of a bruise and so could not easily wait myself on my Lord Feversham (who I must own is very obliging and makes me useful to him in many matters), where Kirke being by whispered to the adjutant, who, thereupon, told my officer that I must come for orders myself whereupon I meeting him today told him he was ill counselled to send me such a message, and that I knew my duty and my post too well to observe orders that I could not justify to my superiors, and that I had given my Lord Feversham an account of the mistake, who allows my reasons; and that for the time to come I desired he would please to observe that deference for the artillery as was practised in other armies, and was our due. You see what usage we must meet with if we will be patient enough to endure it. I told your Lordship Povey had joined us, leaving the heavy cannon at the Devises, and truly in this troublesome country I could wish we had fewer than we have. The tents came very seasonably for unless we encamp the country will be ruined, for we have been hitherto much their greater enemies than the rebels. In plain English I have seen too much violence and wickedness practised to be fond of this trade, and trust we may soon put a period to the business, for what we every day practise among this poor people cannot be supported by any man of the least morality. The enemy lay in Wells last night, where they took a waggon of Kirke's with arms ammunition and money, which he pretends now, he left there because he was forced to lend us his horses for the cannon, which is the greatest falsehood in the world, and therefore, if any such thing be intimated let this be an evidence against it. They marched to day by three o'clock and are come to Glastonbury, and we believe are returning from whence they came or towards Bridgewater. We learn by gentlemen that were prisoners that we did extraordinary execution with our cannon the other day. We write only by slotches (*sic*) not knowing a quarter of an hour beforehand of the occasion, which will be my excuse for that want of order that I would otherwise observe in my performance of this duty to your Lordship."

1685, July 4. Bristol.—Duke of Beaufort to Lord Dartmouth. Has received commissions signed by his Majesty to raise a regiment of ten companies, and he supposes a hundred to be in each. Expects his officers will have raised the men by the time the arms can reach them at Bristol, where the rendezvous is fixed.

1685, July 4. From the camp near Summerton.—H. Shere to Lord Dartmouth. "I writ your Lordship last night but the express was gone before we could finish our business in the field, for we march in the rear of the army and are commonly 3 hours later in our quarters than the rest of our neighbours, if they may be called quarters, being for the most part what Mr. K—— and his 'partiallity' orders Culleford (who is his creature) to permit us. Of this I made great complaint to the General, I told him that unless better methods and more regular were used in distributing quarters according to the rank of the respective officers I should be constrained to give up my commission, for that it were better and safer for me to serve him as a volunteer, and take my lot among them than to have a post of so much trust and honour and to consent to be treated against all right and usance of other armies where any rule is observed. He seemed surprised and troubled at my complaint and promises to give strict orders about it. Captain Cog (*sic*) came just now in having been upon a party within ½ a mile of Bridgewater where he fell among their horse and was forced to charge through them; his horse was shot and but little other damage. They have broken the bridges and are doing all they can to fortify themselves there, which to me seems a drawing to an end of the campaign, which God grant for the King's sake and our own, for unless some things be amended this life is not long to be supported. I believe we shall not march to-day, we are quartered where there is neither bread, water, nor scarce any thing to support man or beast. This is the second night the foot have encamped and we find it much the best way; all our people of the train likewise encamp between the cannon and the carriages which is very commodious and expedites our march very much. My Lord ordered us for expedition to leave our mortar at Bath, but now he wishes it here, and I believe we shall send for it to march with us to Bridgewater, where, if the enemy remains (as by his proceeding 'tis believed he will) it will be of good use to us. I write this upon my saddle in the field, and presume to add no more but that I am," &c.

1685, July 5. Portsmouth.—Major Henry Slingsby to Lord Dartmouth. On the defects of the garrison there, and the expenses incurred in repairs, &c.

1685, July 6.—Sir Stephen Fox to Lord Dartmouth. Acquaints him that he shall have no reason to complain of the disorderly leaving of the lodgings, which her Grace [of Monmouth] wishes she had known who had been to succeed her in, that accommodation might have been made to both parties; and in 3 days the chimnies shall be repaired.

Prays his lordship to come to a resolution about the horses, the set of 7 are the best English large geldings in this place, and fit for the King's own coach. The farrier offers 250*l.* for the 7, but the price is 280*l.*; the six mules are also in good plight at 20*l.* a piece, and 3 saddle horses for a page and servants at 12*l.* a piece.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

1685, July 8. Hull.—Richard Wharton to Lord Dartmouth. In an ill state there at present, and likely to be far worse if not speedily supplied with money for defraying the weekly charges. The first three hundred pounds have long since been drawn off, and they have since been supplied by Alderman Mason who denies advancing any more. The men have hitherto been kept at work with fair words and promises, but he knows not what rhetoric to use to them next pay day, therefore hopes his Honour will speedily consider them. The works in general go on well.

1685, July 8. Wells.—Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth. Takes for granted that the war is at an end since the Duke of Monmouth is taken, and asks for speedy orders what to do, whether to march with the army to London or go with the train to Portsmouth. So . . e the provost marshall has unhappily killed Sir John Talbot's son, but they all agree it was in his defence.

1685, July 8 ("or rather the 9, at two in the morning").—Wells. Earl of Feversham to Lord Dartmouth. Has not had the time to write so often as he should have done. The bearer, Mr. Rider, will tell him all their doings, a gentleman who has done great services and to whom the writer hopes all kindness will be shown for his sake. Now that there is nothing to be done, hopes that the King will give him leave to come to London as soon as he can, and that he shall be quiet as long as he lives. [On a separate sheet is added]—

Is very glad that the King has given Lord Dartmouth the Duke of Monmouth's lodgings. Would like those vacated by his Lordship in place of what he has in Somerset house. Should the King think fit to employ him on his return about the troops it would be necessary that he should be lodged in Whitehall.

1685, July 10. Warminster.—Same to Same. Thanks Lord Dartmouth for the letter written on the receipt of the news of his good luck, and refers to the great kindness shown to him by the King in his letters since he left London. Hopes soon to receive his Majesty's commands to return there.

1685, July 10. John Lord Berkeley of Stratton to Lord Dartmouth. As there are some ships fitting out, reminds his Lordship of the King's promise that he should be appointed to one. Has been much longer at sea than his brother was before he had a ship.

1685, July 13. Bridgewater.—Colonel P. Kirke to Lord Dartmouth. Hopes Lord Feversham has let his Lordship know that the arms last received from Whitehall were all lost at Wells, and that he will be pleased to order where he may receive others. Has taken several broken arms and old ones from the rebels; desires orders what to do with them as also the tents of Trelaney's regiment and his own.

1685, July 23. Plymouth. — Earl of Bath to Lord Dartmouth. His regiment being completed, he, having received the King's orders to draw some of the companies immediately upon duty, requests that the needful arms may be supplied to them.

1685, Sept. 12. Newhall.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends Sir Thomas Stringer to his Lordship's favour with regard to the present vacancies among the judges, he being the only man of the law for whose preferment the writer's father ever moved the late King.

1685–6, Jan. 27. Sir William Smyth to Lord Dartmouth.

Has fallen under the displeasure of the Lord Chancellor, who left him out of the Commission of the peace; gives his Lordship notice, that the quiet of the people here may be provided for, it being no ordinary post, the numbers being vast and not one in a thousand as loyal as he ought to be. Cannot tell how he has offended the Lord Chancellor, for in all public and private meetings he has magnified the great service he has performed; but some persons have complained that they had been injured by the Commissioners of Sewers, of whom he was but one out of 40. Encloses a long paper headed "The Case of Sir Wm. Smyth," in vindication of the proceedings of the Commissioners, from which the following notes are taken:—

The Commissioners first sat at Hicks Hall to consider Turnmill Brook sewer, stopped by much filth thrown into it. They next kept sessions in Whitechapel, where they considered the sewer coming from Spitalfields which runs almost four miles before it gets into the Thames through Stepney town and close to the churchway which leads to Stepney church, and almost all the way open, and brings down a very noisome water, the Walloons and strangers there living much upon cabbage and roots to the great offence of the inhabitants as to health and otherways. To remedy this great nuisance all parties had concurred with the Commissioners that a sewer should be made to carry the water the shortest way to the Thames and be made close to prevent the stink, and so wide and deep as to serve a great many houses that were then building. Difficulties about this had afterwards been raised about the cost of this new sewer, but Sir William Smyth, his tenants and friends, had no concern any way in it, and could reap no benefit.

Mr. Pauley, who married Sir William's sister, a loyal person from the beginning of the Rebellion, had carried King Charles a hundred pounds to Oxford, and not being able to live in quiet near Salisbury, sold his estate and came to live in London, where he took a lease of the Liberty and Bailiwick of Stepney of Lady Wentworth, at the rent of 140*l.* per annum, where during the late tumultuous time he was very active in the King's service, but his enemies had reported that he advanced the fines for the advantage of that bailiwick, which was quite untrue. Like reports recited at considerable length regarding the misuse Sir William Smyth had made of his own property and position, are also refuted.

The paper concludes with an account of Smyth's life not given from vanity, but for vindication from slander. Was a member of Parliament in 1640, left it, raised a regiment of horse at his own charge, was taken in fight by Cromwell, suffered severe, close, and chargeable imprisonment for a year, was then exchanged, had been wounded almost to death, went into France with the late King from Cornwall and had, at the risk of being hanged for a spy, returned with a letter and message to Charles I., when prisoner at Hampton Court. Sat in Parliament during the reign of Charles II., and suffered much obloquy there for his opposition to the Exclusion Bill, &c. When the Dutch went to Chatham they destroyed a saltwork of his in the Island of Graine and county of Kent, and took away irons, lead, and other materials, to his damage of upwards of 2,000*l.* His father, a justice of the peace, was driven from his house for his zealous service to Charles I., and plundered of all he had; he made his escape to Oxford and died there. His brother was Colonel of horse and killed in a fight at Donington Castle; and no horse were raised in the county of Bucks but by himself and his brother.

1685–6, Feb. 8. Dublin Castle.—Henry Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Lord Dartmouth. Thanks for kind offers of friendship, which he cordially returns, being old enough to remember the long attachment between their fathers. Will give constantly an account of all ordnance matters in Ireland. Lord Mountjoy goes for England this week, is a man of great worth and honour, and makes it his business to serve the King as he ought do in his station. Muskets, &c. can be made for less money here than is paid in England; but will write more at large on that subject, as he is sure the Lord Treasurer will be for saving the King's money, especially if the service can be as well performed.

1686, Feb. 9. Versailles.—Marshal Schomberg to Lord Dartmouth.

Thanks him for the favours shewn to the Sieur de Sybourg, a German gentleman of good family. Mr. Savile has informed the writer of the attentions paid to him, and of the hopes held out of employment of the troops under Lord Dartmouth's command.

1686, May 13. Dublin.—Lord Chancellor Porter to Lord Dartmouth.

Is sent hither to a place of great honour and splendour, but of itself not worth 350*l.* a year in all the perquisites, nor has he a place in his gift. In Sir Maurice Eustace's time the pension was 2,300*l.*, and he had all the advantage of the Seal in settling the kingdom, by which he gained at least 80,000*l.* After his death the same pension continued to the Lord Primate for seven or eight years, and afterwards by degrees through the King's necessities, and the piques of Lords Essex and Radnor against him, was reduced to 1,000*l.* In the writer's case the King has been pleased to add 500*l.* to the salary of 1,000*l.*, but the pension does not nearly maintain his necessary expense. Begs Lord Dartmouth to assist him in obtaining some addition.

1686, May 18. Dublin Castle.—Earl of Clarendon to Lord Dartmouth.

Will serve Lord Dartmouth's brother William to the utmost of his power. The latter is not yet come from Kinsale, but is expected that night, and will then make haste into England, where he will be useful to them in Ireland, by giving a truthful account of things there. Complains of the great misrepresentation of Irish affairs by prejudiced people, and that the opinion of those in employment there is not asked, though there is no reason to mistrust them. Ordnance matters.

1686, May 25. Dublin.—Lord Chancellor Porter to Lord Dartmouth.

Again refers to the hard circumstances he is in under the great character his Majesty has placed upon him.

1686, May 26. Dublin Castle.—Earl of Clarendon to Lord Dartmouth.

On the supply of arms and stores to Ireland. Could write much on affairs there, but Lord Dartmouth's brother is fully instructed in everything relating to the country and people, and he hopes an opportunity will be given him to tell all. "This country may and will be, with the people in it, as useful to the King as he pleaseth; and the trade will flourish and increase, and his Majesty will be as rich as he has a mind to, if men are but secure of what they have, and meet with the encouragement due to their industry. Pray think of us and support us (me in my own particular at least), according as you find us to do our duties; and have a care you do not make us useful for other people. Your Lordship sees how freely I write to you, as you like this you shall have more. When the camp is over, I hope you will send my friend

William back again to me, it will do him good to live a little amongst us."

1686, July 28. Dublin.—Lord Chancellor Porter to Lord Dartmouth. In favour of the bearer Lieut. Worsopp, who had been turned out of his command after ten years' service. His father, Sir Thomas Worsopp, had served in the King's armies from the beginning of the Rebellion in 1641. Lord Tyrconnell had promised to assist in getting him some other post, but nothing had been done, so the gentleman was resolved to represent his case to the King himself. He was a near kinsman of the writer, but it was his own merit that had gained him the esteem of all honest men there.

1686, Aug. 18. Newhall.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Is concerned with several others in setting out a ship to the West Indies "in hopes of finding a Spanish wrack," but whether found or not they will be no losers, as they are sending out a small cargo to defray the expense in case of a disappointment. If his Lordship pleases to come in there is an eighth part to be disposed of for about 350*l.*

1686, Aug. 19. Chapel Izod.—Earl of Clarendon to Lord Dartmouth. A long letter describing the miserable condition of the fortifications of the chief ports, &c., neglected by former chief governors from the want of money. If 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* a year could be devoted to the purpose, he might be able in a few years to put them into better order. The lack of arms too is great, though there is room for ten thousand in Dublin Castle, as bad a place as it is, and for fifty thousand in the new Hospital, and they should be as safe in both places as in the Tower of London.

1686, Sept. 4. Dublin Castle.—Earl of Clarendon to Lord Dartmouth. Lord Tyrconnell left for England on Sept. 26, and would stop a day or two at Chester to view the stores there designed for Ireland. Has had a letter from the Earl of Clanricarde when he went to take possession of his government of Galway; the mayor, &c. had petitioned him for the opening a passage through the East citadel into the town. This passage had formerly been the usual way from the country into the citadel, but when the English took the town in the late Rebellion, Cromwell had ordered the gate to be walled up, in order to make the place the more safe against the natives, as the only way to the citadel would then be through the town. Asks his Lordship's opinion on the matter.

1686-7, Feb. 16. Twickenham.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth. Excuses himself, on account of his wife's weak condition, from waiting upon his Lordship and upon Sir Eliab Hervey. Encloses something from his brother (Lord Clarendon) to the King.

1686-7, Feb. 26. Chester Castle.—Peter Shakerley to Lord Dartmouth. Hopes Major Gen. Werden acquainted him with his reception of Lord Tyrconnell, and also how he received Lord Clarendon on Monday last, with 21 guns at his entrance into the town, &c. Tuesday his Lordship dined with him, Thursday he went for London, the Marquis of Worcester's regiment of foot in the garrison being under arms, forming one rank entire from the Deanery (where his Lordship lodged) to the east gate, and the officers saluting; all the persons in the town of any rank or quality attending with their coaches, and the High Sheriff and many gentlemen of the county on horseback. His Lordship would go by way of Whitchurch, Newport, Lichfield, Coventry, Northampton, Dunstable; on Thursday by eleven to St. Albans, dine there, and after dinner to London. Humbly begs that certain money disbursed by him long since may be paid to his agent; the workmen press hard upon him for money long due to them.

1687, April 12. Dublin Castle.—Earl of Tyrconnell to Lord Dartmouth. Lord Clarendon carried or sent into England the books of the stores, with design, he supposes, to leave him in the dark. Had sent his secretary to Lord Clarendon, who answered that he took it for granted that the books were for himself and not for public use; but that he would deliver them to Lord Dartmouth, if desired. Asks that the books may be sent to him, as they would be of great use in the King's affairs.

1687, April 25. Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to the Earl of Tyrconnell. On ordnance matters in Ireland. Has moved his Majesty again on the matter of Athlone; Lord Ranelagh seems more tractable than formerly, and will probably soon deliver up the place to his Excellency.

1687, April 28. Tower.—The order of firing on Blackheath on that day. Sir Martin Beckman's instructions to Mr. Wollfferman and Mr. Nellson as to the discharging of mortar pieces, storm balls, &c.

1687, April 30. Dublin.—Lord Montjoy to Lord Dartmouth. Asks for certain arms to be suddenly sent, as the Lord Deputy has resolved that a great part of the army of that kingdom shall encamp this summer.

1687, May 6. Certificate of Captain G. St. Lo that the bearer Nathaniel Bostock, gent, served under his command in the Dartmouth as a volunteer for five years, and constantly applied himself to the study and practice of the art of navigation; was very diligent, ready and obedient to command: and is fitly qualified and doth well deserve encouragement.

1687, May 13 and 22. Dublin Castle.—Earl of Tyrconnell to Lord Dartmouth. Two letters chiefly concerning the supply of arms, &c., for the service of Ireland.

1687, June 1. Portumna.—Earl of Clanricarde to Lord Dartmouth On behalf of the bearer, Jack Gully, a young man well versed in mathematics, gunnery, &c.

1687, June 14.—"Order of the March of the Train of Artillery from the Tower to Hounslow Heath the 15th June 1687."

1687, July 4. Windsor.—Lord Dartmouth to Sir Roger Strickland. "As ill a scribe as I am and as little as you know I love writing, yet I cannot on this occasion omit congratulating with you at this time the honour and extraordinary mark of his Majesty's favour, shewed so particularly to you in sending your so long expected and desired commission for your flag. Not that I think Sir Roger Strickland either needed or can be more esteemed in the world by it. . . . . And now, Roger, in confidence of our old and long continued friendship, I cannot but call to mind the strict alliance and consultations we have had together for the service of our Royal master, when we had more than ordinary reason, to fear at least, how few would stand by his interest, when we thought it might reasonably have needed it most . . . and as a true friend and a faithful servant I venture to be thus free with you, that since his Majesty hath been graciously pleased not only to perform his word with you in sending you this flag at a time which may be prejudicial to his service, it is the least duty we owe him to consider his service and his honour before our own humour; and since you have both the flag and certainty of the pay, after having showed the fleet that you are Vice-Admiral and that the Commanders know it to be your own act, why may you not make better use of the King's favour (since it can be no dimunition to you) and, rather than expose the King's honour to foreign nations as well as our own, put your flag sometime in your pocket, that is I mean wear your flagstaff, and either strike or furl your flag, rather than let the Dutch (who know this matter so well) and other nations see two of the King of England's royal flags fly together with six or seven ships. Dear Roger, consider how ridiculous this will be in the eye of the world, and since the King has been pleased to keep (I will not say) a hasty promise for your sake, can you do less for his than of your own accord to endeavour the preserving of those rules you know he desires to be preserved; and as a true friend I advise you to preserve, till a convenient number of ships are met together, for your making a true use of the favour and honour is given you . . . The Duke of Grafton goes from Lisbon to command in the Straits, and you come home to command in the narrow seas, where you cannot fear of a squadron fit to wear your flag. . . . ."

Enclosed are copies of Orders relating to Salutes at Sea and the wearing of Flags.

1687, July 18. At His Majesty's Camp.—J. Moodie to Lord Dartmouth.

Defends himself against Mr. Wolferman's charges, and complains of harsh treatment.

1687, July 23. Park of Artillery.—Colonel Robert St. Clair to Lord Dartmouth.

Reminds his Lordship that he was promised the immediate command of his (Lord D.'s) regiment, and complains that Major Sooper ignores his authority in many instances which he specifies.

1687, July 29. Hounslow heath. Tho. Phillips to Lord Dartmouth at Windsor.

Has taken all the care he can to perform his Majesty's wishes against to-morrow, but such excessive rains have fallen that the trenches are very watery and troublesome to be in for the men's shoes and stockings. It would be better both for the work and the men if matters could be put off till Monday.

1687, August 2. Pirgo.—Colonel Thomas Cheeke to Lord Dartmouth.

Refers to his removal from the office he held under his Lordship, and after asserting his loyalty adds that he came to the Tower in very stormy weather, having many prisoners of moment under his care, some of them his own relations. All his satisfaction is that the King was pleased to tell him he had served the crown honestly and faithfully, and that he is turned out for no base or unworthy action. He has too good manners to ask why he is dismissed ; he submits and is satisfied.

1687, Aug. 13. Salisbury.—Lord Fitzhardinge to Lord Dartmouth at Windsor.

Has arranged that the five coaches the King expected to attend him from Tunbridge to Bath shall be at Tunbridge on Thursday the 18th. Lord

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Pembroke's, Lord Weymouth's, Col. Wyndham's, Sir Richard Howe's, and the Dean of Salisbury's. His own cannot have that honour, because half his set are at London with his wife, and the rest out at grass.

1687, Aug. —. Hewell.—Earl of Plymouth to Lord Dartmouth.
Desires to know at what time of the day the King will be at Worcester that he may pay his duty; and by which road from Gloucester he will come, through Tewkesbury or across the Severn.

1687, Aug. 15. Longleat.—Lord Weymouth to Lord Dartmouth.
That he might not be wanting in duty or respect to his Majesty, has sent his coach to Salisbury to attend his Lordship's orders.

1687, Aug. 16 to Sept. 6.—Papers relating to the King's equipage, and the route to be taken during the Royal Progress.

1687, Aug. 20. Kirby.—Lord Hatton to Lord Dartmouth.
On behalf of a young divine named Tramalier, whose father is King's attorney in Guernsey, who had been under Sir Leoline Jenkins for some time, and after his death entered into orders. He is at present a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and the writer desires to get him the presentation of Methley living, in Yorkshire, void by the death of one who was chaplain in the Phœnix frigate, in which service he is said to have died: the living being in the King's immediate disposal.

1687, Aug. 31. Boston.—Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New England, to Lord Dartmouth.
On the fortifications, &c. at Boston; with extracts from a letter dated 30 March 1687, on the same subject.

1687, Sept. 6.—Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Lord Dartmouth.
On passing through Bristol had heard a report that the King was going for the West, and would probably pass through Wells. Knows not what measures to take, as he cannot give his Majesty suitable entertainment at so short a warning. Beseeches his Lordship to lay his most humble duty at the King's feet, and to assure him that he shall esteem it a very great honour if his Majesty condescends to grace his house, and to endure such an extemporary reception as he can contrive for him.

1687, Sept. 28. Hull.—Sir Martin Beckmann to Lord Dartmouth.
Col. Cornwall's regiment came last night to this town. Finds it impossible to make the soldiers work for 6*d*. per diem, without here comes his Majesty's warrant for the same, for they are very unwilling to take 10*d*. per diem.
Here hath not been 7 days fair weather in 6 weeks time, which never was known (*sic*); the corn is still in the fields about Barton and "y^e vowells."

1687, Sept. 30. York.—Sir John Reresby to Lord Dartmouth.
Has appointed Mr. Boldock to give an account of the remaining arms, &c. at Clifford's Tower. Wishes that the five small guns which he has mounted at his own charge, and planted on the Tower hill, may be continued.

1687, Oct. 15. Holy Island, near Berwick upon Tweed.—William Selby and Gilbert Orde to Lord Dartmouth. As bailiffs of the Corporation desire to make his Lordship sensible of the inconveniences sustained by the company of soldiers there quartered, by reason of the poverty and disability of the inhabitants. Ask that twelve beds may be placed in the Castle, so that the poorer sort of inhabitants may be eased, and the soldiers not forced to lie in that cold place upon straw, very slenderly covered. The Governor there, Capt. Throckmorton, of Col. Oglethorpe's regiment, would have given an account of the business, but the writers supposed themselves more nearly concerned, and took it upon themselves to write to his Lordship.

1687, Oct. 18. Petworth.—Duke of Somerset to Lord Dartmouth. Had promised to give the King twenty brace of deer, but the scene of affairs being so extraordinarily changed, and his being turned out in such a manner, and having had so very severe expressions at their parting, he believes it would look like too great a presumption in him now to fulfil the promise; but shall always submit to his Lordship, who is a far better judge in all matters than he durst pretend to be.

1687, Oct. 28, Nov. 1, and Nov. 8. Petworth (3 letters).—Same to same. With reference to Lord Dartmouth's reply to the preceding letter, desires that the King may be informed that he has given him some deer for the Holt, &c.

Many letters about this time from Thos. Phillips and others about the fortifications, &c., of Portsmouth.

1687, Nov. 27. Barbadoes.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Arrived at the Island on Friday last, reports well of the militia and the magazine. The Governor and gentlemen there have behaved very civilly to him. Found in this Road Sir John Narborough with his ships, whom he desired to haste away towards the wreck, whither also many are gone from Jamaica, this island, and Bermudas. Will stay two days at Nevis, and then go to Jamaica.

1687, Dec.—Notes taken by Mr. Secretary Pepys upon Capt. Ridley's proceedings in his voyage from Gibraltar to cruize off the Burlings and the Rock of Lisbon for the meeting and protecting the ships expected from the Newfoundland Fishery; and

Capt. Ridley's answer to Mr. Secretary Pepys. Notes drawn from his letters sent him in the time of his cruizing, from 21st Sept. 1687 to 13 Nov. following.

1687–8, Jan. 4. Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. His last letter was from Barbadoes, and this is to acquaint his Lordship that on Dec. 19 they arrived safely in Port Royal harbour, one of the best he ever saw, having taken a view of the fortifications, &c., at Nevis and St. Christopher's on the way. His wife and himself have hitherto met with very little indisposition as to their healths, and are now come to the Spanish town situated in a good healthy air, where they intend chiefly to reside. Has ordered an assembly to be called, and shall use his utmost endeavours for the true service of his Majesty, and the good of the subjects committed to his care.

1687–8, Jan. 7. Chancery Lane, over against Lincoln's Inn.—Will. Croft to Lord Dartmouth, at Yarmouth. Encloses a letter to his lordship from the Duke of Albemarle, and refers to the Duke's splendid and gracious reception at the Barbadoes. Several ships have been at work upon the wreck, and have taken up great quantities; many skirmishes amongst them, some killed and some drowned. There is great satisfaction in the University of Cambridge that the commission of the Chancellorship has been lodged by the Duke in Lord Dartmouth. Some of the heads of colleges intend to wait upon his Lordship.

1687–8, Feb. 11. Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Some sloopmen have reported that they met with three pirates or privateers at sea, who told them they would gladly come in and settle in Jamaica, if the present Governor had power to pardon them, and that about three months hence they would try what could be done. Some who guess at the humour of those sort of men think they will probably surrender themselves to the writer, if by any means they can come to the knowledge that he is able to secure them. Desires his Lordship's help in obtaining power from the King to pardon them. The bearer, Col. Beckford, will fully satisfy his lordship that good service may be done by such pardons.

1687–8, Feb. 16. Gibraltar.—Capt. Hugh Ridley to Lord Dartmouth. Fears he has misapprehended Secretary Pepys' instruction to keep a proper journal of his proceedings, and gives an account of his recent cruises off the coast of Portugal.

1687–8, March 8. Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Has sent herewith the first-fruits of his labour in saltpetre, which is the best he ever saw, he desires it to be tried before the King. Has also found out a good lead mine, and hopes soon to find one of greater value. Yesterday had news that the pirates Yanky and Jacobs had with 84 men fallen upon the storehouses in the bottom of the Bay of Honduras, and that three Spanish men of war came and blocked them up, and landed what men they could to join with the country, who made up the number of 700 men, and raised three breast works, which works were attacked by the pirates and by them taken, killing a great number on the spot and routing the rest, they losing only nine men, and Yanky wounded. The pirates are now in the Bay of Honduras recruiting, intending to fall upon the Spanish ships, one Jones, another pirate, having a ship of force, being joined with them. Expects daily to hear from Sir John Narbrough whether Lord Mordaunt with the ships under him has ventured to disturb his fishing or not; Sir John is in a very good condition to receive them. There are some "Biscaneers" that very much disturb these seas, taking all they meet with, including an English pink, Capt. Quiffin, that sailed from Jamaica for New England, worth with her cargo 15,000*l.*, which they carried to St. Domingo; and another vessel was carried into St. Jago upon Cuba, but released by the governor there, who used the crew kindly, and paid 400 pieces of eight out of his own pocket which had been embezzled. The Duke and his wife enjoy their healths as well there as in England.

1688, June 4. Hull.—Lord Langdale to Lord Dartmouth. On his arrival found Sir Martin Beckman and Mr. Pitts had made much greater progress than he expected. The frame of the foundation of the water bastion will be finished in three or four days, then it will rise fast, for there are many hands and good workmen. It has proved very troublesome to preserve the work from the violence of the tides, which made a breach in the dam, &c.

1688, June 18. Dublin.—Lord Mountjoy to Lord Dartmouth. Sir Matthew Bridges brought us the happy news of our having a brave Prince of Wales; it was the best that these nations ever had, and the writer hopes will be most effectual towards making the King great and his kingdoms prosperous. The birth of a young prince had been too much joy had it not been somewhat abated by the news of the Bishops being sent to the Tower. He prays God the counsels that are now pursued may be really for the King's interests, but they look oddly to such as are remote; but if those men be not to blame their sufferings may be the more easily borne, and the writer hopes the King's subjects will always look upon him as their master and their father. Are preparing for a camp on the 1st of next month; that is not needed to make them poor, however the fear of wanting will never make them do what would be shameful. Has a young son in London who is to live by the sea. Prays his Lordship to help him to some honest captain that will take some care of him.

1688, June 20. Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Sends papers showing the difficulties he has had in preserving amity between his Majesty and allies, according to the treaty with the most Christian King, dated 6 Nov. 1686; the King's grant to Sir Robert Holmes, brought by his deputy Mr. Lynch, and the instrument signed by the Commissioners appointed to adjust the American limits of French and English territory, being at variance. Mr. Lynch had sent to the French prisoners and offered to release them all, if they would pay him six pounds a piece (he having before seized upon all he met with of theirs, which came to about 2,000*l.*); there were about 25 of them.

1688, July 4th, Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. There are some fortifications wanting, which shall be done as soon as the moneys for that use come in. Colonel Molesworth left the Treasury not only very bare, but in debt, insomuch that he (the writer) is 500*l.* behind hand in his salary; former governors did not use to be so. When he came there he found a house (such a one as it was) called a King's House, upon which he had laid out since about 200*l.*, and it appears that Sir Thomas Lynch had sold it to my Lord Vaughan; but he has luckily met with some papers which shew it to be the King's.

1688, July 30th, York.—Lord Langdale to Lord Dartmouth.
Being obliged to attend at the Assizes, he came from Hull on the 27th inst., leaving the garrison under Major Fountaine, of Lord Montgomery's regiment. The major has been very active in exercising the soldiers, and desires a greater allowance of powder, new pikes, &c.

1688, Aug. 6th, Jamaica.—Duke of Albemarle to Lord Dartmouth. Has at last overcome the many difficulties met with since his arrival, and during his stay there at least, has no doubt that the King's commands will not encounter such opposition as before. The Assembly have not sat sat many days, but have demonstrated their wish to serve their King and country by passing certain Bills now sent for the Royal confirmation. Since he has the good fortune to have to do with such good men, he shall not easily part with them, though several who factiously and tumultuously opposed the Government in some of the elections were put into prison until they gave security to appear at the next Grand Court. Expects that some persons (out of their own private interest and no regard to the public good) will be dissatisfied with his proceedings and make a misrepresentation of them.

1688, Aug. 27th, Kirby.—Lord Hatton to Lord Dartmouth.
Is informed by several hands that the King has ordered all governors and other officers to repair forthwith to their respective commands; though he has not yet received such an order thinks himself obliged to notice the matter owing to his great indisposition, and hopes that his services will be dispensed with till he can recover better health.

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1688, Aug. 29th, Ednall (Eden hall?) Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth. Prays for and drinks his health daily. Meets with such things in the public news letters as turn his head; probably it is the effect of his weak country brain, that cannot comprehend the mysteries of state in making Peters [Petre] privy councellor and some instances of that nature. But it may be said these things are above his reach, and considerations not fit for a rustic head. God bless and direct him (Lord Dartmouth) in this uncertain age. They in the country say a good conscience is the greatest blessing, but possibly they are mistaken.

1688, Sept. 23rd.—Thos. Bishop of Bath and Wells to Lord Dartmouth. In obedience to the King's pleasure will make what haste he can to the town. Did always think His Majesty would never believe our Church would be disloyal, having given so many undeniable instances to the contrary. The declaration mentioned has not yet been sent down, which he should have been glad to have seen before he left this place, which will be to-morrow, so that he may reach London on Wednesday night.

1688, Sept. 25th, Whitehall.—Six press warrants, printed, with original signatures of James II., and countersigned by Pepys, authorising Captain James Montgomery, of the *Nonsuch*; Captain Thomas Smith, of the *Falcon*; John Lord Berkeley, of the *Montagu*; Captain George Rooke, of the *Deptford*; Captain Matthew Tennant, of the *Tiger*; Captain Wolfran Cornwall, of the *Dartmouth*; and Captain John Graydon, of the *Sandadoe*, to impress as many able mariners as they may require to complete their crews.

1688, Sept. 27th, Whitehall.—Long news letter chiefly on foreign affairs.

1688, Sept. 28th and Sept. 29th.—Orders to Admiral Lord Dartmouth, signed by James and countersigned by S. Pepys, for ships under Sir Roger Strickland, Vice-Admiral, to join the fleet under Lord Dartmouth, and to forbear searching foreign ships.

1688, Sept. 29th, Ribston.—Charles Bertie to Lord Dartmouth, at the Cockpit.—Lord Danby, Lord Dumblane, and he are all at Ribston, one of the most charming seats he has yet seen in the north, both in respect of its noble structure and the lovely country about it. What would yet more particularly please his Lordship is that Sir Henry Goodrick is environing his gardens with a kind of fortification, and has already finished 2 bastions, and hopes that when Lord Dartmouth visits the northern forts he will please to reckon this among the number. Thus while Lord Danby drinks the sulphur waters, they remember his Lordship's health and the prosperity of his family in most serene Florence (*sic*), and in a sort of liquor called Walshford ale, which transcends all that was ever named, and is the smoothest and best natured drink in the world, and cannot fail withal to carry an election; though Sir Harry and his lady are so generally beloved and esteemed that they need no southern artifice to secure the affection and interest of their neighbours to them. Hopes to be in London to receive his commands before the Dolphin takes Philipsburg. Congratulates Sir Christopher Musgrave on the discovery of a rich vein of lead ore, wishes it as rich as the Mountain of Potozi.

An addition in a different hand (Lady Goodrick's?) states that word has reached them from their Catholic neighbour, Mr. Middleton, that the Dutch are in Burlington Bay.

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1688, Sept. 30th.—Ship *Resolution* riding at the Blackstakes. Captain William Davies to Lord Dartmouth. Want four guns and eight carriages, and all their powder. Have got on board about 90 tuns of beer. The men, in all, soldiers and seamen, nearly 170, very hard at work to get the ship in readiness.

1688, Sept. 30th.—Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth. Desires that the armour for the officers and troopers of his regiment may be delivered to Mr. Millington.

1688, Oct. 1st, Whitehall.—Instructions of James II. to Lord Dartmouth, countersigned by S. Pepys.

1688, Oct. 1st, Woodlands Court.—Edward Seymour to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends the bearer, his eldest son, "who has been on board the *Dragon* with his coz Harry Killegrew this two years past, and lately returned from the Straits with Lord Berkeley." Though he designed other ways for his son, the latter's genius leads him wholly to the sea, and he has courage enough to attempt anything but what is ill.

1688, Oct. 1st, Vale Royal.—Colonel Thomas Cholmondeley to Lord Dartmouth, Lord High Admiral. In recommendation of a person unnamed, his neighbour, who had spent some years at sea, and whose family had paid dear for their loyalty, and so brought him to seek his fortune. Prays for a right understanding betwixt his Majesty and the Prince of Orange to prevent effusion of blood.

1688, Oct. 3rd.—Earl of Bath to Lord Dartmouth. After congratulations upon the great honour and trust conferred upon his Lordship at this juncture, remarks upon the other new measures now taken in public affairs, so acceptable to all loyal and honest men, and so conducive to the King's service, for whose sake he cannot but wish it had been sooner done. This country he found at his coming down in all the disorder and confusion imaginable by the late regulations of honest and loyal corporations, and turning out of commission all the chief gentlemen. His Majesty's gracious declaration and letters came therefore very seasonable, and the writer is endeavouring all he can to pacify men's minds, which were so much disturbed with fears and jealousies. Begs to recommend his second son to Lord Dartmouth's favour; he has been bred at sea and to the study of navigation. His first voyage was to Guinea with Captain Killegrew, as soon as he returned with his brother Lansdowne out of Hungary from that great campaign; he has never since that for these 5 years quitted the seas, but has served under several other captains and gone regularly through the method prescribed by his Majesty's rules, and was duly examined before he was honoured with a commission, as Mr. Pepys states. If Parliament meet, his son has credit enough in his country to serve the King in it, as he did in the former.

1688, Oct. 3rd, London.—Thomas Keightley to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends the bearer, Mr. Haldanby, who has served in France and been acquainted with land service only, "but chooses rather to see some of your pranks at sea upon this occasion than to ride a volunteering it along with us poor mortals."

1688, Oct. 3rd, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"After congratulating you [*sic*] your safe arrivall at the Fleet, and praying God Almighty to grant success to your undertakeing there; I am in the first place to acknowledge my receipt of your Lordshipp's dated at 10 last night from the Buoy of the Nore. For answer wherto, and for your satisfaction in some other points that may occurr to me fit for your notice, give me leave to observe to you; first, that the King does approve of the enlargement you have proposed to the complement of the *Fire Drake*, and this evening signed a warrant to the officers of the navy for the raising it to 75 men, and for her being victualled by you accordingly.

Next, you may please to know, that in order to your service, I have this day had a solemn conference here with a large number of the principall of our Trinity House Brethren, upon the subject wee last discoursed on, of staveing or takeing up and removing the most considerable buoys in the mouth of the river; as also the furnishing you (if it were possible) with some knowing pilots about the borough Deepes, and lastly upon a proposic̃on come to my hand but this morning from Captain Langley of Harwich, concerning the demolishing or removeing of the light at that place. Upon all which soe many and weighty considerations arose that I though[t] it very much better for you to receive them from their own mouths then my pen, and therefore have adjusted it with them, that three of their number, namely, Captains Atkinson, Greenhill, and Ayles, will sett out towards you tomorrow morning, with power to putt in execution whatever shall be resolved in any of these particulars, upon a re-debate thereof before your Lordshipp.

I have at the same time observed to Sir Richard Haddock the notice you have taken in this letter of the backwardness of one or two of the shipps in the business of their provic̃ons. Who for answer assures me, that all the hast is made, that any cost or dilligence, by night or day, can procure. But that the new undertakeing he and his partners have lately been putt upon, of providing victualls for the garrisons, (which it seemes they are extreamly pressed in) does occasion noe small interruption in what relates to the sea. But our discourse ended in his joyning in what you propose of haveing the ships now fitting forth victualled but for 3 months instead of four, as a thing that will give them a great deal of ease in their action. Accordingly, upon my moveing it this evening to the King, he with the Lords, are most forward in their agreeing with it, as seeming to wish the ffleet out, though it were but with 2 monthes provic̃on, rather then have it stay but two hours for two months more.

I persuade myself I need not trouble the officers of the ordnance from hence, with any intimations of what you observe relateing to the wants some shipps are still under in their gunners' stores, as being well assured, that it will be abundantly done by a better hand; I mean your own. Nor indeed after what has been already done, have them unnecessarily receive any more items of that kind from mine.

Captain Shovell (who has indeed been a great while prevented, by one impediment or other in his like desires) has by this post taken opportunity of the squadron's being called in to the Nore, to press me for his Majesty's leave for his comeing up to town for a few dayes. But knowing how little the present state of the King's service will bear with the absence of such an officer, and how unfitt (though it were otherwise) it would be for such leave to be granted him in your presence by any hand your own, I have referred him to your Lordshipp for answer.

Pray think of sending up Captain Coffin, for in truth nothing but such an officer as I believe he would make will be able I fear to prevent the delays that will be made, under one pretence or other in Commanders getting their shipps down.

The like I have done to Captain Nevell which I did in the case of Captain Shovell, in relation to a desire of his of haveing twenty of his old acquaintance seamen, along with him into the Elizabeth; wherein I am sure your Lordshipp will order what is fitt.

The King has this night signed a generall order to your Lordshipp to supply the wants of the ffleet as to ammunicõn and gunners' stores, without any any new orders from him."

1688, Oct. 4th, Thursday 5 afternoone.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. (Holograph.)

"Not doubting but your Lordshipp has received mine by last night's post in returne to yours of the 2^{d} instant; I take this occasion only for the accompanying Captain Cotton, and acknowledging my receiving your expresse of yesterday, which I hope to bee in a condition to give you an answer to, the same way, as soon as I have waited on the King, to whom I am just now goeing, and have beene all this day forwarding at the Navy Office what ever is depending there relating to your Lordshipp. I have desired Captain Cotton to call (as much as the tide will give him leave) upon the shipps in his way doune the river, in order to his enabling himselfe to give your Lordshipp some account of them, wishing that he had time for a day or 2 to scoure the river before his comeing to you. But without your leave I would not stopp him."

1688, Oct. 4th, Buoy of the Nore.—"An Accompt of his Majesty's fleet now rideing there under the command of the Right Honorable George Lord Dartmouth, Admirall, with respect to theyr number of men, quantity of provisions and condition of their hulls, rigging &c."

1688, Oct. 4th, Past midnight. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have had the honor of yours of yesterday by express, and communicated the same to his Majesty, who is not less satisfied in every part of what your Lordshipp is doing, then he is sollicitous for the success of it. he in a particular manner approveing of the order you have taken in sending down Sir Roger Strickland with his shipps to between the Red Sand and Oaze Edge, to followed by the rest as they shall be dispatched; and in the provision you have made for secureing a ready intelligence of the proceedings of the Holland's ffleet upon the winds becoming favourable to their getting out.

Your Lordship I hope has received mine of last night. Since which some of our Brethren of the Trinity house are (as I then said) sett out towards you, soe as I hope they will be waiting on you before the arrivall of this, which the long sitting of the Cabinet has kept me soe late in the dispatch of, that whereas I had well hoped to have wrote you by express, its soonest conveyance will be by the post.

What the reason is, that you have heard nothing from the ffishermen I cannot tell, but their Governors pretend to me, upon my summoning them this day, (for haveing satisfaccõn in it) that they have noe less than six of their ffishing smacks at this very time at work in getting of men for you, and on that consideration obtained proteccõns for a small vessell or or two to supply the want of those smacks, for furnishing of the markett here with oysters. I have not failed to press upon them the importance of the service, and have been made to beleive by them, that you may speedily expect to hear of the effects of some of their vessells employed on this errand for you. But how farr they can be relyed upon the Bishop of Chester and Mr. Fanshaw (I doubt) can only tell.

As to the watermen, I have had the rulers of them also with me to-day, who doe most peremptorily affirme to me, that the whole number of 200 have been by them actually appointed, and received ticketts from them, obligeing them to the serving of the King on this occasion; and not only soe, but have given me a list of every man's name, with the names of the ships to which (according to your Lordshipp's designation) the same were severally appointed, which very list I herewith inclose to your Lordshipp, in order as much as may be, to your proveing the truth of it; these rulers being most confident in their asserting that the fellows are really gone and on boord the fleet below, or the shipps that remaine here aloft; but whether any of those that should be below, may not have been intercepted, or how farr the young men have been tempted to take pay in other ships then those which they had been directed to by the rulers, I find they are not ready to answer for, though I have threatened them with the same treatment that Crispin and Gwinn heretofore had in like case, if I shall understand from your Lordshipp that the men doe not appear in the fleet.

Captain Cotton is gone away this evening with a line or two of mine to accompany him. I directed him in his way down the river to call upon the shipps he finds remaineing there, and to hasten them away, to the end he may give your Lordshipp a fresh account what you are to expect from them. And truly I doe think it would have been for your service, that he had passed a day or two here to have tumbled them down after you, it grieving me to the heart every day to hear how officers, great and small santer away their time when there is noebody at their backs. As for Cotton's incouragement in the service, I have charged my self with the looking up what was allowed in the like imployment to Captain Perriman, and the moveing his Majesty that he may have the same.

I take great notice of what your Lordshipp said to me in your former, touching the want of provitions in some shipps, and that you apprehended the fleet's dispatch may happen to to be hindred on that score, and therefore have had a solemn meeting this morning with the Commissioners for the Victualling, at the Navy Board, where (by the way) I did, to my great trouble, find Sir Anthony Deane extremely indisposed, soe as not to be able to stirr out of doors, and poor Mr. Hewer little better, through the un-intermitted succession of business to be dispatched from morning to night, and noebody at present to look after any part of it, but them two.

I made it my business with the victuallers to observe to them see much of your late letters as concerned their charge, praying them in the first place to enable me at one view to give your Lordshipp a true and generall state of the fleet, by the state of the victualling at this day of every particular shipp, which they promised me I should have, and accordingly is just now come to me, as I send it your Lordshipp inclosed, without being able for want of time to night to look it over soe as to fitt my self for the giveing you any observations of mine upon it.

And for the other point, which related to their appointing you some able person to doe the part of an Agent in the fleet for them, I have procured them a warrant for [from] the king for their soe doing, and they accordingly have undertaken to send one very speedily to you, and an able man too, if it be he they talked to me of, namely, Mr. Stevenson, the purser of the *Soveraigne* at Chatham.

Next, I am to acquaint you, that out of the King's inclination to doe all he conveniently can towards the helping of your manning, he has determined upon supplying you with soe many detachments of soldiers as will amount to 318. Of which 108 or thereabouts was sent down from the Tower wharf towards you in barges this day; as many will be sent after them from the same place to morrow, 30 more will be shipp'd off for you at Gravesend of my Lord Litchfeild's regiment on Saturday; and the same day 72 out of the Queen Dowager's, and the Holland Regiments from Rochester. Concerning the conveying to you of which latter parcell from Rochester, I have this night by the King's comand wrote to Sir Phineas Pett at Chatham, and concerning another like matter wherein the King is pleased much to be concerned, namely, the sending away another detachment of 100 men, besides officers, but of Collonel Hales's regiment (at Sittinbourne) to Landguard Fort by the *Kitchin* yacht, which his Majesty expects shall without faile be ready to take them in at Quinborow on Saturday next. Now, my Lord, that which makes me trouble you with the mention of this last matter is, that if by any accident Sir Phineas Pett should not be able to compass this thing by the *Kitchin* yacht's being out of the way, or otherwise unable to perform this voyage, your Lordshipp will be pleased to find some effectual way by some of your small vessells to doe it, and bring the like number from Landguard fort into the River of Thames. For your Lordshipp's readyer direction in which I have taken the liberty to inclose to you a copie of my letter by this night's post upon this subject to Sir Phineas Pett praying your [Lordshipp] you will cast your eye over it, in case you shall understand from him, that he is not able to answer the King's comands herein, without your help.

I have this night provided a press warrant from the King for one M^r^ Benge, recomended to me to that purpose, as from your Lordshipp, by Sir Henry Shere, in hopes of his being able to gather some little supply of men for you out of Sussex.

All I shall now add, is the acquainting you, that as I hope the *Diamond* is ere this come from Portsmouth to you, and that the advice will very shortly be soe too; soe the King, out of his extraordinary desire of your haveing the benefitt of his whole force, has this evening with the advice of my Lords then attending, concluded upon posting away the *Plymouth* and *Dreadnought* towards you without delay, though they have but their lowest complement of men aboard; as thinking it much better, that you should have them soe, then stay for their full manning till the wind change, and they thereby [be] prevented in comeing to you, though they were full manned, which the same wind must necessarily doe, that will serve to bring out the Dutch. In contemplation therefore of this, his Majesty does by this post send his orders not only to the Governor of Portsmouth to supply each of those ships with thirty men apiece (which by their last musters will raise their number above their lowest complement) but to the Comanders thereof themselves to take the first opportunity of comeing away to you after they shall have received those soldiers aboard. Soe that as the wind (thanks be to God) sitts, you may I hope reasonably expect their being in a very like time with you, though not quite in soe good a condition as to men, as for the King's sake and yours I could heartily wish them."

1688, Oct. 4th, London.—Philip Frowde to Lord Dartmouth. No more news of the Prince of Orange, the wind being contrary. The King having on Tuesday last at the Council or Cabinet Council told the old aldermen that he would restore the Charter of London, for which the bells rang that night and bonfires were made here, and having this day sent my Lord Chancellor to the Guildhall with an instrument under the broad seal by virtue of which he dissolved the present government of the City, and turned out the Lord Mayor Sir John Eyles and all the new aldermen, when my Lord called in Sir William Pritchard (our friend) to be Lord Mayor, and all the old aldermen to take their places, Sir William Pritchard after six hours disputing the matter (and having urged that he had got a great cold, which was an admirable excuse) absolutely refused to be Lord Mayor: notwithstanding for the credit of the matter my Lord Chancellor offered to be bound to him himself in a judgment of 40,000*l.* to relieve him to-morrow by getting another to succeed him before he should do any one act. As my Lord Chancellor

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came into the City he was huzza'd in the streets as his coaches came along, and in the Guildhall, all which I saw; and it is not hard for your Lordship to guess what a strange alteration this has made, there being now no Lord Mayor nor aldermen. This sure must alter the King's measures extremely, and be mischievous to my Lord Chancellor. "'Tis hoped this will be patched up by to-morrow night by making another Lord Mayor, but who knows how many may follow their example, for Sir William Turner, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir James Smith, and I think one more but am not sure, went away as approving what Sir William Pritchard did. I shall make no reflections upon this, but leave it to your Lordship, who can do it much better. I pray God bless you and send you safe back again to us with better news than this is."

1688, Oct. 4th.—Sir Christopher Musgrave, (unsigned) to Philip Musgrave, St. James Street, London. The Proclamation did not come to his hand for recalling the writs, is heartily sorry for the occasion, but it has eased him of a winter journey, and no small thing will engage him to undertake one, being in a settled and agreeable way, and having sufficiently found how little good words signify, and that a consideration of services takes its date only from the last act; it is come to a proverb "tell me not what he was, but what he is now" . . . . . .

1688, Oct. 5th, London.—Sir Polycarpus Wharton to Lord Dartmouth. His necessities compel him to pray his Lordship to imprest him 5 or 600*l.* in order that he may carry on his contracts.

1688, Oct. 5th, Chatham Dock.—Sir William Booth and Sir Phineas Pett to Lord Dartmouth.

Have this day received his Majesty's commands that a detachment out of Colonel Hales's regiment now quartered at Sittingbourne (being designed for Landguard Fort) should embark for that place at Queenborough to morrow without fail. Some of the Prince of Denmark's regiment must also be taken from Landguard Fort into the Thames as high as conveniently may be, in order to be joined to the rest of the regiment at Stepney. Another detachment of 72 men belonging to the Queen Dowager's and Holland's regiments has to be brought from Rochester to join the fleet. Ask his Lordship to spare one of his small frigates to assist in these transports.

1688, Oct. 5th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth. "This evening I had an expresse from M. d'Albeville, he came by the way of Calais, and tho' it was but of one day's fressher then the last letters which came by the post it brought more particulars, which Mr. Pepys has copyd out to send you. What is sayd of their intention to come and engage you is very probable, and 'tis as likly that they will send their land forces at the same tyme with some few men of war with them to make their descent. I need not mind you to lose no tyme to gett out from amonge the sands, as fast as you can, and hope that if the wind continue in this corner but two or three days you will haue most of your ships with you. They talk now as if they intended to land in the ile of Thanet; if that be [so] their designe must be for Chatham. We must expect they will come out with all their forse with the first snatch of wind. Land men come in a pace, and the new leves will be sone completed; both officers and souldiers are very harty. Lett me know how sone you think to saile, lett Shovel and Skelton know if this war continues they will sone be better mounted after the first brush shall be ouer.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth,
October 5th 1688.

[Endorsed.] Received the 7th and answered the same day.

1688, October 5th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Since mine by last night's post, which I hope is well arrived with you as containeing many particulars importing the service you have before you; as well Captain Clements, with regard to the watermen, as some others relateing to the fishermen have been with me, the former telling me that in his comeing up the river he found severall parcells of the watermen actually come on board the ships to which they were designed, besides others upon ships to which they were not designed; and the latter not only averring, but offering to show me receipts for fishermen delivered on board the King's shipps, and as an instance I read one from Jennings, Sir William Booth's lieutenant, under his hand, for fourteene. Soe that though you had good reason to suspect your being imposed upon by those two companies, yet it is most apparent that a good part at least of the men they have pressed are indeed on board the fleet, though their names nor numbers have been reported to you.

My Lord, I shall not repeat anything of what I said last night more than that I doe relye upon it, that you may speedily expect to hear of the shipps from Portsmouth.

Captain Gifford in the *Mermaide* is arrived from the streights at Plymouth, and by this time I hope advanced in her way to the Downes, where she will be advertised to attend your Lordshipp at the Nore. Not that I can promise myself that you will find her in any great condition of service, after haveing been soe long abroad, nevertheless it is some satisfaction, that whatever the shipp is you will have a little addition of men to what you have, and the King a good officer at hand more then he had before.

It remaines with your Lordshipp to let me know who you will have the contingent money paid to that is to be advanced for the use of the fleet. I did as you desired me propose it to my Lord Faulkland, that he would appoint one, who might receive and pay it, as an instrument of his; according as has heretofore been determined to be most regular, but I find that my Lord Faulkland is inclined that this person should be of your Lordshipp's nameing; and for that reason I am hindred in getting the contingent money ordered, for want of knowing the hand it is to be paid to. Be pleased therefore in your next to let me know your mind concerning it.

I have omitted saying anything to your Lordshipp concerning a Chirurgeon-Generall, in regard of Mr Pearse's having informed me of his having in some degree discoursed that matter with your Lordshipp, and that that charge would be executed in his absence by the gentleman that is chirurgeon to your own person; his name I do not remember.

From what Captain Clements told me, it is to be hoped that most of the shipps in this river, are ere this come down to you, saveing the *Rupert* and *Henrietta* in the Hope, and the *Swallow* and St *Albans* at Deptford, the despatch of which last would, I should think, be more in the way of forwarding, had her Comander taken his leave of the Court.

What I have now to add, is the giveing your Lordshipp some account of our freshest advice from Holland, by letter of the 7th instant their stile (which was yesterday was se'nnight), though they arrived here but to-day, which is, that as they grow nearer to the time of execution, soe doe they grow more eager and triumphant in their intended undertakeing, and their confidence of its success. But because this advice descends to much more particulars then any wee have yet had, and some of them such as may not be convenient to be exposed in a publick letter, I asked the King's leave to transcribe them, as I now give them you, in a particular paper inclosed,* in the very termes of Mons^r D'Albeville's own letter to him. Whereto referring you, I doe with all my heart remaine, your Lordshipp's most faithfull and obedient servant.

In a postscript Mr. Pepys adds, "I herewith trouble your Lordshipp with a comission for one M^r Thomas Day recomended by Sir William Jennens for his 2^d lieutenant, and appointed thereto by his Majesty upon condition declared to Sir William Jennens that he shall pass his examination, which I am to pray your Lordshipp to see him doe before you suffer the comission to be delivered to him."

[1688], Oct. 6th.—Barbara, Lady Dartmouth to Lord Dartmouth.

"I did feare, my dearest, as it proves, you never intended comeing up, only thought kindly, the expectation of it would make me part easeyer then, but my truble is not less, or doe think that all the prepareations will end in nothing, tho' they say the war is declared against France, and lett whoe pleasith fight it out, so we doe not; all I cane doe is to pray for you which I faile not insessently, and I have the comfort of the too (*sic*) Bishops who are very kind to you and me . . . . I had a gratiouse messege sent me from Lord Chanceler [Jeffreys] of his desires to serve you, or me in your absence, and that if anythinge could be found by your frinds that might be an advantage to you this would be a proper time for it, he finding you in so good a condition with his Majesty . . . . .

B. D."

1688, Oct. 6th, Bishopsness.—Holcraft Blood to Lord Dartmouth.

Made enquiry on Thursday last upon the works for such men as were proper to serve his majesty at sea, at which they were so alarmed that, by Mr. Richard's advice and Captain Howell's assistance, we drew off 33 who were judged to be either able seamen or very proper to serve at sea, and kept them all night on board Captain Howell's ship. All these except 9 were sent the next morning on board his Lordship's ship the *Resolution*. None fit to serve have been left upon the work, but if any come in they will be sent on board the *Cambridge*, according to command.

1688, Oct. 6th, Whitehall.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

Thanks him for a letter at such a time when in the despatch of so much business. No one can wish him better success, &c. Cannot but tell his Lordship that since he went away he has not had the happiness of being once spoken to by the King in any kind, which, after the letter Lord Dartmouth took the pains to send him by an express to Newmarket, he cannot but think something odd. However he has the same concern and zeal and duty that ever he had for the King's service, which makes him think his heart is very good, wishes his head were so too, but vows this treatment looks as if his Majesty doubted both.

1688, October 7th, Sunday night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to same.

"This comes at once in returne to yours of the 4^th and 5^th, and will be brought you by Captain Wilshaw, our Master Attendant at Deptford, as the most proper person for supplying the want of a commissioner of the navy, the two only ones of whose number (saveing Sir Anthony Deane, who continues still unable to stirr abroad), being now with you as members of the fleet, who are in any degree qualified to render your Lordshipp any service, in the point for which you now have occasion to call for them, namely, that of overhalling the demands of stores, brought you from the officers of shipps, which your Lordshipp has too much reason to receive with that jealousie you have expressed concerning them, and would have more, were it fitt to trouble you with an instance, among others, that was brought me very lately. Nor at this time are there soe many Commissioners left, as are necessary and certaine to be had to make a Board, were it not for their calling up the Commissioner at Deptford to assist thereat. Nor is Sir Richard Haddock at this time in any better condition for helping of you, in regard of the work he has upon his hand to procure and dispatch away provitions to you, in which the Commissioners for that affaire doe alleadge their being at work, night and day about it, and without Sir Richard Haddock I have a great deal of reason to suspect your disappointments would be yet greater than they be. But the King will immediately have the help of other hands at the Navy Board in addition to them that are now there, according to what you know was some time agoe in proposition ; soe that in a very little time the few of the present numbers that are remaineing here will be releived, and consequently some to spare to assist you, in your affaires. In the mean time Sir John Berry and Sir William Booth, notwithstanding their sea comands, are noe less Commissioners of the Navy then they were before, and may together with the Commissioner at Chatham be, I hope, as usefull to you, in that capacity. Nevertheless because of their new charges, and the regard which they have necessarily to pay thereto, the King is pleased to comand Captain Wilshaw to attend you, then whom by his place noe man can be thought better qualified for judgeing of boatswains demands, and particularly for that which respects the fireshipps, as haveing had a the fitting of most of them out himself. And concerning which it occurs to me, as upon my mentioning it I beleive it will to your Lordshipp, that the fireships last fitted, were originally proposed by yourself, and designed by the King for the guard of the river only, and not to goe to sea, and were therefore restrained to vessels of very small burthen, and had I beleive upon that consideration a different manner of fitting out, from what they would have had for sea service.

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* Not now with the letters.

That nothing might be wanting that might contribute ought to the quickening the victuallers, I moved his Majesty to require their attendance on him this night at the Cabinet, where accordingly they were, and were urged with all the fervour that the King could express to the looseing noe time that can possibly be saved in the dispatching away provisions to you ; which they assured the King they laboured in by keeping all hands at work that they can employ, either at their own office or elsewhere, both night and day : and to the King's demanding a plaine account of the condition they were in for furnishing the fleet with what they want of their provisions, they made this reply, that those at Portsmouth have their full proportion, so that they will not loose one moment in their repaire hitherward for any want thereof ; next, that the shipps of Sir Roger Strickland's squadron, were all supplyed in the Downes. And in the third place, that for the ships now fitting forth, they presented the King with an account of their state in writeing, as it stands at this day, a copie of which I here inclose you,* and to which pray be referred, as containeing all the light in this matter that I can gett, or that I believe they can give. This only I have to add, that M^r^ Stevenson tooke his leave of me in his way to your Lordshipp this morning ; and that I doe (from the accounts that have been shown me of it) find that the victualls they have parted with for the land service amount to as much as would have compleatly victualled three of your 3^d^ rates for two months apiece, and therefore cannot but wish, that some other hands had had the provideing for the land-work elsewhere then out of the Magazines of the Navy.

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* Not now with the letters.

I have this evening beseeched the King to lay his commands upon his sea-captains, that are still walking in Whitehall, to repaire to their charges, as some of them, to my astonishment, as well as greife to this day doe, and have received his commands to write to them in his name to be gone, which I will not faile to doe.

I hope your Lordshipp will continue to hold your hand in the giveing way to the desires of others to come up from their ships at such a juncture as this, though I doe veryly believe that neither of the gentlemen wee have heretofore named on this occasion, doe desire it, but upon considerations of importance to them.

Nor doe I question your haveing very good fruit of your writeing to the office of the ordnance, which makes me spare to say anything more to you on that head.

Captain Cotton has been with me, and shall have all the furtherance I can give him, in whatever he stands in need of for the rendreing his service usefull to you.

I shall be glad to hear that all the parcells of soldiers mentioned in my last are arrived with you, as well as the first 72 and 36, and that those designed for Landguard Fort may meet with the conveyance I proposed, his Majesty being very intent upon their being at their post.

The King very well approves of your choice of the shipps you have appointed to relieve the *Deptford* and *Dartmouth*, namely, the *Portsmouth* and *Lark;* for the former of which, I am by his direction to recomend to your Lordshipp, the proposing some person for a lieutenant, in the roome of Mr Killegrew, whom Captain Constable has desired the King to spare him; soe soon as your Lordshipp shall returne me the name of the person you approve of for it, I'll take care without any trouble to him to send you down his commission.

I have heard nothing from Portsmouth since my last, wherein I gave you an account of the King's haveing called away those shipps, and assisted them with soldiers to bring them away; but I am in great hopes I shall by the next post hear of their being dispatched.

The gentlemen of the Trinity-house have been with me, and to-night I have provided and dispatched to them a warrant from the King, enableing and requiring them, with all diligence to apply themselves to the execution of every article of the result of your late conference with them, as being entirely approved of by the King, and the charge of the whole action will be re-imbursed them by him.

I have also by a speciall letter from myself pressed them to the answering your demand of pilots for the ships mentioned in your list, which Mr Hunter has promised me to take great care in.

Not only myself, but the King has personally spoken with Mr Pearse, who as to the number of chirurgeons, and the sufficiency of their chests and medicaments, adjudged upon solemn examinations of them by the Hall, has given his Majesty such an account, as leads the King to hope, that by this time (by the arrivall of some chirurgeons that he believes could not be with you at the time of your information) the ground of your demands on that head are removed. But as to the necessaries, the allowance thereof haveing, during peace, been retrenched saveing in forreigne voyages, the King has been pleased to determine of haveing the same now revived, and Mr Pearse is hard at work in makeing provition for the present ffleet accordingly. And when that is done, will be most ready to attend your Lordshipp, if the King will be pleased to spare him.

I have not failed in observing to the King what you have observed in justice to Lieutenant Ballen and Lieutenant Shenton, and what you note of another kind, but with noe less justice concerning Bucknall.

What remaines, my Lord, is the letting you know that the King does dayly find occasions of expressing the entire satisfaction he has in the industry and thoughtfulness he observes through all your proceedings for the good of his service, wherein I doe most heartily endeavour to render your province as easy to you as I am able, and shall always doe soe."

Postscript.

"Two little particulars I have forgot, namely the observing to your Lordshipp (which you will not be angry with me for) that I find in your late list of your fleet, and their numbers of men, that 50 is sett down for your flag, whereas the number appointed by the establishment to an Admirall with a union flag at the maine-topp, is but 30, fifty being the number allowed only to the Lord High Admirall of England.

The other is, that the King had ordered the Foresight's complement to be raised to the highest number by his warrant to the officers of the Navy, before your Lordshipp's mention of it came to me."

1688, October 7th.—" A particular of the ships and vessells ordered to joyne the Fleet under the command of the Lord Dartmouth, as allso where they now are." [In duplicate.]

1688, October 8th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. "I have yours of the 6th and of yesterday before me, and as well in answer thereto, as in relation to other particulars needful to be mentioned to you, give me leave in the first place to observe that the *Mermaide* was arrived as far as the Dounes yesterday, and ready with the first wind to come away to the Nore, as he had then done, but for the wind's being then at the N. West, and by the account I have of her, her condition I doubt is such as will hardly yeild you any better service then by the use you will make of her men. Which though I know it will be a little grievous to Captain Gifford, I mean by his companie's being taken away, and himself laid up, at such a time as this too; yet I have good reason to beleive his Majesty's opinion of him is such, and his kindness too, as not to let him lye long without another comand, and a better."

I am extreamly sorry that you have yet no better account of the watermen and fishermen's undertakeing, they haveing by the King's comand been twice or thrice called upon by me, and admonished not to trifle with the King in a service of soe much moment, and still had for answer from the former, that they were sure the whole number of 200 were somewhere or other in the fleet, and indeed Captain Clement's report from his own observation in his comeing up from the Nore, went a great way towards confirmeing the same. But, my Lord, the use you tell me you designe to make of the list I sent you of their names at the next muster, will certainly enlighten you in the truth of this matter, and you may be sure the rulers of their company will be called to a strict account for it, in case they shall appear to have mis-informed the King therein : nor was it for want of the method you now propose, that you have yet soe uncertaine an account of these watermen, the *Katharina* yacht haveing been appointed for that very purpose, to convey to you the whole 200 in a lump, (as she did part of them), but through the idleness of the rulers, in sending them away with ticketts, leaving each man to take his own way of getting down.

And as to the fishermen, they doe with noe less positiveness assert, that they have 8 or more smacks at work, wholly in pressing of men, and that, though they dare not undertake, for any time certaine, you may depend upon haveing the whole number effectually made good to you. This, my Lord, does not I confess amount to the satisfaction that were to be wished, but I shall not let their Governors rest, nor in particular Mr. Fanshaw (who seems to be their patron) till I have some account from your Lordshipp of the effects of what they say.

I have this day taken care for Captain Cotton's being furnished with a boat, the Navy Board haveing upon my letter authorized him to take up one to his own likeing, thereby to render him inexcusable for any neglects or slacknesses that he may be found guilty of in the execution of the trust you have comitted to him.

The King is soe affected with your complaints of the backwardness of the provisions, that though he had the Commissioners for the Victualling before him but yesterday, upon that very occasion, when he received from them that account of their proceedings, which I sent your Lordshipp a copie of last night, by Captain Willshaw, yet would not his Majesty be satisfied without summoning them againe to him this evening, when they presented him with a fresh state differing from the other by soe much as they have performed to day of what was then undone. A copie of this I also send to your Lordshipp,* with this only note upon it, (for better explication of their paper) that where against the two first and five last shipps of the list you find the word done, they explained their meaning therein to the King to be that their whole three months provisions are either actually by the shipps sides, or at least shipp'd off into vessels, with orders imediately to be carried down to them. As for the *Pendennis*, *Elizabeth*, *Swallow*, and S^t^ *Albans*, they have undertaken, that the shipps being ready to receive it, the whole of their dry provisions, and as much of their wett as can possibly be gott ready, shall be on board them by or before Saturday next at the furthest; and that the remainder of their liquor shall be sent after them; the only two of the list then remaineing are the *Newcastle* and *Woolwich*, who have been soe little a time ordered to be fitted, that though noe degree of dispatch shall be omitted in the setting them out, that they will require a longer day to render them capable of receiving their victualls.

Which being that state of the victuallers condition, which they have presented to the King, as the truth thereof at this day, and what (to answer your desire) they declare may be certainly relyd on by you, and haveing thereto added, that by my letter this day from Portsmouth, it appeares that the *Pearle* sailed from thence towards you on that day, the *Richmond* on Friday, the *Advice* yesterday, and that the *Dreadnought* (whether the men they expect from the westward come to her or noe), should be comeing towards you, to morrow, or Wednesday at the furthest, and the *Plymouth* sooner, I am to propose to you by the King's direction, by way of enquiry only, and noe otherwise, the considering how farr it may or may not be adviseable for you to goe to sea, (whether the Dutch come out or noe) with the fleet which you shall be able to make upon the comeing to you of the shipps from Portsmouth, and the taking in of the victuals before-mentioned said to be shipped off for the seven shipps named in the victualler's list under the title of 'done,' of which when you shall have considered, it may be of some satisfaction I find to his Majesty, that your present thoughts therein were communicated to him; though I am againe to observe to you, that his relyance upon your conduct in this whole matter, is soe entire, that he would not be thought by this enquiry to putt the least constraint upon you, in the measures you shall judge fitt to take taken for his service.

Where your Lordshipp observes, that you haue stopp'd your warrant for Captain Tyrrell's easeing the *Foresight* of some of the surplusage of her provisions, upon the score of their being unfitt for home victualling, as haveing been provided for the West Indies, I presume your Lordshipp meanes only her brandy, which is taken in instead of beer, for the enableing her the better to take a full cargoe of dry provisions, forasmuch as her bread, flesh, and beer (soe much as she has thereof) are in noe wise different that I know of from our home victualling in those species, then as they are better in each kind, and necessarily made soe for their better keeping.

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* Not now with the papers.

Though I doubt not but your last quickning of the officers of the Ordnance will have very good effects, yet I cannot omit to give you Sir Richard Beach's words relateing to the backwardness of the shipps at Portsmouth, and particularly the *Dreadnought* and *Plymouth:* viz^t^, there has (says he) been a great hindrance to the shipps in their despatch by the carridges of the guns not being fitt, but either too narrow, or too wide, nor has the *Dreadnought* tacles enough for her guns yet, haveing but one tacle to severall guns; and indeed the same is wrote from other places.

As soon as ever your letter came to my hand, I wrote to the Navy Board about flaggs for signalls, as also about slopps and bedding for the soldiers.

I have also provided a warrant signed under the King's own hand for their imediate pressing six vessels of about 70 tons each for the serving you with water.

You have certainly done advisedly in the use you have made of the hint I gave you touching making yourself accomptable for the contingent money of the fleet. His Majesty has approved of it too, and signed his warrant for its being paid to such person as shall be appointed to receive and dispense the same in the fleet by my Lord Faulkland, this method being in all respects the most naturall, as well as otherwise best for the King, and most easy to you.

I have had the Chirurgeon Generall with me againe this day, who shewed me a letter he was then sending away by express to your Lordshipp relating to the whole of your Lordshipp's notes upon the head of medicaments &c., and is very busie in provideing of necessaries for sick men according to the establishment and practice in the last warr. And when that is done, and the thinges put up, he is ready to come down with them to you himself, if the King will spare his service here.

I shall take care, as you now desire, to dispatch away some blank instructions for captains and lieutenants, half a dozen of each, this very night, in company with this, which I believe my freind Collonel Legg your brother will have the trouble of bringing to you.

Which being all that at present occurs to me, saveing the inclosing to you an extract of a letter communicated this night to the King by my Lord Godolphin, and suitable to what is now wrote by other hands, and particularly by Mons^r^ D'Abbeville, touching the method of the Dutch fleet's proceeding, as it is now designed, with reference to the designe of first speaking with your fleets, the same being not thought unusefull to be communicated to you, as agreeing with what you your self have in your letter pre-supposed they would doe. I do with all respect kiss your Lordshipp's hands, and with most hearty prayers for good success to your Lordshipp's endeavours I remaine

My Lord, your Lordshipp's most humble servant."

An abstract of the above letter.

The extract above referred to is dated Amsterdam, Oct. 8, 1688, and is as follows: "'Tis said Vice Admirall Herbert is gone with about 40 Dutch ships to speake the English ffleet in the Downs or where they may be and if they will not agree with them in the designe to fight them. The rest of the fleet and forces will not goe forward until next weeke."

1688, October 8th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth. "You will have an account from Mr Pepys of what is done about the victuals, and what Sir Richard Haddock and the rest of them sayd to me this evening, which if so you may be sone ready to saile, with most of your ships, and tho' all that are in the Hope should not be quit ready, consider well whether you should loze the opportunity of this westerly wind, to gett out from amongst the sands, or ventur to have the Dutch come and find you posted some where neare the boye of the Oze edg, amongst the sands, for you must expect they will come out and be looking for you, with the first easterly wind; and by letters which came this day of their 9th I am informed they will send most of their [men] of war to look you out to engage you, whilst they send their forces to land some were els and 'tis beleved, that it may be northward. I only mention this to you, leaving it to you to do what you shall judge best for my service. I am very glad to find by yours that all the fleett are in so good hart; I assure you the troups here are so to. I have not tyme to say more being called to supper.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth, October 8th 1688.
[Endorsed.] Received the 11th, returne made the 12th.

1688, October 8th, Port Royal in Jamaica. Captain Thomas Spragg to Lord Dartmouth. Has sent the bearer Captain William Penny to give his Lordship to understand that the Duke of Albemarle departed this world the 6th of this instant about five in the morning. His Lordship's brother, Colonel William Legge, was once inclinable to put in for the government of the island, who the writer is confident would be very acceptable there.

1688, October 8th, Navy Office.—Navy Commissioners (Lord Falkland, Sir Anthony Deane, and William Hewer) to Lord Dartmouth. Sir John Berry, and Sir William Booth being ordered to sea there are now only so many commissioners left as will form a board; they hope therefore his lordship will hold them from attending him in the fleet as he desires. Report on the supply of stores, &c. to the ships. Mr. Beckford, the slopseller, has been written to to furnish the fleet with slops, and Mr. Pearse the chirurgeon-general with necessaries for the sick and wounded. Cannot find that beds for the soldiers were ever supplied by the navy, and therefore presume they either made use of "hamaccoes" like the sailors, or had beds from the Tower.

1688, October 8th, Sheerness. — Sir Charles Lyttleton to Lord Dartmouth. Has had neither health nor boat to permit him to wait on his Lordship at the Nore, but has as much will and as much heart as anybody to congratulate him. The King could not have done better for his service and more for the public satisfaction than he has in putting the fleet under his Lordship's command. It is necessary that two smacks and a four-oared boat should be allowed to attend on the garrison at Sheerness, and more men are wanted to sail the yachts.

1688, October 8th, Pall Mall.—J. Pearse, Surgeon-General, to Lord Dartmouth. Secretary Pepys acquainted him with some complaints made by some of the Commanders for want of their surgeons, medicines, and necessaries; sends a list of the surgeons and mates that the Governors of the Company and himself have appointed to each ship, all of whom have been despatched with their chests. Upon any complaint of want of medicines, &c. asks his Lordship to direct Mr. Herriot to take a survey and report to the writer.

1688, October 8th, 9th, and 10th.—Same to same. On the supply of surgeons, &c. to the fleet (three letters).

1688, Oct. 8th, London.—William Vandeveldt de Oude (the old) to Lord Dartmouth.

"This serves only to give your Lordship notice that according (*sic*) my Lord's order I brought laste Friday at my Lord's house the five pieces of pictures, as are known to my Lord, and these (*sic*) day being Moonday I have put them in theire golden frames, which are extraordinary curious and preciouse, which I did in the presence of my Lord's brother, to whome it is knowne, and my Lord's brother ordred me to write these few lines to give my Lord notice hereof, which he promised me to take along withim (*sic*), by reason he went in person to my Lord. Concerneinge the frames I have agreed to pay for each one of them 3*l.* 10*s.*, which, my Lord, otherwise should cost 5*l.* and more, so that the frames come to 17*l.* 10*s.* Concerneing my art of drawing the pictures, my Lord Berckley payd mee for a piece of foure foote and a halfe twenty pound, and my Lady Barckley, my Lord Barkley's mother, payd mee for a piece five foote long the summe of twentye three pound; so that in reguard of those as I have made for my Lord, I leave that totally in the generosity and high juste consideration of my Lord himselfe, not doubting of [or, if] me Lord shall take such more favourable consideration in the rate of my art, according my Lord's pictures really are more excellent as they whereof I mention in this present, I haveing in those pictures bestowed my utmost endeavours and my art."

1688, Oct. 8th, London.—Earl of Feversham to Lord Dartmouth. Is desired to beg of his Lordship that the government of Upnor Castle, the governor being dead, may be given to Captain George Aylmer.

1688, Oct. 9th, On board the *Elizabeth*.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

The *Kitchen* yacht came this morning with a parcel of very sorry men which he must keep till he can get better. Desires Captain Cotton may be ordered to attend on him till he returns from the hope to press men. Got under sail last tide, but the wind blowing hard and the channel narrow the pilot would not venture to stir out the side (?).

1688, Oct. 10th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"My last was of the 8th inst by Collonel Legg. Since which, my Lord, these only perticulars have occurred.

The *Advice* went from Portsmouth upon Sunday last, and by this time I doubt not is with your Lordshipp, together with the *Pearle* and *Mermaid*.

Captain Carter by his of yesterday tells me that he was ready to saile on Sunday night last, but could not, the wind being at W.S.W. and blowing very hard but it coming yesterday when he wrote to the W.N.W. he doubted not to gett out presently to the Spitthead, and from thence goe on with all expedition to joine you at the Nore.

The *Dreadnought* allsoe by a letter of the same day from Sir Richard Beach intended to saile to the Spitthead at the same time or today, if he can by any meanes make shift to secure his guns under the want he then was of threescore tacles for them. Which may prove very inconvenient as the season and weather is; but Sir Richard Beach writes me word that he supposes Captain Akarman will make some shifts or other to lash his gunns with ropes rather than waite for tacles. He tells mee also at the same time that the *Charles and Henry* fireshipp would be ready to saile in a day or two but had not her fireworks yet.

One thing more I am to mention to you out of the same letter but shall chose to doe it in his own words in a paper inclosed whereto for expedition I must referr you.

To the latter part of which I am instructed by the King to answer him that he has allready sent some horse thither to obviate the very evill for which this letter calls for them. And for the former part wherein he proposes that some small saileing friggat may be sent out to ply between Dover and France for the carrying the earliest notice to Portsmouth of the approach of the Dutch if they should indeed tend that way, I am comanded (my Lord) to recomend that particular to your Lordshipp, the reason of it seeming to his Majesty very cogent that soe if a friggat may be thought too much to be spared on this errand some small saileing vessell at least may bee appointed to doe the work.

This night the King has been pleased to determine upon haveing some more 3d and 4th rate shipps to have their rigging brought over head at Chatham and Portsmouth and in this river, to be in a greater readiness as a reserve, that may be ready to bee carryed out by the companies of any of these shipps that shall be abroad with you, whose chance it may be to be lamed in case of action.

How it has come to pass I know not or whether indeed it be soe or not I am as little certaine, but soe it is, that the King has understood from Captain Constable that the *St Albans* has four ports on the quarter deck which the establishment has provided noe guns for. Upon which the officers of the ordnance having upon a land occasion been called to attend the King this evening at the cabinett he has directed their being supplyed, and they expect an order in writeing from him for it. But it is a little uneasy with me to beleive that there can have been any such mistake in the establishment. But that (if the fact bee indeed soe) it was done upon some consideration or other that may not now occur. And therefore I thought it fitt for me to make this mention of it to you as thinking it possible that you may recollect, or at least suggest what may have been the true occasion of it.

I wish with all my heart the fireshipps you are takeing with you to sea of them that your Lordshipp proposed only for the guard of the river and Portsmouth (and therefore were stinted to between 4 score and a hundred tons or there abouts) were on this occasion a little bigger as fearing they will prove too small to be of much service to you.

Pray, my Lord, let me know the success of your next muster in refference to the watermen, who at this hour remaine very peremptory in undertakeing for your having their full number somewhere or other in the fleet. Nor are the fishermen less possitive in the fleet's having at least three hundred already of their 5 hundred, and not knowing how to disprove them, I am forced to sitt downe by it, till I have some further light given me from the fleet.

The victuallers seem to be extreamly solicitous in the dispatching of their victualls towards you and not to make any doubt of performing their undertakeing, of which I gave you an account in my last.

As to slopps and signall colours the Navy officers tell me they have given your lordshipp an account thereof imediately from themselves, such as I hope wilbee to your satisfaction, saveing only as to bedds, which I doe not in all my time remember any such provision made by the navy if the thing was at all ever done. But souldiers having the same provision made for them as to their lodging which the best seamen have, were (as farr as I have ever heard) well contented with it.

My Lord, Mr. Pearce the Chyrurgeon Generall having told the King that the necessarys for sick men will be all ready to morrow, I have provided a yacht for the receiving them and sending them downe to your lordshipp; Mr. Pearce himselfe being very willing to attend you along with them if the King shall have noe comands to prevent it. Lastly (my Lord) having great hopes that you will now in very few daies have your fleet about you in some tolerable measure ready to attend you, I pray God with all my heart to give you the fruite of the paines which I am sure you are takeing for it."

The paper above referred to is an extract from a letter from Sir Richard Beach to Mr. Pepys dated the 6th October 1688 and is as follows:—

"It is to be feared the Dutch may make their discent here, it being a place where all their shipps and vessells may ride in security all the winter between the Island and the Maine. And I doe think it adviseable that some small saileing frigatt, might ply between Dover and the coast of France, or Dungeness and the French coast, that if in case it should be the Dutche's designe to look this way upon their discovery of them, he might make all the heast possible hither to give us timely notice of their approaching, that we might have some time to putt ourselves into a posture of defence. For if they designe to land here, they may land what number of men they please at Eastny-point with their small vessells and botes, which will come into the channell between the hawse and the Island and at the same time land more in Stokes Bay under comand of their own shipp-gunns, and if they should land at Eastny point, they possess themselves of the dock in an houre or an houre and half's time, and be in safety from the shott of the toune, the long storehouse being between the toune and the dock, and I know no way to prevent it, but with good bodyes of horse and dragoons. I hope your honour will pardon my presumption for the old saying is, a foole's bolt is soone shott."

An abstract of the above letter.

1688, Oct. 10th, A paper containing "The present number of the Fleet of the Channel-Guard, with the names of their Commanders and numbers of men."

1688, Oct. 11th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have this morning received, by the hand of Captain Hoskins your Lordshipp's of the 8th, with its postscript of the 9th inst., besides which I have none of yours before me.

My Lord, the assurances Sir Richard Haddock and the rest of those gentlemen of the victualling of makeing good the last paper I sent you, and explanation thereof contained in my letter that accompanied it have been asserted and repeated by them to the King with soe much earnestness, and the same inculcated back upon them also, with noe less fervour on his Majesty's side, that however that affaire might appear to your Lordshipp at the writeing of this letter, the King does not entertaine any doubt of its being made effectually good to him and you, though I just now come from reading to him very deliberately every article of your said letter, expressing in severall particulars your observations and apprehensions of the contrary. Nor will I faile, notwithstanding all that is soe promised, to putt them nevertheless in mind of it, by comunicateing to them this very day soe much of the contents of this letter of your Lordshipp's as respects that affaire.

My Lord, Sir Anthony Deane continues ill, and soe ill as to be driven to keep his bed all day yesterday, and very much worse I can assure you he is, from his finding himself soe at this time, when he might be in particular serviceable to you. And I am confident he will not loose a minute after he is able to doe it, (which I have hopes will not be long), in his hastning down to you; and indeed considering what has laine upon his hand, and his alone for a great while, it is (*sic*) been my wonder he has held up soe long. But I have by the King's command dispatched the Bill this noone to the Privy-Seale for the Commission revokeing the present, and recalling the old officers, in addition to the present Commissioners, that is those of them that are continued at the Board. Soe that I doe hope you will very suddenly have with you, with soe much reason, desire; I mean the assistance of some of that body.

I am exceeding joyfull at the provition your Lordshipp has made by store shipps and carridge-makers from the Office of the Ordnance to answer entirely the wants of the fleet in relation thereto; the mentions I have made thereof to you, being purely intended for your service, thinking it a better way of expressing my regard thereto, by handing to you complaints that might be false, then by suggesting, or preventing your knowledge of them, least they should be true.

I thank you for your information touching the Landguard-Fort men, it being greatly to the King's content.

The King is alsoe greatly sensible of your circumspection in the disposall of the Leiutenancy of the *Portsmouth.*

I observe your advice about gunners that shall in future be appointed to fireships, in relation to their being examined, as to their capacity for it, and will see it executed; the long disuse of that engine, haveing I doubt, worne out the memory of the methods of using it.

The last night's post brought you from me an account of what you might expect touching the ships from Portsmouth, the last of which (I mean the *Dreadnought)* I have great reason to hope may be with you, or at least in ye Dounes, towards you, as soon as this.

The King does entirely approve of your proposition of turning the *Headzenburgh* into an hospitall shipp, and [I] shall have orders prepared for his signing this very day for the putting it in execution.

Since it does soe fall it, that you find a necessity of sending in the *Tyger* (of whose defect, which proves so unlucky, and unreasonable, I doe not remember any word to have been heretofore mentioned, though it seems the effects of it, has in divers instances appeared) his Majesty does fully concurr with you, in the expediency on all sides (with respect noe less to Captain Tyrwhit himself, then to his own service, and your and Captain Tennant's satisfaction), of their two changeing ships, and therefore if it likes them, as well as it does the King, your Lordshipp has nothing before you, to hinder the imediate execution of it.

I doe assure you the King is very intent upon the Captaines resorting all to their charges, and extreamly laudable it was in Captain Shovell in makeing soe tender a use of your Lordshipp's favour to him, for to you only he owes it, and to noe desire that I remember of mine, more than a cautious handing to you of his.

Care will be taken (I doubt not) by the Trinity-house that the fleet have timely notice of what they shall doe in altering or removeing of the buoys and lights.

What may have been done before the date of the last solemn establishment in 1677, about the supernumerary allowance to flags I know not, or what has been done since, either abroad without order, or by order from home, in the time of my absence from the navy; and I doe firmly beleive it will never appear that 50 men were ever allowed to any flag but the standard, since the date of that establishment, by any order that passed my hand.

The King is greatly pleased, that the *Quaker* K^{ch} [Ketch] is likely to be soe soon made serviceable to you, and very fortunate it proves to her Captaine, by giveing him an opportunity of attoneing for his errors abroad, (said to be great both in number and weight) by meriteing on this occasion some favourable character from your Lordshipp here.

All I have to add is the continuance of my most fervent wishes of all good events to your Lordshipp, and observing to you, that Mr. Pearse being the bearer hereof, I industriously forbear the troubling you here with any thing on the subject he comes about, and I hope to your satisfaction."

In a postscript Mr. Pepys adds,

"I have just now received an answer to a message I lately sent to the company of fishermen, which I thought might not be amiss to comunicate to your Lordshipp by the copie thereof inclosed,* and moreover I have to acquaint you, with my haveing this morning delivered to the Rulers of Watermen's Hall a press-warrant for 200 men more, with very strict caution given them at the same time against sending any of them away as they did before by tickets to particular ships, but to see that they be all putt aboard one vessell that shall be appointed to take them in, and bring them to you, or after you in a lump. I say after you, because I am in good hopes, you may be in a condition of going out to sea, before they may be with you; in regard that they seem to make great difficulty of being able to find soe many, without sending into the west country for them, and soe doe not pretend to have them in readiness to putt aboard before Tuesday next at the soonest."

1688, Oct. 11th, Tower.—Sir Edward Hales to Lord Dartmouth.

Writes by Mr. Hawkes to wish his Lordship prosperity and success in the great work he has on hand. Sir John Friend parted from him just now, and will be ready when there is occasion. Fears they will want gunners unless Lord Dartmouth's guns make theirs useless.

[P.S.] Captain Minors is dead or dying. Pray remember to recommend George Aylmer to the King for Upnor Castle.

1688, Oct. 11th, London.—Sir Anthony Deane to Lord Dartmouth.

Recommends the bearer, the son of Sir John Dawes, who has passed the necessary examination, and desires the honour of being Captain Shovell's lieutenant, which place he hears is now void, or any other place that may be fit.

1688, Oct. 12th, Tower.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

His Lordship will conclude that his condition is very unable when he is under the necessity of writing by another hand than his own. God knows it is an affliction by manifold degrees superior to his disease to be disabled in this important occasion from rendering the duty and service required from him. He made another attempt to attend the Board [of Ordnance] yesterday, but had to retire after some stay, so very ill that the doctor ordered him to be bled anew and to take another dose of the Jesuit's powder. Details the steps taken to get the train of artillery, &c. in order, and assures his Lordship that everything is ready to march upon the King's first summons. The Board sits morning and afternoon. Sir Edward (Sherburne) very temperate and very diligent, so that it is hoped he will acquit himself of his promise to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, Oct. 13th, On board the *Pendennis*.—Sir William Booth to Lord Dartmouth. Is just come on board. Prays his Lordship to consider his bad condition, wanting 240 men of his complement, and earnestly begs for help.

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* Not now with the letter.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

1688, Oct. 14th, The Cambridge at Blackstakes.—Captain John Tyrwhitt. Could not carry out his Lordship's orders to sail forthwith to the buoy of the Nore, the pilot having told him that the wind was so far easterly that he durst not meddle with the ship, but will watch all opportunities to gain a slatch (?) to get out. Has got with much ado half the *Tiger's* men, and would have brought more yesterday, but they would not part with them till they had got clear of their stores and guns.

1688, Oct. 14th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth. "I had last night yours of the 12th by your brother, by which I was glad to find you would be so sone ready to go to sea. I supose the Portsmouth ships will by this be with you, so that except bad weather should oblige you (I meane to ride quiat if the W. winds should continue blowing), there would be no need of your going to the Downs. As for your going over for to shew your self to their ships on the coast off Holland, I thinke you aught to consider well of it before you do it, considering the season of the yeare, and the blowing weather which is to be expected, and may be you might do them a curtisy to oblige them to go into Gore or other their ports, they being exposed I thinke very much as they be now in the sea, and till they have a settled E. wind I should thinke they would hardly ventur out with their land forces. By the last letters from Holland which were of the $\frac{6}{16}$; tis sayd that Herbert who commands their fleett in cheef, is to look you out and observe your motions, whilst the Prince of Orange having Trump with him with eight men of war is to go with his army to land where he designs doing it; tho' this is not certain 'tis likly enough. I had ordred before I had yours, six thirds and all the remaining fourth to be fitted, without entring of men. I had the victualers with me this euening, and one of them goes downe along with this bearer, Captain Rooth, to lett you know what they have done. If the winds have been on the coast of Holland as here this day or two, their men of warr which were at the Texel may have gott out, as also the foot which were embarked in the Zuder Sea and joynd their ships before Gore, and the great impacience the Prince of Orang has to come out will make him not lose one moment's tyme to put to sea, and may be with more hast then good speed. The Scots and Irish troups are marching as fast as they can to joyne me. Dorrington with one battalion of the Irish gards was to be as this night at Warwick. Lord Forbus with his regiment was landed some days since and some of the dragoons also. I make no doubt but that good will protect me and prosper my arms both by land and sea. I need say no more to you, being sure you will do what is best for my servis, which you that are on the place are the only judges of, and must governe yourselvs according to the enemys motions and as winde and weather will permitt.

J. R."

[Endorsed] October 14th 1688.
Received the 16th, answered the 17th.

[1688,] Oct. 14th, Barbara Lady Dartmouth to Lord Dartmouth.— "I am very glad to heare my dearest deare hart that you are so well and chearfull; it is all I have in this world to sattisfie my most dejected spiritts, in this mallancoly state I am in, expecting the Duch every moment to take us away, but all that I could freely submitt to, ware you not to beare the brunt of them first. Indeed when I think of that, it is insuportable to me, God Almighty in his infinit mercey deliver me out of it by bringing us togather againe. I have sent Willy to pay his duty to you and if I had anythinge dearer I would send it to you, as I doe my hart and prayers and best wishis for your safety." . . . .

1688, Oct. 14th, at 3 in the morning. On board the Elizabeth in the Hope.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

Can make no more haste if his life were at stake, for yesterday they were all day in mounting eleven guns on the lower tier; the carriages are all in an ill condition, not one that will fit, besides many of them doted and rotten and will fall to pieces upon any action. Mr. Musgrave called and had some account of it. Is of opinion that a better set of carriages should be ordered, but that shall not hinder from joining his lordship as soon as he has received the guns and shot.

1688, Oct. 14th, Dublin.—Herbert Aubrey to Lord Dartmouth.

Desires his Lordship's help in putting a younger son into service at sea, as a volunteer under some captain who will take care of him. He should be ashamed that the kingdom should be invaded and no part of his family have a share in the hazard and glory of its defence.

1688, Oct. 14th, Sunday night. Admiralty Office.—Samuel Pepys to same.

"Your Lordshipp's of the 11th haveing referrd mee to a fuller account speedily to follow it, I have both that and another of the 12 now before mee, with a 3d of the 13th the two last comeing both to mee this morning, within a very few houres one of another. To all which bee pleased to receive for answer the perticulars following.

And that which I choose to begin with is, that alone or at least the cheife of what remaines to bee done for the putting an end to the care you principally lye under in reference to the dispatching forth of the fleete, namely the business of its victualling, concerning which soe many papers have been given already and more are like to bee for ought I see, both on one side and tother, without the satisfaction that should arise from them, till some expedient bee found to render them more effectuall. In order to which his Majestie was pleased upon my motion to have the Commissioners for the victualling before him this evening at the Cabinett, where I read to his Majestie (they present) the memoriall of Mr. Stevenson's which your Lordshipp now sent mee, with your oune notes upon it. To which the said Commissioners by way of reply presented his Majestie with some papers that carried with them such an account of the provisions said to bee now actually shipped off, for supply of your fleete, as could have no other present exception made to it, then that their former papers were in noe degree less cleare, and yet in noe wise (as your Lordshipp observes) made good by the state of provisions, as finde them in fact below. For the removall of which, observing a suggestion made by them, that their vessels might possibly not bee come downe, but may lye lingering on the way, tho' never soe timely despatched by them; I did for the cleareing all doubts, removeing all excuses, and putting both the King and your Lorshipp at once under a certainety in this matter, humbly move the King that Sir Richard Haddock or some one other of the Commissioners for the victualling might immediately depart from hence towards your Lordshipp takeing care in this way to scoure the river of all their victualling vessels that shall bee found any way truanting aloft, while they should bee below, and thereby enable himselfe at his arrivall with you, to present you not only with his accounts in paper, but with the only visible evidence of the truth of them, namely, the victuall itselfe spoaken of in those accounts. And this, my Lord, being most readily agreed to, as well by the King as them, Mr Fenn was appointed by his Majestie to bee the person that should doe it, the business of their office preventing Sir John Parsons his comeing, and the opening of the new Commission restoreing the old principall officers at the Navy Board to morrow morning, preventing Sir Richard Haddock. On which considerations (I say) his Majesty was ledd to direct this to bee done by M^r^ Fenn. Not but that as soon as ever these gentlemen by the opening of their Commission shall bee entered upon their business, I doe not doubt but Sir Richard Haddock or some other of the present Board wil bee spared for it. Sir Anthony Deane continueing soe ill, that I doe not heare hee has been able to goe out of his chamber yet, my business not haveing permitted me to visitt him this 5 daies. Hee is very much bound to your Lordshipp for your kinde wishes on his behalfe, and I'll see hee shall know it; nor is it a matter of small greife to him I am sure, that he cannot come and see you.

As for the water boates, I did last night demand and received a written answer from Sir Richard Haddock and Sir John Parsons telling mee that they had hyred six vessels which will carry about 250 tons of water, and has already put caskes on board four of them, hopeing that two of them might bee dispatched full of water as this night, and two more a Monday night, and the remaining two to saile from hence on Tuesday night.

The King does not wonder to heare the poore smack men complaine of their voyage, considering what the weather has been, but is therefore glad of your findeing some other expedient for supplying their worke in inteligence.

Nor is your Lordshipp's motion at this time unwelcome to him, for the retrenching all unnecessary charge in entertayning of hyred vessells beyond what the use now requires for which they were 1st designed. In order to which, if you would thinke fitt to consider and give your advice how many and which of them would bee convenient to bee kept to waite on the fleete as tenders, I would presently apply myselfe to the King for his ordering the residue to bee called in and discharged.

His Majestie upon a very deliberate perusall of your two papers one of the divisions of your fleete, and the other touching your line of battail, does extreamly approve of the same, comanding mee to tell you soe; and that as to what you comunicated to him touching your present intentions of proceeding, hee will give you answer thereto himselfe, as haveing wrott it this afternoon to goe by Sir William Villers, and (as farr as I dare judge of it) you will readily concurr with him in the reasons of it.

If the winde has favoured, I doubt not but the *Plymouth* is now with you, and I hope the *Pearle* too, notwithstanding her mischance in strikeing upon the Spell. The *Dreadnought* also cannot certainly bee farr from you, as I hope to morrow's list from the Downes will show.

I am very glad the *Quaker* Ketch is likely to bee of service to you, nor is it the 1st time by a great many that I have observed a good officer while under command, made but an indifferent commander.

It may be convenient, that the yacht that brings this with M^r^ Grimes, Sir William Villers &c., might come up againe as soon as could bee, in order to the bringing doune the new sett of watermen, that will begin to bee imbarqued on Tuesday of the 2d two hundred, the residue to bee shipped on Thursday.

I will call upon the Navy Board for the hastening away of the slopps and signall-flaggs, together with the contingent money by the next conveyance, I haveing adjousted the business of the Deputy Treasurer, (at which alone it has stopped for some time) with my Lord Falkland, that is to say, by his being willing to give his deputation to your Secretary M^r^ Bowles, in case M^r^ Bowles accepts of it, as I presume (from your Lordshipp's late letter) hee will; soe as your Lordshipp will bee wholly freed from any accomptableness in that matter.

The truth is, it is great pitty poore Captain Terwhitt should want his satisfaction his owne way, since it is soe honourable a one, and therefore noe less honorable in you to aide him therein as you propose.

Your Lordshipp notes very well, that the laying up of the 2 or 3 shipps you mention will unhouse some officers that should not at this time (could it be avoided) bee left on shoare. But (in Grace of God) they will not bee suffered to lye long there.

I am extreamly glad to finde you at soe much ease as you seem to bee (since Doctor Pearse's comeing doune to you) in the business of medicaments, and necessarys for sick men.

His Majestie approves of your sending Captain Shovell to the Gunfleet, and the cautions you have given him.

I should bee much more concern'd for the *Diamond's* misfortune in her anchor, were it not to bee hoped, that the same weather has wrought the same effects in a greater proportion elsewhere.

His Majestie does at your desire dispence with the Boatswain and Carpenter of the *Kingfisher's* executeing their duties on shoare by deputy, to bee approved on by the Commissioners of the yard, for soe long time as they shall bee serveing your Lordshipp at sea. The like hee has done with the Boatswain and Carpenter of the *Soveraigne,* upon your desire on that behalfe also signyfied to mee by Sir Phineas Pett.

Hee is well satisfyed also with the account you give of the proceedings of the Trinity-House in relation to the buoys.

The seniority of some Commanders not appeareing soe readily as I could wish, by reason of their haveing their 1st Comissions given them at sea, it will be a work of a daie's time to supply what is wanting therein. But against the very next I doubt not of being able to send it you.

You have certainely done exceeding well in garbling as you have done the boatswains' demands of boatswains' stores, as being a point of the last importance to the King, to have that well done.

Some other matter I intended to have added but am suddainely called away to the King, and soe must leave them to the next, which I doubt not will follow this to morrow."

An abstract of the above letter.

A list of the ships in the divisions commanded by Sir Roger Strickland, Vice-Admiral, Lord Dartmouth, Admiral, and Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral, respectively, accompanies the preceding.

1688, Oct. 15th, On board the *Pendennis* in the Hope.—Sir William Booth to Lord Dartmouth. Was prevented from weighing anchor as he intended by the running away of the pilot sent him by his Lordship; but shall not fail to morrow to come down to the Nore if another pilot can be got. Never slaved himself so much in all his life, but yet wants several things which he has ordered to follow him. Two of his Lordship's fusileers ran away last with the long boat, and several seamen with them, which still heaps more and more sorrow upon him; has sent out warrants for their apprehension, with assurance of a good reward. Longs to be with his Lordship.

1688, Oct. 15th, Sir Theo. Oglethorpe to Lord Dartmouth.—Recommends the bearer, Mr. Corriton, whom he met on the road to Dover, and who appeared likely to be useful at this conjuncture to his Majesty as a bombardier, he having served at the bombardment of Algiers and at "Jenaway."

1688, Oct. 15th, On board the *Tiger* at Chatham.—Captain Matthew Tennant to Lord Dartmouth. Has got his ship ready to fall down to Tillingham to take in guns and powder, but is in great want of men. Begs the help of a tender to get his men together.

1688, Oct. 15th, New York.—Colonel Thomas Dongan to Lord Dartmouth. Has done the King good service in annexing the six nations of Indians to the Crown that have before been a terror to all our parts in America, and has brought Canada to that pass, notwithstanding the forces which have been sent over, that they will be careful how they disturb the King's subjects here, unless highly pressed to it. One who came from the Governor of Canada to treat with the writer told him that it had cost their master 50,000*l.* He had incurred charges to the amount of 6,400*l.* only, which he was bound by word and honour to see paid; being removed from the government without any provision being made for the payment, he was kept in the nature of a prisoner there. During all the trouble had not lost a Christian or had a house burnt; but in Boston many were killed and taken prisoners, and the trouble not yet suppressed.

1688, Oct. 15th, Captain Edward Poulson to Lord Dartmouth.—His fireship the *Speedwell* is very badly manned, thirteen out of the twenty forming his crew being mere striplings and unfit for service. Gives name and description of each person, and desires an exchange.

A memorandum at foot of the letter in Lord Dartmouth's handwriting directs Sir Roger Strickland to examine this matter.

1688, Oct. 16th, Twickenham.—Lord Newport to Lord Dartmouth. Begs that his waterman Jeremy Holmes may be excused from service this time. Holmes, whose old father has been in many sea engagements, is his constant carrier to and from London, wears his coat, and without him he cannot well live there.

1688, Oct. 16th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"My last was of the 14th, which this comes to supply in one or two particulars which I was cutt short in by my being suddenly called for to the King before I could quite finish it, the first of which, and of what other particulars I have here to mention that have arisen since the departure of Collonel Legg with that letter from me yesterday, is, the giveing you here inclosed a list of all the Comanders now serving the King at sea, whether in your fleet, or anywhere else, according to the seniority, in the truest order I can presently collect the same from the books remaining in this office. But at the same time I am from my own experience, upon searches heretofore made on like occasion, to observe to you, that though this may guide you very much, yet it is liable to as many defects as there may be gentlemen in the fleet, whose first commissions have happned to be granted them by Admiralls or Comanders in Chief at sea. Forasmuch as not thinking the registring of their said commissions could turne to any other use to them, then to the enableing them to receive their pay from the officers of the Navy, they have overlooked the bringing of them to be entred at the office of the High Admirall's Secretary, and thereby bereaft themselves of that meanes of proveing their seniority, when, (as now) the same becomes necessary for them to have. But, my Lord, I doe suppose that none of them have been soe forgetfull of themselves as not to carry along with them their said Commissions, or authentick copies of them, for enableing them at any time to claime their posts; and therefore doe believe that upon calling for the commission of every man that shall except against the place given him in this list, your Lordshipp will be very well enabled to rectifye the same. If not, I know noe other way of doing it. Another difficulty indeed there is, but a difficulty that will (I think) not amount to much, in this matter. However, I will mention it to you, namely, that in this list seniority is given by the date of their commissions where

I could come at it, but where that could not be, there I have been forced to doe it by the shipp's booke, giveing only the time of their being entered thereon, after their commissions were given them. By which meanes a man with a commission of a later date, may be found standing there before another of elder date, but of later entry. However, my Lord, this value may be justly putt upon it, and soe farr be of use to you, that this ought to be thought good, in every particular where by better evidence it is not proved bad. And as such, and such only, I leave it to your Lordshipp.

However you seem by your last letters to think that Captain Constable's demand of more guns had been allowed, I did forbear the offering to his Majesty any warrant for the doing it, till I had had a returne from you, as veryly forseeing you would returne me the very same answer you doe; soe that it neither is, nor is likely to be done without some better reason shewn for it, then yet appeares; the Navy Board (both late and present) being of the same mind too.

The King is not I doe assure your Lordshipp without the same thoughts and cares concerning Portsmouth, which he alwayes had, and such as suit with yours, and Sir Richard Beach's. Nor has he wholly forborne the posting some of his forces accordingly. But other places appearing to him more likely for assault then that, and considering it as impossible for him to afford soe much of his force to that place, as would be entirely sufficient to oppose such a strength as is now comeing against us, and at the same time retaine enough to answer his occasions elsewhere that he cannot leave unprovided for, he has been ledd by that necessity to doe as he does, in leaving Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight in the posture they are.

His Majesty is pleased to give away for the allowing of some seamen to the vessell which the Governor of Sheerness already has, but seems wholly unsatisfied with the other part of his demand as to two smacks, and a six-oar'd boat, as believing that that garrison has as much provision made afloat for it, as the real service of it can require, in which I can assure you I am entirely passive, as not being informed enough either one way or t'other to interpose any advice of mine, either for or against it.

My last brought you an account of the state of the water-boates, though I hope you will receive a more particular one from Mr Fenn, who went away toward you yesterday.

My Lord, I observe what you say concerning the wants, or at least demands for supplyes of stores, from your shipps of the fleet. But it can be thought noe new thing to any one that has known the fitting forth of Fleets, soe long as your Lordshipp and my self have done. For I hardly ever remember a shipp that could not find something or other to ask within tenn days after they went out. Nor doe I ever expect to see it otherwise, till Comanders will think fitt to observe their instructions more then they seem to doe, in what respects the fitting of their shipps forth; the consulting of their officers indents, and well examineing of their expences, being the only possible meanes of knowing what they should want. But in the absence of that your Lordshipp has done all that the matter can possibly bear in remedy to it, that is to say, in cutting of all superfluities in their demands, and reducing the same as near as may be to nothing but what you conceive necessary. In which his Majesty is most sensible of the good service your Lordshipp in an especiall manner does him.

The Navy Board will themselves (if they have not already) satisfye your Lordshipp about the slopps and signall flaggs by this very conveyance, I mean the *Navy* Yacht, which will bring you the first haule of the second 200 watermen, the remainder being to follow them on Thursday in the *Kitchin.*

You will also with this receive from my Lord Faulkland the sume, (namely 1,500*l.*) appointed for answering your contingencies; my Lord sending down a servant of his along with it, in order to it's being putt into the hands of Mr Bowles as his deputy.

Mr Legg your kinsman was lately with me, acquainting me, as from your Lordshipp, that if it might be with my concurrence, you would propose him to discharge the office of Muster-Master of your fleet; to which without occasioning him any stay, I imediately gave him for answer, that he should be very welcome to me, soe farr as it becomes me to take to my self the interposeing any assent of mine herein, as beleiving that he could not in duty to you, as well as wisdome to himself, faile in the exercise of his utmost dilligence in the discharge of his dutie therein. Soe that upon the first word I shall receive from your Lordshipp in favour of him for this imployment, I will propose it to his Majestie, and not doubt of haveing a warrant to dispatch very soon to you; for the putting him in execution of the work: the present state of the fleet's manning, rendring it of use to the King that the same should be now done, they that come up from the shipps saying, (and I hope truly), that you are now at pretty good ease in that particular, though I have heard of a very untoward accident lately befallen Sir William Booth, in three score of his men's being run away with his longboat, which I am extreamly sorry for, least the suddeness of your being called to sea (as the wind now sitts) may prevent your haveing him with you; though I hope the turning over of Captain Gifford's company to him will give him a very good lift.

As to the great matter of the victualling; I cannot offer anything more then what I said in my last, and what will be better understood from Mr Fenn, whom the King has sent down to that very purpose, upon his and his fellow Commissioners declareing to the King at the cabinet on Sunday last, once for all, that the whole was now gone off, that the supplying of your whole ffleet required, some beer only excepted that they said should follow you.

The King had given the *Kingfisher* Kch [Ketch] to a Captain Swaine, many yeares agoe a Lieutenant in the King's service, and many yeares before that (as the King was pleased to tell me) his acquaintance at sea, while in exile, wishing that he had a better command now to bestow on him. This prevented my being able to doe what your Lordshipp designed in favour of Captain Wild, whom I would with all my heart doe any good office to; and will endeavour it, as soon as ever I shall have opportunity. And now my lord, not knowing whether your stay may give me opportunity of writeing to you, before your leaving the river, I doe most fervently begg of God Almighty to protect and guide you, in your present undertakeing, soe as that you may returne with the success and safety which all good men wish you, both on the King's behalfe, and your own."

An abstract of the above letter.

Enclosed is "a list of all his Majestie's Commanders in sea pay, with the date of their first commission as Captains or first entry on the pay booke." The list is dated the 15th of October 1688.

1688, October 17th. Admiralty.—Same to same.

"Since mine of yesterday by the Navy Yacht dispatched hence towards your Lordshipp with some waterman (about 60 as they tell me) and contingent mony for the fleet, and herewith leaving nothing of your Lordshipp's before me unanswered, I have had the honor of yours of the 15th, advising of your being gone with the fleet from the Nore to the Oaze-edge, with a purpose of makeing the best of your way and wind for repareing to the Gunfleet, and towards which Captain Wilford, by one of the same date (but in time probably later then yours) tells me expressly that you were then weighed with the fleet.

Relying upon which this is directed to you by the way of Harwich, as beliving that to be the much readier conveyance for it to you, the purpose of it being to advertise you, that I am just now come from attending the King, and receiving from him this information brought him by a person of good understanding and full credit with him, who was at Helver-sluce on Sunday last. The purport of which is this; that the Dutch fleet according to the intelligence you had from your scout boat, confirmed to me last night by advice from Harwich, bought by a person that came over in a packet boat, and I beleive the same that you mention of Sir Roger Strickland's sending, went into Goree the same Sunday, and arrived at Helversluce that evening, very much disordered with the late fowle weather, and particularly Mr Herbert's Shipp (the *Utrecht*, if the King remembers her name right) soe belaboured with the sea, that she had 7 foot water in hold, and with some difficulty preserved from foundering. That he saw Mr Herbert and Benting together upon the key at Helversluce on Sunday right; that Mr Herbert was then busie in getting another shipp the *Maiden of Dort* bought to the side of the *Utrecht* for the transferring into her the guns, stores, provisions and everything else out of the *Utrecht*. That the informant does beleive by all that he coold hear or judge, that the shipps thus come in could not be putt into a condition of comeing forth againe till tomorrow or Friday at soonest. That Herbert carried the flagg at the maine topp, namely the Holland's flagg. That they work night and day, Sunday and all, Munday last only excepted, as being a day of solemn fasting and prayer all over the provinces for good success to their undertakeing. Lastly, that (to say nothing of their other known preparations) they doe certainly bring with them an incredible number of coates and other clothing for the men they expect to raise here, and small armes without stint, even to the makeing it a difficulty to buy a hand gun, pistoll or sword in all the country, and are forced to impress even English shipping for want of imbarcations enough to be had of other nations; and after all this, a vast quantity of lime, to what uses your Lordshipp is much a better judge then my self.

This, my Lord, I thought fitt for me to give you the earliest advice of I possibly could, that you may want nothing (whether of more or less moment) that might conduce to the enlightning you in any degree in the posture of the enemy you have to expect. And this haveing said, as to the maine occasion of this express, I cannot omit to mention a particular or two in answer to your forementioned letter.

And first, that though I had noe comands at all from the King to mention any such thing to you, as declareing himself resolved to putt noe restraints upon you, by any advice of his in a matter where he judges himself soe safe, in his comitteing it entirely to your prudence, yet I cannot (as to my own particular) but think it fitt for me to observe to you, that upon my reading to him that paragraph of your letter that speaks of your purpose of proceeding directly from the Oaze-edge to the Gunfleet, he imediately said to me, I wish that may be soe well as his remaineing where he is at the Oaze-edge, for fear he should be surprized while there by the sudden coming of the Dutch fleet, as being a place he cannot well gett out to sea from, while the wind remaines easterly. But I know my

Lord Dartmouth will consider all that. My lord, I dare not undertake that I have exactly repeated the King's words, but being as near as I can remember, and sufficient (I suppose) to lead you to judge of the King's thoughtfulness and thoughts herein, I did beleive it could be of noe injury, if it proved of noe use to you to know them.

I am very glad the Portsmouth ships are all with you, and should be much more soe could I have said the same of the rest of the ships that are behind, towards the dispatch whereof noe manner of sollicitude, night or day, shall be wanting in my part, though I must at the same time tell you that, unless there be another's guess spirit putt into some of their Comanders (I mean as to dilligence and concernment for the service, and not makeing of it as a by-business, annexed only as a convenience to their imployments elsewhere), I shall bid good-night to the expectations of any good to the service from them, let you or myself make as much on't as wee please. This I have not failed to observe to the King himself, nor shall faile to repeat it, and repeat it (as I have done) where I have seconds much greater then myself to promote it. But for ought I see gentlemen are got above being jealous of any censure, or else they would not appear to the King every day at Court, complaineing that their shipps are not ready, while nothing is wanting towards making them ready but their own attendance on board, for but for that, I doe not know why your Lordshipp might not have had, or now expect every one of the shipps you have left behind you to be ready to joyne with you in three days, the victuallers being as well provided on their partes, as they declare themselves to be.

The officers of the Navy tell me that your Lordshipp haveing yours and Sir Roger Strickland had his before, the flaggs for signalls wanting for the Rear-Admirall are shipt away to him.

I am very glad of the satisfaction you have and further expect from the *Quaker* Kch [Ketch] and her Commander he being certainly a most proper man for the use you have found for him (it is the King's own note upon it) though he has made a very extra-ordinary Admirall in his last station.

Whatever remaines of provisions or ought also to be sent after you, I shall make it my daily work to forward the going of it after you.

I have said nothing to you (as I remember) since your departure hence, touching a Judge-Advocate, partly from Mr Crone's haveing long since to me taken upon him the care and charge of accomodateing that matter with your secretary Mr Bowles, to Mr Bowles's satisfaction, if it may be with your Lordshipp's, and partly from your being wholly silent to me in that matter, inferring from thence that Mr Croone had done accordingly.

I cannot think of anything more (needfull for me to mention), but that I take it for granted from my not hearing nor seeing of Captain Cotton for divers dayes he is busie upon some services that your Lordshipp has required from him, and which is what I have in especiall manner recomended to him, rather then in spending any of his time unnecessarily in his comeings to me, while he has any orders depending from you. Only I thought it fitt for me to say this that you may know the true reason of my haveing for some time said nothing to you of him.

One thing only more I have to close with (besides my repeated good wishes on your behalfe) which is that the new commission of the Navy (as I mentioned in mine of the 14th) was opened at that office upon Monday last, and the members thereof that day entred upon the execution of it, which being done I moved his Majesty yesterday for his imediate sending down the present comptroller or surveyor thereof (namely, Sir Richard Haddock or Sir John Tippetts) to you, for the rendring you what service you might stand in need of from them, and had his Majesty's present assent thereto, when imediately came the advice of your being removed from the Nore to the Oaze-Edge, and from thence weighed for the Gunfleet, which putt a stopp to the present executeing that proposition of their being sent to you. It being respited only till you come next in the way of its being usefull to you.

Nor will Sir Anthony Deane (notwithstanding his and Mr Hewer's not being of the present Board) be at all less forward or jealous then he ever was of serving you, whenever his health shall give him leave, which (thankes be to God) is very much bettered from what it was."

An abstract of the above letter.

1688, Oct. 17th, *Defiance*.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have received your Lordshipp's order and the signalls which I am writeing over, and will give them to my division to-night. You shall have the draught of water of each shipp sent to you as fast as I can get it done. There is not any round shott come to the *Elizabeth* (nor sheet lead), she wants seventy-nine tons of beere and some bread. I have no flaggs to answer signalls, nor pendants; they have sent me only two blew flaggs, what they meane by that I know not. Wee want one new demy cannon carriage and severall axeltrees, all the spare ones being spent upon those that were broake."

"Postscript.—Since my writeing the above I have received an account of the draught of water, which I herewith send you, as also what provisions and stores they have on board in each shipp of my division and what smacks attend them, and what number of men on board, and how many allowed."

Enclosed is "an accompt of the condition of the shipps undermentioned (being in my division) as to their provision stores and draughts of water given by their respective captains." Also "an accompt of what small vessells attend upon the Reare-Admirall's division."

1688, Oct. 17th, Post Office, London.—Philip Frowde to Lord Dartmouth. This day the King in council ordered all the Charters of England to be restored as they were in the late King's time; made Lord Derby Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lancashire, so Lord Powis and Lord Mullinax are out.

1688, Oct. 18th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth:

"Haveing wrote to you pretty largely yesterday by an express to Harwich, to be sent from thence to you by a vessell to the Gunnfleet, and therein answered your last of the 15th, and gave you the trouble of such other particulars as were then before mee to say anything to your Lordshipp upon, this trouble will be very short; though I would not suffer the *Kitchin* yacht, which brings you the remaineing part of the second two hundred watermen, to come away without a word or two for mee: The chiefe business of which is to convey to you a *letter of the 16th from Mr Sandford at Harwich, to Mr Frowd here, containeing some further particulars relateing to the Dutch fleet, which I thought fitt to convey to your knowledge, as also to bring you *two letters from Mr Withers, Clerk of the Fishermen's Company, giveing me an account of the fishermen sent downe to the fleet, by which he would have it be thought that five hundred fifty two men have been supplied the fleet by the Company, besides those who have entred themselves as voluntiers: the truth whereof your Lordshipp wilbe best able to find out (in this case, as well as in the watermen's) when the musters which you have ordered to be made of each shipp's company shall be returned you, with an account thereon of the fishermen and watermen sent to and found on board each shipp by the said respective Companys.

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* Not now with this letter.

In which whatever objections your Lordshipp shall make (and I am afraide you'l have reason to make too many) to these papers, or the accounts from the Watermen's Hall, I shall take care to acquaint them with, and see what they have to say for themselves."

1688, Oct. 19th, Inner Temple, London.—Sir Richard Heath to Lord Dartmouth. Hears that the Lord Chancellor is to propose to the King four judges to be turned out, but no names are mentioned. Requests his Lordship to write a line or two to the Lord Chancellor or to whom he shall think fit that he (Heath) may be none of them.

1688, Oct. 20th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"By the *Catherine* yacht, which arrived at Greenwich very early yesterday morning, I have received the honour of your Lordshipp's of the 17th, tho' it was not sent me hither (through mistake I suppose, or forgetfulness) till to day morning; but I had the satisfaction last night to see yours to the King, and with great pleasure to observe your Lordshipp's content in the present generall state of your fleet, wherewith his Majesty himself also was pleased to express his no less ease and satisfaction. By the same conveyance, I meane Captain Clements, (who has the King's instructions to continue with you in the fleet, and follow your orders) I come now to acquaint your Lordshipp that I have troubled you with two letters since that of the 16th, which you acknowledge the receipt of. One dated the 17th, which was sent by express to Harwich to be from thence sent to you by a vessell to the Gunnfleet, and the other of the day following by the *Kitchin* yacht, both which are I hope ere this in your hands.

I am very glad to observe your Lordshipp's satisfaction in the business of the victualling and water-boats for the fleet, by Mr. Fenn's arrivall with the vessells from hence, with whose assistance I doubt not the same will be presently disposed of to the severall shipps in want thereof.

I have here inclosed you a copie of a letter which I just now received from the Navy Board, in answer to one I wrote them yesterday by Captain Wilshaw, upon his showing mee your Lordshipp's comands to him to repaire to you to the fleet, where I believe you may expect him, if not by this, by the very next occasion, and I doubt not but you will receive satisfaction from him in the business of the stores for the fleet yet behind, nor that your Lordshipp will please to have such reguard to the advice of the Board for his being sent back to his station (where he has so much work upon his hands) as you shall think best for the King's service.

His Majesty was pleased to show mee your propositions touching your proceeding with the fleet, and to say, that he would himself give you what he thought fitt to observe thereupon, and in the meane time greatly to approve of your purposes to retrench his charge by the takeing of some of the present tenders, and to command mee to signifie the same to the officers of the Navy, for their takeing care to see them paid off.

I am sorry to understand that the *Navy* yacht brought you no more than 55 watermen after the assurances they gave mee of a much greater number haveing been sent by her, hopeing the *Kitchin* is come to you, who the rulers tell mee bring you above one hundred more, and I shall take care to call upon them to make good yet this second sett of two hundred.

I have taken care with the officers of the Navy about slopps for your fleet, by the putting them upon serching all the towne, and takeing them up without depending only upon what can be had from their owne sloppseller, and I hope you will very speedily have a good account of that matter, as well as of the colours for your signalls which I am informed are on their way to you.

I am very glad your Lordshipp receives any satisfaction in the list I sent you of the Commanders, and desire you to doe me the favour to lett me receive the amendments you shall make therein, (by seeing the Commissions) in order to my rectifying the same in my books.

I thank your Lordshipp for the informations which your officer received from the masters of the two vessells the same agreeing very much with what his Majesty had received before from Harwich, and which I sent your Lordshipp a particular account of in mine of the 17th.

I am very glad to find the *Pendennis* and *Elizabeth* come to the fleet, and hope if the present winds continue, they may be followed in a few days by some of the shipps (at least) out of the river, whose dispatch I doe daily solicite from all places, and I hope the 100 watermen which the King has ordered to be imediately putt on board the *Swallow* and *Woolwich*, will render them in condition to saile as soone as ever they gett them on board.

My Lord, I must pray your Lordshipp, as Master of the Ordnance to forgive me the dischargeing myself of what I cannot but hold my selfe accomptable for to the King in you as Admirall of his fleet, by observing to you, that however matters may be represented to you from the Office, there is not one shipp now behind you, from whose Comander I doe not daily hear of want of gunns, carriages, shot, or something else relateing thereto, notwithstanding (as the captains averr) their gunners' dayly attendances for them. And yet I am doubtfull whether, after what I have heretofore noted hereon, and your answers thereto, I should have troubled you with any more mention of it, but that upon my attendance this morning at the Cabinet, severall of the Lords there, did of their own accords (without any particular introduction to it) enquire of mee before the King, whether the shipps that should now be with you, had all their gunns and carriages abroad or noe, recomending it to mee to inform myself thoroughly in it, for that their Comanders had declared to them their wants thereof at this day.

My Lord, the wind now is become such as I presume will carry you to the Gunfleete. Soe that till I hear further, my next letters will come to you by the way of Harwich, where (by the way) the King has, in consideration of the condition he takes his forces (both with you and at land) to bee at this day, thought fitt to stopp the male and to lay an imbargo, to prevent any intimation being given thereof to the Dutch.

I shall not loose one moment that I can (by any care of mine) save, in the sending after you the 6 shipps that are behinde; hopeing that you would not want them long, would captaines bee prevayl'd with to make the King's worke theyr owne, which few of them will doe."

1688, Oct. 20th, Whitehall. King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.—"I was very glad to find by yours which I receued by your brother William that the fleett was in so good hart and so well mand. I see God Almighty continus his protection to me, by bringing the wind Westerly againe, which will giue you an oportunity to gett out, and hinder the enemy from coming ouer, and giue you an oportunity of wayting on them when they shall come out. I grow stronger euery day at land, by the Scots and Irish coming neare the towne, and the forwardnesse of seuerall the new raised regiments of horse and foott, so that in a very few days I shall be much stronger then I now am. I shall dispatch those ships which are in the riuer as fast after you as I can. I haue not tyme to say more to you now, be assured I shall always be kind to you and yours.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed.] October 20th 1688. Received 21th, answered 22th.

1688, Oct. 23rd, William Penn to Lord Dartmouth.

"Noble Friend,

The bearer has given me a fine occasion to salute thee, which I do with all the friendship and affection imaginable, desiring God to direct and preserve thee with honour and success, if it must come to blood, which I heartily pray it may not be. This person was Colonel Streeter's son; he serv'd and was wounded at Tanger, a sober and brave young man. I need say no more to thee. Lett William Penn lieutenant of the *Bristoll* have thy favour, he is an honest true fellow as lives; he can obey, and is dilligent.

Yesterday was a great presence at Whithall, the King, Queen Dowager, the Council, the judges, Lord Mayor, and aldermen, the Bishops and Lords about the town, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford, the Marquess of Hallifax and Lord Nottingham were some, appeared in the council chamber, where the birth of the Prince was clear'd by the ladies of the bedchamber, the women, midwife, nurses, phisitians, and lords present at his birth, to the great content of the company. The Marquess of Hallifax kist the King's hand, this fills all places at present, and so this letter (*sic*). Last night came an express from Rotterdam, with some difficulty, confirms their comeing, and speaks of additionall forces to the former. One Greenwood is apprehended for dealing with the King's officers of his army to revolt; also Wicksteed for such practices, and words against the Lord President, for having a corrispondence with the Prince of Orange; he is fled with his messenger. Excuse paper and character. Thy brother is just come, and I am leaveing the town, but everywhere am,

Thy affectionate true friend,

WILLIAM PENN."

1688, Oct. 26th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"I had this day yours of the 24th from the Gunfleett, by which I was very glad to find you were gott thether, and in so good a condition. You will find by Mr. Pepys letter to you the intellegence I haue had of the Prince of Orange hauing sailed out with all his fleett and land souldiers on Friday last; what damage they receued by the storme of Saturday night last I do not yett know. The expresse who brought the letters tells me he saw some of them on Sunday morning at an ankor of of (*sic*) Scheuling, and that he heard as he past by Ostend they were on Monday seen still on the coast of Holland. You can best judg by the winds which haue been since, what they can do, and by that, how to gouerne yourself, in such a blowing season as this is, with regard to all things, if what is sayd of their coming out with so smal a quantity of victuals and water be true 'tis next to a madnesse. 'Tis likly before this getts to you, by your scouts or some other way you may haue had some fressher news of them; 'tis so late I can say no more.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed.] October 26th 1688.
Received the 28th. Answered 29th.

1688, Oct. 26th, Ship *Rupert*.—Sir William Jennens to Lord Dartmouth. With many expressions of loyalty &c., advises his Lordship not to wait the Dutch coming to him, but to take the opportunity of a fair wind and this light moon and go over to them; but if his hands are tied a securer place than the Gunfleet should be found for the fleet.

1688, Oct. 26th, Abstract of the numbers of all his Majesty's forces in England. The English forces are estimated at 34,320, the Scots at 2,981, the Irish at 2,816.

1688, Oct. 26th, A list of the Commanders of the several divisions according to their seniority as they stand in Mr. Pepys's list. Upwards of 50 ships are given with their commanders, arranged under Sir Roger Strickland, Vice-Admiral, Lord Dartmouth, Admiral, and Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral.

1688, Oct. 26th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.
"I have two of your Lordshipp's before me, viz^{t}., of the 19th and 22nd, which the incertainty wee have for some time been wholly under, whether to direct our letters to you, (because of your dayly endeavours to be getting to the Gunfleet), has delayed your receiving answers to till now, that wee have good grounds to beleive your being got thither, from advice newly come from Sir John Lanier, of his haveing discovered you, and your fleet's being under saile hitherward on Wednesday last, from some part of the coast of Essex about St. Osyth's, where he was then viewing the country.

And in the first place, let me note to you that my last was of the 20th, by the *Katharine* yacht, which is now cleaning and fitting her self for her attending you, and will I presume be going toward you to morrow.

Very glad I am to find the *Tyger* and *Swallow* to be come to you, with the *S^{t} Paul* fireshipp. To which by this time I doubt not are added the *Charles* and *Henry* and *Unity* fireshipps from Portsmouth, they being both passed the Downes.

I doe assure your Lordshipp I doe with the same zeal continue to press the dispatch of the rest that are behind that I would doe for my victualls if I were hungry; and did it last night to the King at the Cabinet, by observing to him in these very words, that these delays are noe more then must be expected, while gentlemen are allowed to hold ships at sea, *in commendam* with troops and companies ashore, at a time when there is an equal necessity for their attendance upon both; whereto the King was pleased to answer me, by owning the same in reference to the York, as haveing forbid Collonel Delavall to depart hence till he gave him order; whereas had he been with his shipp all this while, I see noe reason at all why she might not be now with you, plenty of men having for some time been to be had in the west country; but for Collonel Hastings, he was pleased to tell me he had not for a long time seen him, but depended upon his haveing been for a great while past with his shipp; but by the King's command for my requireing them peremptorily to resort without delay to their charges, they will be gone both of them to day or to morrow.

Nor have I been less urgent with relation to the Newcastle, whose Comander did more then once tell me while ashore that he had some matters relateing to his land-charge, to look after there, nevertheless he has now for some days been (and for ought I have heard) continued on board. And this day sent me from the Hope his excuse for his not being gone further towards you, in a letter, whereof I inclose you a copie. Which I think I should not have troubled you with (haveing said soe much, and received soe much from you on that subject) were it not for the satisfying you, that I doe not omit to keep a checque upon the performances of the gunners, and that (as farr as wee may relye upon the Comanders) the complaint soe often made of want of dispatch from the Tower is not chargeable upon any want of dilligence or attendance on their parts.

I have wrote to the officers of the navy about the colours for signalls yet unsupplyed, and doubt not but you will receive very speedy satisfaction therein.

I shall expect the effect of the muster your Lordshipp tells me you have ordered to be taken of the watermen and fishermen, and shall take care soe soon as I receive the same, to have the Governors of both those companies called to an account for the execution of the King's warrants to them, with respect as well to quality as number.

Very glad I am that my report to you about Sir William Booth's mischance in the running away of soe many men in his longboate, exceeds the truth of his loss. But the number I mentioned was the number told me by the King himself, upon informations he had received from Comanders of severall of his shipps that came up from the Hope, where Sir William Booth lay.

I omit not to call frequently upon the officers of the navy for greatning your supply of slopps and bedding, pressing them not to tye themselves to what one slopseller can provide, but to make use of as many more as they can, his Majesty giveing his ready assent, at this sudden juncture, to the late resolution of the councill of warr, for the present dispenceing with the 5th Article of the slopp establishment; though the same was originally provided upon considerations of very great weight for the benefit both of the King's service, and the seamen themselves, and necessary therefore to be revived as soon as the present exigence is past.

His Majesty does the like in reference to the other vote of the same councill about adding five men to the present complements of the fireships.

Upon my continueing to press the Navy Board to send one of their number down to your Lordshipp, I have lately received the inclosed answer thereto.

The like I doe in reference to another letter I have lately had from them, upon the subject of an irregularity comitted by Captain Tennant, at his bringing away the *Tyger* againe from Chatham, taking along with him some of the riggers of the yard, and doing it in such a manner as has occasioned some inconveniencies to the service, of much greater moment then the value of soe many men. The truth is, Captain Tennant's zeal in getting his shipp into condition to joyne your Lordshipp againe, was soe laudable, and indeed exemplary for others, (if they would please to take notice of it) and at a juncture wherein his soe doing was of soe much importance to the King, that it would almost have excused the carrying away a preist from the altar, and upon my soe representing it to the King, when I comunicated to him this letter of the Board's, and Sir Phineas Pett's, he was pleased to concurr with me in it; but at the same time to command my transmitting both the said letters to your Lordshipp for the satisfying you (as he is sure it will) in the necessity of haveing those yardmen returned to the yard, by the very first opportunity that you can find for it; it being his express pleasure that it should be done, and his command that I should report it soe to you, grounded upon the consequences this action has already drawn, to the prejudice of his service, and must in all likelyhood, both continue and greaten upon it, if these men should not be timelily restored.

I am to desire your Lordshipp to let me have the names of the Lieutenants you have appointed to the *Portsmouth* in the roome of Mr Killegrew and the *Dover* in that of Mr Hayes.

It is time I doe acknowledge to your Lordshipp that a Muster-Master were appointed to the fleet, and that it's not being done lyes at my door, your Lordshipp haveing been pleased to decline the bestowing of that office upon Mr Legg, and recommending the choice of it to me. The truth is, my Lord, as there is hardly any one Ministeriall officer appertaineing to a fleet, the well performance of whose work may be emproved to better use either to the Admirall or Prince then that of the Muster-Master, soe I must declare to you that in all my (near) thirty yeares service I never saw it, (or not above twice) soe executed, as that either one or the other had the fruit required from it, but has alwayes been made, either a by-work, given for the profit sake to somebody that had other business to doe, and could not, or to some other that for want either of experience, dilligence or interest, either could not, would not, or durst not adventure upon the executeing it with the strictness necessary to render it effectuall. In consideration of which it is that I have been soe slow, and am not yet fully prepared to propose anybody for this imployment. Not that if ability and authority alone were sufficient I should need to make any hesitation in it, after Mr Bowles (by his letter of the 17th inst) had offered himself to it. But knowing, by my own experience, what the work of an Admirall's Secretary is, with a fleet at sea, and confirmed in it by Mr Bowles' own proposition of haveing of it conferred on him, with an express condition of being at liberty to performe it by a deputy, I could not with any faithfulness to the King concurr with him in his desire, but am driven (much against my will) to signifye to him my dissent thereto by this conveyance, hoping that neither he nor your Lordshipp will take it in any ill part from me.

As for my acquiescing in the recomendation which Mr Legg gave me ground of expecting on his behalfe for it from your Lordshipp; though I shall alwayes own more then an indifference for any that come to me soe recomended, yet I wanted not this consideration to incline me to goe further in his case then I could have in most others, namely, that as his dependance upon your Lordshipp's future as well as present favour, would necessarily oblige him to the being found faithfull and diligent in the execution of the first charge you had conferred on him, soe the credit of his relation to your Lordshipp would in an especiall manner support him in the execution of an imployment which in itself is gratefull to noe body, and least of all to them, in whose power it most lyes to render his work, (and consequently his life,) easy or uneasie to him. And to be plaine, where a Muster-Master has not that support, his service in his imployment, can never availe much; and where it does not availe one way, it must of course availe the other, in confirmeing the fraudes which he is not at liberty to prevent.

Which haveing said, and therein opened my whole thoughts to your Lordshipp on this subject, let me pray your Lordshipp to consider once more whether you may not furnish yourself out of the fleet with some body that may be unengaged in other work, and qualified in the other respects to doe this work as it ought to be done. For I doe declare to you that I doe not know any ashore that I can with satisfaction recomend to you for it. True it is, there is Mr Brown at Chatham, now purser of the *Prince*, bred under old Mr Gregory Clerk of the Checque there, a most ingenious active, and experienced man in this affaire. But whether he will accept of it or noe, if offered him, I know not, ncr am I willing to propose it to him, till I know whether your Lordshipp may not please yourself where you are: which I should much rather desire. But if you cannot, and that you would incline to have mee propose it to Mr Brown, I will, upon heareing from you, imediately doe it, and give you his answer. This is not that I have not had very many applications made to me, and by people that think themselves extreamly fitt for it too, for my recomendations of them, to the King and to your Lordshipp for this imployment; but I have seen soe much of the evill that has generally attended the slight performance heretofore of it, that I had rather the King should pay nothing for it's not being done at all, then pay a great deal for it's being ill done.

That which remaines, my Lord, is the letting your Lordshipp know that I find I have given noe small offence to some of the gentlemen in the fleet, and particularly Sir William Booth and Captain Skelton in my late list of senioritys, as thinking themselves not only to have great wrong done them, but as done with an intention of doing them wrong. As to the latter suspicion, I take the whole course of my conduct in the place I have the honor of serving the King in, to be proof enough, without any other protestations, to justify my unblameableness as to the point of doing any man wrong knowingly. But as to the former I must appeal to my letter which accompanied it to your Lordshipp, whether I did not there expressly provide against your takeing it as a thing given you for infallible, by telling you, that it neither was nor could be, for the reasons (one or more) therein given you; adding, that as you were to expect errors in it, soe those errors could turne to noe body's prejudice, since there needed noe more then the produceing of the commissions for the doing themselves right against any such mistakes; and as a further proofe of the simplicity of my intention herein, did since (in a later letter) begg you to lett me have the benefit of knowing the corrections you should make in it, that I might rectifye the same in my bookes. This, my Lord, I thought pardonable in me to give you the trouble of, that as either of thóse gentlemen or others shall think fitt to discover any dissatisfactions of this kind to you, you may be pleased to doe me the right you shall think needfull in it."

Enclosed in the above letter are a copy of a letter from the Navy Board dated the 22nd October 1688, signed by Richard Haddock, J. Tippetts, and James Sotherne, forwarding the letter of Sir Phineas Pett, dated the 19th of October; a copy of a letter from the same board dated the 24th of October; and a copy of a letter from Captain Churchill of the *Newcastle*, also dated the 24th of October, complaining of his want of gunners' stores and suitable carriages for his guns. The contents of these are sufficiently referred to in the above letter of M^r^ Pepys.

1688, Oct. 26th, "A list of the Commanders of the severall divisions according to their seniority, as they stand in M^r^ Pepys's list," being a copy of the second list of the date of October 15th above-mentioned, with a few unimportant additions.

1688, Oct. 26th, London.—O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth. After recounting various reports about the Dutch and their intentions refers to the vain brags and assurances they had at the Hague, that Herbert should have undertaken to find ways to prevail with most of his Lordship's fleet to revolt to the Prince of Orange, that scout-ships should be sent among the fleet to disperse the declaration, and that the Prince was not to embark till Herbert had given an account of his success in this enterprise.

1688, Oct. 27th, Papers in Dutch and English giving an account of the Dutch fleet and forces.

1688, Oct. 27th, Sir William Jennens to Lord Dartmouth.—Cannot forbear giving his advice, although not sought for and he may be not believed capable of giving any. He divides his suggestions under seven heads, and in conclusion remarks that he hopes to hear that said of his Lordship that Cæsar said of himself, I came, I saw, I overcame.

1688, October 27th, Satturday morning about 2 of the clock. Admiralty.—(Duplicate, enclosed in the following letter of the same day, at 11 morning.)

"The letters whereto the preceding extracts relate came late this night by a messenger express from the Marques De Albeville by the way of Newport, from whence he sett out on Wednesday last. And though the Marquess appears in that of his to the King to have taken care for your haveing a duplicate of the same account forward directly to you wherever the fleet was by the postmaster at Dover as soone as ever his messenger landed there; yet his Majesty out of his abundant care would not wholly depend upon that certainty of its comeing to you, but has comanded mee to provide the foregoing extracts of the said letters to be forwarded to you, one copie thereof by express to Harwich, and another by the *Katherine* yacht the next tide by sea.

And that your Lordshipp may want no degree of information that could be further had touching the condition of the Dutch fleet after the storme which these letters conclude with telling you of that fleet's haveing mett with on the Satturday night, the King has comanded me to communicate to you what he has by conference been able to gaine therein from the messenger that brought the packett, viz^t:

That part of the Dutch fleet (but how great a part he cannot say) was seen after the storme off of Scheviling the next morning, viz^t, on Sunday morning about 10 of the clock, multitudes of people resorting to the sea side to view it, they being then at anchor, and so he left them there on Sunday when he came away.

That all that afternoone and Monday and Tuesday there was very little wind stirring. That upon Wednesday, when he was at Antwerp, the wind freshened againe at N.W., and has soe for the most part continued ever since.

That a vessell that came from the Hollands coast to Newport on Tuesday last says that he left the Hollands fleet in the same place 24 houres before, being Monday.

Which being the case, namely, that such a part of their fleet was in Skeviling Bay upon Monday last, that they went away but with fifteen days' victualls for men and tenn for horse, and that we have not yett heard one word of them from any part of the English coast, the King seems from the best judgement he can make thereof, to think that they must be still upon their owne coast as haveing no notice where their rendezvous was to be, nor where else it could be as the winds have satt since. And in consequence of that he has sometime this evening seemed to think that it might not be unusefull (should the wind favour it) that the fleet went out to sea towards that coast to try whether any advantage might be taken of them while they lye there. But I find in this as well as in the last case I lately mentioned to you, he is jealous of any councill that should be sent you from hence in regard that you at sea keep better account of the courses of the wind, and more true, then we either doe or can do here, so that he does rather chuse (after having thus acquainted you with all that has come to his knowledge of the present state and proceeding of the Dutch fleet) to leave it intirely to your selfe, to judge and doe what in your prudence shall appear to you most safe and most conduceing to his service.

Thus farr I was gone when being towards 3 in the morning the King sent me the inclosed letter to your Lordshipp from himselfe with another from the Marquis De Albeville to him which came to his hands since I left him this night at midnight bearing date three days after the storme;

viz^{t} the 2^{d} of October [mistaken, I believe, for November], in order to my sending you an extract of that also. Which I doe as follows viz^{t}:

Extract of a letter from the Marquis De Albeville at the Hague bearing date the 2^{d} October [I conceive, I say, November], about 4 in the afternoone.

I sent an express yesterday to your Majesty with the news of the returne of the fleet in some disorder upon these coasts againe occasioned by a crewell storme which happened on Satturday night.

They will not acknowledge the loss of any of their shipps. 400 horse have been cast overboard, and some dead men.

The Prince will not stirr from the fleet, yet 'tis generally believed he was here privately yesterday.

At this instant being about 4 a clock in the afternoone one that I sent to Helversluce is returned and assures mee the Prince is resolved to sett to sea againe this day or to morrow at the furthest, because the wind is turned somewhat favourable. Another that I sent assures mee he cannot goe these six or seven days. That he does not find that they lost any of their shipps, but that the little vessells have been much disordered.

The Prince's continueing there is a signe he intends to sea againe out of hand.

They all acknowledge to have lost many horses, and that there is great murmuring among the seamen and soldiers.

That some pilotts in their drink speak much of Sole Bay as the place they must land in.

. Those on Herbert's shipp speak of Essex as being sure of that country.

That fifteen days more or less, nor 2 or 3 months could prejudice their designe.

This, my Lord, being the whole of what I have either by collection from the letters or his Majesty discourse to comunicate to you by way of information, I leave the same with you, with my most earnest prayers to God Almighty for your happy application of the same.

My Lord, I have nothing to add as haveing long before the arrivall of this wrote you largely of this day by the way of Harwich by this night's post which this will probably overtake there. I received likewise one this night from your Lordshipp since my last mentioned letter was sent away, and indeed the time of night and the hast of this will not admitt of my answering of that now, but shall therefore be driven to respite it till the next conveyance, which I hope will very soone be by the *Katherine* yacht, as I have already said."

A duplicate of the preceding letter.

1688, Oct. 27th, Saturday, 11 morning, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

" The inclosed is a duplicate of what I dispatched to you this morning between 4 and 5 a clock, by the way of Harwich, and comes by the *Katherine* yacht, with this only difference that that brought with it a letter from under the King's own hand, which this has not, the contents of it being, (as he was just now pleased to tell me) only some of his generall and usual caution to your Lordshipp with regard to the present season.

Nothing has arisen since the aforegoing to administer any further news or advice to you, more than that I just now find by the King's discourse with me, and directions for the imediate supplying of the Duke of Grafton with a shallop, that the Duke has his leave to goe on board Captain Hastings (*sic*) as a volunteire, to be present at what action shall arise at sea, with a promise (if he escapes it alive) to get on shore as soon as the Dutch can, and be in timely readiness to discharge his duty to the King there also.

I should now give your Lordshipp answer to yours of the 24th, which came to me late yesterday by Mr Fenn; but Captain Clements is in soe much hast for the saveing of his tide that I shall not have now time for more than to tell your Lordshipp that the King is perfectly satisfied with what you have done in relation to the cruisers, as also to Captain Frowd's lying in the Slad way, and the Trinity House ketch.

I have nothing to add neither in relation to the ships that are behind, but that I have pressed the King againe afresh this very morning to press away their Comanders, some of whom are still hankering here, (as I told you in mine yesterday), but the King says they are finally to be gone to day. All that is possible shall be done to hasten away the remainder of the slopps.

It is matter of very great content to the King, and not at all less to me, to observe your Lordshipp to be soe well satisfied in relation to the victuallers' affaire, who I assure you shall want noe callings upon from me for the dispatching away the residue of the beer, and going on with further preparations for future supplies of provisions suitable to your expence thereof.

I shall by the very first dispatch away muster-books to your Lordshipp, as being very glad of your haveing satisfied yourself in the choice of one out of the fleet, begging you to take in good [part the, ...*] I gave you soe much of [yester]day on that subject.

His Majesty does approve of your Lordshipp's appointment of Mr Dawes upon Captain Shovell's recomendation to the Lieutenancy of his shipp."

The inclosure referred to in the preceding letter contains the following extracts with the preceding letter of Mr Pepys, of 27th October, about 2 of the clock, Saturday morning.

"Extract of the Marques De Albeville's letter to the King from the Hague of the 30th† October 1688 at 10 at night.

The Prince of Orange sett saile yesterday between 3 and 4 a clock in the afternoone with the whole fleet fifty-two men of war, and about five hundred other vessels great and small.

His army consists of 18 or 20,000 fighting men besides voluntiers and servants; he carrys armes for 12,000 horse and 40,000 foot.

The fleet lost many anchors and cables and rigging by the late stormes. Herbert's shipp who is his owne Vice Admirall, has been opened in the middle and rendered unserviceable for the present by the stormes. Another shipp of 80 gunns was given him.

The most part of the fleet was seen this morning off of Sciviling and at 9 of the clock in the morning the wind turned contrary for them and continues so now I write to your Majesty at 9 of the clock at night.

The provisions have been much endamaged by the stormes and the Prince was so impatient to be gone that he would not stay for some regiments that had been sent for.

The fleet has now provisions but for 15 days; the horse have water but for 10;

Shipps will be sent with more fresh water after the fleet.

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* Piece torn out.

† Note, *i.e.*, the 20th English date.

The Prince went on board a frigat of 28 or 30 gunns at most, and with him Count de Nassow, &c.

Tromp refused to goe.

I have writt by this express to my Lord Dartmouth giveing him this account and desired the postmaster at Dover to send and express with it to the fleet wherever it is.

A great storme beginns which will certainely disorder the fleet.

This evening they have been but 3 or 4 leagues off the coast. They saile northwards.

This night's storme has certainely dispersed and indamaged the fleet.

Extract of another letter from the Marques De Albeville bearing date the 31st to my Lord Sunderland.

The Dutch fleet (consisting of 52 men-of-warr and makeing up a fleet of above 400 saile great and small) sailed yesterday [mistaken I believe, for Friday] about 2 or 3 in the afternoone, from the Flatts near the Brill with the wind at S.W. by south, and by that time they had been 2 or 3 houres at sea the wind came more westerly and has blowne all this night and morning hard at west, which may probably have done them some damage.

They pretend to land in Scotland as they most vulgarly give out, but Burlington Bay is the most probable place of landing in their reall intentions. If the wind comes southerly againe they are for the north: if northerly or north easterly they will be for the west of England and say they are equally provided for both.

They have above 20 pilotts with them, all English, amongst whome is a master pilott of Hull to whome they give a reward of 60*l.* sterling for his conduct of the fleet when they come upon the English coast.

There is one of their men-of-war stranded, and another disabled upon this coast in their going out."

1688, Oct. 27th, London.—Philip Frowde to Captain Frederick Frowde, Commander of the *Ruby* in the Gunfleet. Returning from Cheshunt he went to Whitehall this night where he heard that a courier landed yesterday, with two Flanders mails, who brought news from the Marquis d'Albeville that the Prince of Orange was on board and put to sea on Friday last was seven nights, but was again turned back by a contrary wind as well as by distress of weather, having sustained a very considerable damage in this fleet, with the loss of four hundred horses, which they were forced to throw overboard; yet notwithstanding he intends for England the next fair wind. Lord Sunderland is dismissed from all his employments, and Lord Preston is made Secretary of State.

1688, Oct. 28th, Sheerness.—R. Crauford to Lord Dartmouth.

Asks his Lordship to grant protections to two poor oyster drudgers of Queenborough, whom no one would press unless out of design or prejudice. Robert Sturgion, of the same town, at work under Mr. Richards on the two new lodgments, was pressed on Monday last soon after he left in the evening; begs he may be sent ashore again.

1688, Oct. 29th, Past 9 at night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I am just now come from attending his Majestie at the Cabinet, where a letter to his Majesty from Monsr D'Albeville of the same date, but a later hour then the latter of those two, whose extracts were brought you in my last of the 27th inst was read, giving him the last of the Marquis's intelligence for that day, an extract of which I have inclosed to your Lordshipp in his own words, his Majesty (upon my demand) telling me that he found noe occasion of saying anything himself to your Lordshipp upon it as being well assured of your haveing all the considerations before you that can be, upon the subject of this, as well as the last preceding advices, of your circumspection in useing of the same.

With which his Majesty ending I tooke the liberty to say that, though his Majesty had nothing, I had something to add that I was very sorry for. Upon which the King asking me what, I told him that after the satisfaction which I had raised to myself from the advice which I hoped to have given your Lordshipp by this post of the good effect of his Majesty's late earnestness in his hastning away to their duties all the Comanders of the ships now behind, in the nearness I conceived every one of them were in to a condition of repaireing speedily to the fleet, especially the three that are to come from this river, I had found one of them, namely, the Comander of the *S^t Albans* passing his time within this half hour in his Majesty's bedchamber. Upon which the King with some surprize asked me what had brought him up from his shipp. I answered I knew not, nor did he think fitt upon his seeing me there to say anything of it to me, or soe much as take notice of his being where I might not well have expected him. But I added that I tooke it, and still shall take it (to make it at all supportable), that he had his Majesty's leave for it; though I observed to his Majesty that if leaves of that kind be signified to Comanders by any other hand then mine, while I have the honor of serving him in my post, it would be to noe purpose for me to pretend longer to give him the account I ought, and he expected from me of his fleet. To this his Majesty replied that he had noe leave of his, nor had he seen him, nor knew that he was come up, nor could imagine what has brought him up. I adventured upon this to say that since it was soe that a Comander of such a shipp could at such a juncture as this quitt his shipp in the condition she ought now to be in without the command, or at least the leave of his Admirall or superiour officer, I doe beleive it was more then was ever presumed to be done by my Lord Sandwich, Penn, Lawson, Harman, or my Lord Dartmouth himself, or even by his own self, without the leave of the King, his brother, dureing the whole time of his being High Admirall of England. Whereto the King returning that it was very true as to himself, and beleived it to be noe less soe, as to all the rest I had then named, he was pleased to add that the gentleman indeed was very stout, but that he alwayes feared he would never mind this business as it ought to be, but that my Lord Dartmouth was sollicitous with him that he might have a commission. I answered that it ill agreed with his being now in the bedchamber and my Lord Dartmouth at the Gunfleet expecting an action, wherein such a shipp as that might be of more service and importance to the Crown, then she might expect an opportunity of being againe in 20 yeares to come.

My Lord, I doe not think my self at liberty to mention anything said in that place on this occasion by any of my Lords. But I think I may be bold to say here what passed between the King and my self only, especially to your Lordshipp, both as a member of the same Board, and the person next the King the nearest concerned in the matter of it, and that matter it self so publickly scandalous (severall applying themselves to me in the bed-chamber at the same time, to know how such a Comander came to be there) that I had fully determined with my self to accost the King upon it in the bed-chamber itself at his comeing out of his closett, had not his late stay there, with the generall officers, urged him to pass the chamber in great hast down to the Cabinet. For (in one word) I will have all the world to know that as considerable as it

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takes the profit of my imployment to be, and indeed by the King's favour it is, it should not, were it ten times greater, purchase my staying in it one day longer then I can see his service thrive as well as I. And that I am sure it never can, from the moment that such a violation as this in the discipline and honor of it, passes uncensured.

And soe I telling the King the discourse fell, with expressions on his Majesty's side of very great dissatisfaction at the thing, and resolution to take notice of it to the gentleman concerned accordingly.

My Lord, I have a great deal of reason to ask both yours and my own pardon at such a time as this, for my troubling your Lordshipp and my self, in a matter not soe imediately usefull to you; but I must acknowledge the unnaturalness of finding a sea-comander soe farr to the westward ashore, whose charge required his being soe much further off upon a different element eastwards, and the King's service bleeding for ought he knew without him, shocked me to a degree that I will not disown, nor was his Majesty pleased to disallow, nor will I hope your Lordshipp, whose prosperity I heartily wish, and whose success I shall, by all the ways I can, (and this among the rest) endeavour to contribute towards."

The enclosed extract of the Marquis D'Albeville's letter to the King is dated the 2nd November 1688 at midnight, and is as follows,

"A Roman Catholick pilot come this night from the fleet, assures me, that he was all day yesterday upon the vessell which carryes my Lord Macclesfield and severall gentlemen of quality and Ferguson, and that after that Macclesfield came from the Prince, he heard him whisper to others, for he understands English very well, that they must steer their course now towards the River Humber, if the wind will permitt it, that river being deep and navigable, and that current very rapid, and a sudden ebb, leaving the shipps adry, and will give a good opportunity to land, besides it's now concluded sayd he, that the farther the Prince landeth from your Majestie's army, he will have greater opportunity of strengthening his own interest, increasing his own army and lessening the King's in his march, for he findeth the King's army and interest do increase at present, and will obtain time to refresh his army, to disperse his manifesto to discuade the people to joine with your Majestie and looketh upon that countrey as disaffected to your Majestie and will come to his assistance, as he is assured of.

I have employed three of these kind of men, being pilots and fishermen, but Catholicks, to visit the fleet, which came into Helvote sluce and Goree; none of them have seen Herbert, and they heard some say he was upon the coast of England, with the squadron of shipps which had the van-guard, and which he commanded; and that makes the Prince to be in paine, and resolved to set sayle immediately, having seized upon all the hey that could be lighted upon anywhere round about.

The Prince gave orders this morning that none should absent themselves from their shipps: the reason he lost a week's time of fair weather, and of a favourable wind, is because the shipps of the Texell had not joyned the fleet, and that he did not find the fleet in that readinesse he expected; for which Bastiaens is to be disgrac'd if he be not so already.

The Boores are commanded to bring 1,000 horse to the fleet, for so many dyed and are found unserviceable; if the wind serves, the Prince will stay for nothing.

23rd October 1688, Old Stile.

A ship full of souldiers is certainly lost, and to repaire that loss Baron de Frise's regiment in garrison at Maestrick is sent for to be embarked; the report of d'Humieres's marching towards Liège will hinder the parting with such regiments as have been at first before setting sayle desired.

They would have all perished, if they had not come back, and the Prince himself was in great danger, above 1,000 horse have certainly perished, or are unserviceable."

1688, Oct. 30th,—A list of the quarters of his Majesty's forces.

1688, Oct. 30th, (*i.e.* Oct. 20th, according to English reckoning). The Hague.—Marquis d'Albeville to Lord Dartmouth. Yesterday between three and four in the afternoon the Prince of Orange with his fleet consisting of 52 men-of-war and about 400 other vessels which carry over 20,000 fighting men, besides volunteers and servants, has set sail from the Brill and Helvetsluys. . . . . . The Prince embarked in a small frigate of 20 or 30 guns, Count de Stynim (?), Monsieur Benting, Count de Solmée, and Monsieur Overkerck do accompany him on board the same vessel; Marshal de Schomberg is embarked upon such another frigate, Burnett is on board the vessel which carries the Prince his steward; and Farguson is on board the vessel in [which] my Lord Maccenfield and other English are embarked. Your Lordship's very good friend Mr. Herbert is Vice-Admiral, his ship carries 70 or 80 guns. They have provisions but for 15 days, fresh water for the horse but for 10 days; in all appearance they sail towards Burlington Bay. One Captain Bontiers undertakes to burn your Lordship's ship, that shall be his sole study and enterprise.

1688, Nov. 1st, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I would not omit to take the opportunity of the *Cleaveland* yacht's returne to acknowledge my receipt of your Lordshipp's of the 28th, with a postscript of the 29th inst, as well as that brought by the said yacht of the 30th, giveing me an account of your being then gone out to sea from the Gunfleet to look out the Dutch fleet, which I pray God to render propitious to his Majesty and the Goverment, and noe less safe and honorable to your self. And this I may say as a good omen of it, that however the affaires of his Majesty's land forces may have advanced (which I am wholly a stranger to), it is imposcible for anything to have proceeded with more satisfaction to his Majesty than the whole business of his fleet has to this hour done under your conduct.

But it greives me to the heart to see you bereaft of the aid of those 3 ships still in the river, which nothing that I know of can possibly excuse your want of, and now that I think two of them, namely, the *Woolwich* and *Newcastle* are at length gott into a condition of being gone, the wind is lost that should have carryed them to you, for the third, my last told you too largely my observations concerning her, to the rendring it very hard for me to judge when it is that his Majesty is to expect the benefitt of his care and charge in the encourageing of gentlemen to the applying themselves to the service of the sea, upon account of the qualifications to be hoped for from them superiour to those of the plaine tarpawling; if not at such a pinch as this, wherein the very being, as well as honor of his Crown and Goverment is at stake.

The King does entirely approve of your appointment and choice of the friggats you have sent to cruise, as well as of the determination of the council of warr, in reference to the generall proceedings of the fleet;

not without takeing notice of the short note you gave concerning Sir William Jennens's singularity therein.

Nor is it of small satisfaction to his Majesty, in the midle of his manifold cares, to find your Lordshipp in your severall letters to himself, as well as those to me, speaking with soe much satisfaction of the condition of the fleet, and resolutions of it's comanders.

The King does impute (as you desire) Captain Tennant's late irregularity in the pressing away of the riggers to his zeal to get himself out to sea, and soe farr excuses it. But is very earnest, as in a thing of mighty moment to his service, that the riggers be discharged. Which since he is out of your Lordshipp's reach to see effected, by his being gone from you, I am comanded by his Majesty to supply it by a letter to him from hence.

M^r^ Beaumont (whom your Lordshipp has appointed Lieutenant of the *Portsmouth*) will be hastned to his charge.

The King has comanded me to conferr (which I shall speedily doe) with the Navy Board, about what you propose touching the re-erecting the yards at Harwich and Sheerness and provideing of a store shipp for the fleet. Of which I hope to give you some good account in my next.

The King has been all along soe much of your Lordshipp's mind, and though[t] full of it, touching the keeping of trade on foot, at the same time with the filling forth of his own shipps, that from the beginning (as your Lordshipp knows) he tooke care that ships outward bound should not be interrupted in their manning. Nor does the present embargoe extend further than to Holland and Flanders, and that to continue noe longer then he and his ministers shall judge the reason to continue for which they laid it, namely, the preventing of intelligence, and the going of vessells over for supplying the present great want of imbarcations, which the Dutch are said at this day to lye under. And for passes and protections, they will cease of course, especially if the ships that shall hereafter be sett out find noe other expedient of manning themselves then those that are now behind in the river are dayly complained of to doe, namely, out of merchant ships outward-bound upon trade, with his Majesty's own hand to protect them against pressing. But how that will consist with what your Lordshipp moves for, in favour of the King's revenue, is easy to foresee.

Lastly, your care in sending in the *Sampson* fireshipp to the Gunfleet for preventing any mistakes by the removall of that buoy, and for advertiseing Sheerness of the approach of the Dutch, in case of your Lordshipp's missing them, (which your cruiseing friggats must in all probability prevent) is observed by his Majesty, and very well approved of, as is every other stepp your Lordshipp has hitherto made in this his service."

In a postscript Mr. Pepys adds,

"I had omitted to observe to your Lordshipp that according to your last advice touching a Muster Master, and your desire therein about his instructions and muster-booke, I doe herein inclose you a* draught of the instructions for that officer, and by the same conveyance a supply of muster-books for him, sent me from the officers of the Navy, to be recruited with more, as these shall be spent.

You may please also further to know, that the King has a few days since ordered the *Portland* to be fitted forth, and given his commission for her to Captain George Aylmer, and I have some reason to beleive the like will be this day done for the *Phœnix*, to be comanded by Captain Gifford."

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* Not now with the letter.

1688, Nov. 1st, Whitehall.—William Bridges to Lord Dartmouth.

Gives details of his discourse with the King about the state of the fleet, &c. The Lord Chancellor, whom he was to wait on with his Lordship's letter, has been for two or three days, and still is, so ill as not to be spoken with. Had dined with Lady Dartmouth and his Lordship's fireside that day; his son will earnestly expect his return, being made to believe that a diligent regard to his book till then will prevail with his Lordship to take new resolutions somewhat in favour of his inclinations.

1688, Nov. 1st, Tower.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

Expresses his shame and grief at being rendered so incapable of serving his Lordship and the office in so important an occasion; though he has lost his fever, he cannot say he has yet found his strength. Was received very graciously by the King last night, and asked if he were in a condition to march with the army; he assured his Majesty that he was, and accordingly his commission was ordered to be drawn. Mr. Musgrave is very punctual in office affairs.

1688, Nov. 2nd, Whitehall.—O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

Various advices from abroad of the shattered condition of the Dutch fleet. The Marquis D' Albeville says, in his letters of the 26th ult., that their fleet was in such a necessitous and even mutinous condition that the Prince durst not stir ashore, and that it could not be got ready to sail away in 10 or 12 days time; yet a vessel came into the river yesterday and reported to have sailed several leagues along with the Dutch fleet, which seemed to steer its course northward, though the men-of-war seemed to make more towards the Channel, with a design, perhaps, to find out the King's fleet. Hence an early action between the fleets is expected; indeed, some people coming from Edmonton and neighbouring places say that the noise of guns was heard all yesterday and again to-day. The writer has been appointed, owing to recent changes, to be in Mr. Mountsteven's room, concerned in the management of the office with Mr. Bridgeman.

1688, Nov. 3rd, Past midnight. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Just now, beeing about 11 at night, I have at the same time received an express from the Dounes, and a message from the King, from whom I have been shewn another from Dover, the former bearing date at 11 this morning, and the latter at one this afternoone, both notifying the appearance of the Dutch fleet and its being gone westward. Of which, though it be well to be hoped that by some or other of your scoutes or otherwise your Lordshipp has had soe early advice as that this might have been spared. Yet such is his Majesty's care in the matter, considering the weather wee have had, which may have prevented the intelligence expected from them, that he is pleased to require my imediate sending to you copies of the forementioned papers which I have here done, leaveing it to your Lordshipp to make the best use you now can thereof, in case it should have been his and your misfortune not to have had earlier notice of their passing by. I left his Majesty just now at my comeing from him in council with his Generall Officers, disposeing of matters for the hastning away his troopes as fast as may be towards Portsmouth. To which place he seemes to be at this present fully persuaded of the Dutch fleet's being directed, the same being not a little surprizeing, after haveing, by a succession of intelligence for severall days together been wrought to a strong beleife of their being designed for Scotland, or at least northward, if in England.

Now that which I have to say more to your Lordshipp is, that the King seemes to be under a great deal of care and apprehension of the consequence of his fleet, or any of his shipps being obliged to come into this river while the buoy of the Gunfleet is up, and the vessell droven away by the late fowle weather that was appointed to remaine there to advise shipps of it, as I this day understood it to be by a letter of yesterday's date from Captain Wilford at Sheerness, an extract of which I also inclose you. Your Lordshipp will be pleased to doe what is in this case to be done for preventing any mischeife therefrom."

Enclosed in the above letter is the following extract of a letter to Mr. Pepys from Captain Tennant, Commander of the Tiger frigate in the Downs:—

" Just now I was forced to open my letters againe, by reason wee espie a great fleet on the backside of the Goodwin, not knowing what they are, standing to the westward, but believe they are too many for our fleet."

Also the following copy of a letter to Mr. Frowd from Mr. Bastick at Dover:—

" Wee now discerne the Holland's fleet very plaine just off of this place, saileing to the westward. They are about halfe seas over, and are soe thick there is noe telling of them, but 'tis judged above three hundred saile, others say 400 saile; they reach from the westward part of the toun to the South Foreland. We cannot discerne their colours."

Also the extract of a letter from Captain Wilford, the contents of which are sufficiently stated in Mr. Pepys' letter.

There is another copy of the above letter with its inclosures.

1688, Nov. 6th, Admiralty. Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

" Though all that know your Lordshipp, and above all the King, is abundantly assured, that noe part of your disappointment in relation to the Dutch fleet can be charged upon any thing with in your power to have prevented; yet the consequences of it in the said fleet's passing without the least interruption to the port they were bound for with their whole fleet, are too visible, and of too great moment to escape being lamented by all, and very certaine I am, by none more then your selfe. For whose particular information it is, that by the King's especiall command I send this, in order to the giveing your Lordshipp the latest account wee have of the proceedings of the Dutch, which is by a letter from the Custome house officer at Dartmouth, reporting to us their appearing before that place yesterday morning, with an additional information come hither just now from Lyme, to both of which (for saveing time) I choose to referr you, as you find them inclosed. Upon which I have nothing in command to say to your Lordshipp by way of comment, saveing that since it has soe unhappily fallen out, that the Dutch are in all probability at this hour peaceably putting on shore their whole land force, and baggage, soe that there is nothing left within the power of your Lordshipp to obtaine upon them, in reference to the landing-part, and that consequently their men of warr will now be at an entire liberty to receive or attack you, as they shall see fitt, tho King doubts not but you will carry in your mind the importance of manageing his fleete under your command in such manner, as may be most effectuall upon the enemy, with the least exposure that may be of his said fleet."

Enclosed is the following copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Bowyer, Collector of Customs at Dartmouth, dated November 5th, at 9 in the morning.

"This morning being very hazey, foggie, and full of raine, cleared up about 9 of the clock, at which time appeared the Dutch fleet consisting of about four hundred or 500 saile as neare as we can guess, all standing to the eastward with the wind at W.S.W., a moderate gale. The capital shipps are off of Torbay about four leagues from the shore, the small shipps and flyboats between the Start and Dartmouth, about a league and halfe off. Which is the fullest account to be yet given of them."

Also the following report of a person from Lyme.

"He saies that about five of the clock yesterday being the 5th of November in the afternoone he did himselfe see about one hundred and forty of their shipps and vessells goe to Exmouth, in order (as is believed) to the putting on shore some of their land men and baggage there."

Accompanying this letter is the following paper headed "Our last Intelligence from the West."

"Sir Edward Seymour, November 5th, from Berry saies, That this after noon there is come into Torbay a great fleet of Dutch and are come to anchor there.

From the officer of the Customes at Brixham November 5th 1688. About three hundred saile of Dutch came just now into Torbay, severall of them landing souldiers there, and the Prince himselfe goeing on shore. The rest of the souldiers and horse will if they can be landed this night, there being about 5 or 600 a shore already and are still landing.

From Sir Robert Holms November 5th at 7 in the evening, confirmed by another at 10 the same night.

Three Dutch shipps are come to St Hellens of about 40 guns apeice, some of whose men whent a shore but staid not long. They told the country people that their fleet was gon to land their men in Lyme bay and after intended to harbour their shipps here, where they designed to have their provisions on faire termes or that they must have them by fowl."

With this letter is also the following:—

"From Sir Robert Holms from South Yarmouth November 6th at two in the morning to my Lord Preston.

I shall not be able to secure this island, more then the two little forts, and them but for a little time. Part of the Melitia is growne mutinous already, refusing to follow their comanders orders, as I am afraid they will doe everywhere, where his Majesty has occasion to call for them. Yarmouth and Hurst I putt my stress upon, and will defend both to the last. I hope his Majesty will give me some speedie releife. For want of one troop to keep this Militia in awe, this island will be lost without strikeing one stroke for it. God knows how I shall be dealt withall by this Melitia which I have drawne into Yarmouth and Hurst, for want of 100 men to keep them in aw."

To this Mr. Pepys has added.

"This I give your Lordshipp for your owne use only, it being what I thought not amisse for your Lordshipp to have for your private knowledge, thought [*sic*] unfitt for more."

Two other copies of the above letter and its enclosures, and another copy of the paper of intelligence from the west.

1688, Nov. 7th, near 4 a clock after noone. Admiralty. Same to same.

"I have received by the hand of Captain Croft this morning your Lordshipp's of the 5th of November from off of Beachy, with another to his Majesty, which he has been pleased to communicate to me of like import. In auswer to both of which I might almost refer you to what I sent you by last night's post by way of Portsmouth, in expectation of your Lordshipp's being possibly soe farr advanced as to give you opportunity of sending into St. Helens for intelligence; and by Captain Croft's report (who tells me he saw you with the fleet (as near as he could guess) about the length of the Isle of Wight about 5 in the afternoon yesterday) my letter by last night's post may come very timelily to your hand. And if it doe soe, your Lordshipp will find that even before this of yours got hither, the King had been pleased by me to signifye his full satisfaction in beleiving that you had done all that a prudent and careful Admirall could doe for prevention of the disappointment which has hapned to him and his affaires, in your missing of the opportunity of putting a stopp to that speed wherewith the Dutch fleet have succeeded, in getting without interruption to the port they desired. Nor will you want the further content of seeing that your and the councill of warr's determination touching the future proceedings of the fleet, and their cautione against exposeing the same, had his Majesty's concurrence before his knowledge thereof, by my communicateing to you from him the very same cautions and advice, as that which was the very first thought that occurred to him after the notice given him of the Dutch fleet's being now discharged of its care in attending the great traine of small craft they brought from home along with them.

But notwithstanding what was thus wrote you last night, I am againe comanded by the King to re-assure your Lordshipp of the former part, with yet greater satisfaction from what he now has received from your selfe of your incapacity of doing more in that exigence for his service then you did, considering the place in which you were then hooked, and the wind that then blew to the benefit of the Holland's fleet, and disadvantage of yours.

Nor is it otherwise with his Majesty in the other matter relateing to your not exposeing of the fleet, under the present difficulties his affaires are reduced to in other respects; but on the contrary commands me to recommend it to your Lordshipp to putt in execution what himself had soe advised, and you with your councill of warr had of your own accord soe concurred with him in, with these only two further notes which I am comanded to lay before you, (with the same tenderness I have heretofore done others), not by way of injunction to rule your thoughts, but to enlighten them only by laying before you his. And they are these, first, whether you may not think it of use that 2 or three, or what other number you please of your 4th rates be sent into and left in Portsmouth Harbour, not soe much for any particular and certaine benefit that he can foresee they will be of to him in case of the Dutch fleet's comeing either to St. Hellens, or makeing any nearer attempt upon Portsmouth, but from the possibility he judges there is of some occasion or other hapning for the sending forth, or otherwise makeing use of a shipp or more of that rank, which he conceives by the advantage of the night, or otherwise they might be able to answer such an occasion in, notwithstanding the Dutch should have a squadron lying at St. Hellens. The other is, that there seeming nothing (as matters now stand) to remaine soe much the subject of his Majesty's care and yours, as the forementioned safety of his fleet, and that of this river and the Medway, and that as the wind may be, the safety both of one and t'other may be exposed, should you come to lye in the Downes, he offers it to you to consider, whether there be any place now to be chosen as proper, to answer in all probability both these ends, as the Buoy of the Nore.

This my Lord is what, and the whole of what I have in commission to say to your Lordshipp in reply to your forementioned letters on this unfortunate occasion; saveing that I shall take the liberty of adding, as well by way of news, as for confirmeing you in what you have said touching the designe of the Dutch of comeing at first into the river, had they not understood your lying at the Gunfleet, that one of their small pinks, and a fishing boat haveing lost company of their fleet, knew not where better to goe to look it, them by comeing into this river, where they were yesterday in the evening seized with 24 horse aboard a litle below Holehaven by Captain Hastings; which by the way lets you see, that your three lagg shipps were yesterday still, where they have soe long been; but I make noe question but this day's wind will carry them towards you;

What remaines, my Lord, is the giveing you the substance of our freshest intelligence from the West; which I doe, in the paper enclosed,* whereto with all possible respect and good wishes referring your Lordshipp I remaine, your Lordshipp's most faythfull and most humble servant."

Another copy of the above letter.

1688, Nov. 7th, On board the *Cambridge*.—Sir Roger Strickland to Lord Dartmouth. Removed yesterday into this ship, but finds it not only intolerably ill manned but very foul and ill-fitted. Cannot hope to do any service in her, and therefore begs leave to transfer himself, officers, and *Mary's* crew, to the *Kent*, now fitting at Chatham. To add to his misfortunes, the *Rupert* and the *Dreadnought* are also weakly manned, leaky, &c., none of his division is indeed fit for him to engage in. Till he can remove into the *Kent*, thinks it advisable to continue in the *Mary*, she being so very well manned (though crank) (*sic*).

1688, Nov. 8th, Deal.—Lieutenant Wm. Wright to Lord Dartmouth. Details his proceedings at Sandwich and Ramsgate in obtaining brimstone and rosin, and in pressing ships for service. Has found only one pink of about 160 tons, which has been appraised by Mr. Long the carpenter of the *Kingfisher* and by another carpenter of Ramsgate, but they could not agree as to its value. Is going next day to Dover to take up what ships can be procured there, in obedience to his Lordship's warrant.

1688, Nov. 8th, ½ past 11 at night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Your Lordshipp's of yesterday from the Downes came most welcomely to my hand by Captain Rooth with another to his Majestie about five this afternoone, and this with the more satisfaction in hopes that you by or before the same hour had met with a duplicate (which in prospect of your comeing I directed thither last night) of what I then dispatched to your Lordshipp by the hand of Captain Croft, with another duplicate of it (for sureness sake) to Portsmouth. After which I veryly persuade myself I need not to repeat anything towards the confirmeing you in what I then and before had assured you of touching the King's most entire satisfaction in the whole of your Lordshipp's conduct, both before, in, and since the passing-by of the Dutch fleet, and the impossibility you were then under of preventing it.

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* Note.—Probably the paper now with the previous letter.

I shall therefore need noe more to mention that doubt, but proceed to tell your Lordshipp, that this being a very busie night with the King, he has commanded Captain Rooth, to stay and attend him to morrow, leaving it in the meantime to me by this post to lett you know, that he does in particular approve of what you have done towards the provideing of six fireships to be added to what you have from the severall places in the neighbourhood to the Downes. But forasmuch as I am very fearfull of Lieutenant Wright's not being able to find vessells of burthen enough to answer the end of fireships at sea, and considering of how much less able fireships may be of more than ordinary at this time, I have (without any stop to be made to those your Lordshipp is about) moved the King this night at the cabinet and provided his warrant to the officers of the navy for their imediate takeing up in this river six more, and fitting them in all respects for the sea, which and the others, joyned with those you have, and the *Mermaide*, (which is under dispatch, but has a great deal of work to be done to her) will I trust put your Lordshipp into a very good condition, both of offending and defending, as under the present juncture you may easily suppose occasions of employing them.

How farr my hopes prove true in my last night's letter to you in relation to the other two of your absent ships I know not, but to my great surprize I find I was out as to the *St Albans*, which notwithstanding the westerly winds that wee have had for two or three days past, and more particularly very fresh all yesterday, I find she sailed from Longreach but this morning. But not to trouble your Lordshipp or my self any more in relation to them after what I have already said I shall only add that it shall be noe fault of mine if a very strict account be not (whenever a proper season shall happen for it) required of the reason of those shipps soe long absence from you.

My Lord.—It's late, and I have much to doe to night, and therefore I shall begg your excuse for my respiteing the remainder of what I should say further to you in reply to your Lordshipp's till to morrow, only by way of news, the freshest tideings wee have out of the west is of yesterday noone from Exeter which came this night while the King was at the Cabinet, with a letter of great loyalty and duty to the King from the magistrates thereof, and willingness of expressing it as farr as they are able, but with noe hopes of any success from any force of their own (and I think they have none of the King's) against an army, part of which they depended upon haveing (I find) with them last night. The Prince is said to have been on shore ever since Tuesday, and to have lodged that night at Sir William Courtney's house at Powbrocke or some such like name. But the messenger said he heard that Sir William Courtney himself did not see him. The messenger adds that the only man of quality he saw and knew was Sir William Waller; that the high ways as he went were full of their soldiers, that he did not at his comeing away hear of any persons of condition comeing to them whatever they may doe, but says that their great guns were, as he understood, to be carried to Topsham for their more comodious landing there. God grant a good end to all."

1688, Nov. 8th, Thursday night.—Same to same. (Holograph.)

"Notwithstanding all that I have endeavoured by my letters to doe to prevent it I am yet under some feares of your takeing too much to heart your late misfortune (for soe I must call it) in misseing of the Dutch fleet, and the opportunity you and all the King's friends had promised themselfes, of your rendering his Majesty some considerable service upon them. And this, (my Lord), I am greatly concern'd to remove your doubts in, as thinkeing your present Province too full of occasions for just cases and anxietys to need to bee aggravated by mistaken ones. I did therefore this evening after Councell take an opportunity of telling the King what I now say to you, praying him to enable mee from his owne mouth to lett you know the truth of his resentments of his late disappointment with respect to your Lordshipp. To which hee was for answer pleased to say that hee would have mee assure you that he is to the last degree satisfy'd that nothing in [the] world could have been done more then you did in that exigence for his service, and that however foolish land-men or ill-will'd seamen may take the liberty of censuring, nothing is more plaine to him then the impossibility of your serveing him better in this occasion (as circumstances of weather and wind then stood with you) then you did, and therefore would by noe meanes have you give way to any mistrusts of the contrary on his part, or reguard to the ignorant or unjust censures of others that cannot hurt or lessen you.

To this effect it was that his Majesty was pleased amply to expresse himselfe to mee in your favour and right, and in a manner that I am sure he was in earnest in, and do beleive will (if hee can gett time) bee confirm'd to you to morrow under his owne hand.

Therefore pray be fully at ease in this matter, depending upon't that if I knew the least cause for the contrary I would tell you of it. For soe upon my fayth I would.

Remember, too, how much worse you were once used even where you were successfull, I mean in the businesse of Tangier; and (withall) how little you were the worse for it within ten days after.

Once more therefore, pray bee but at peace with your selfe, and I dare answer for everybody's satisfaction else that you need care for."

1688, Nov. 9th, Admiralty.—Same to same.

"You have I hope ere this mine of last night, brought by him that you employed at the same time with Captain Crofts towards Portsmouth. Since which M^r Hodder is arrived with his bagg of letters, very welcome to the King, in reference to many of them, but most of all to the papers which you inclosed in mine with your letter to the King for the light it gives him touching the number and order of both their land and sea-forces. The latter of which he has been pleased to comit to me to examine and report to him what I shall find usefull or otherwise observable therein. That which respects the land-army he keepes in his own hand.

As to the rest which were numerous, they are lodged with my Lord Middleton to be more strictly looked into, after haveing had some of them, whose addresses were most known, opened and read this evening at the Cabinet.

What (if anything) I shall collect of the maritime part worthy notice I shall communicate to your Lordshipp.

In the meantime, my Lord, it being reasonable to give M^r Hodder your messenger this night's respite, to repose himself, I reserve my generall answers to the points I have now before me from you relateing to the King's service, till to-morrow; this being principally designed to give cover to the letter I last night promised you, and the King did just now tell me he would make good to you this night from himself, and I believe I shall by and by have, I shall trouble you noe further now, then in telling you, as the latest intelligence wee have this day had from the west, that the people of Exeter did expect the Prince of Orange's arrivall with them last night: that in prospect of it, Bishop Lamplugh left the place in the morning, there being noe force there to make any resistance, sending up a letter before him hither full of dutifull and loyall expressions towards the King, and acquainting him with his being on his way to lay himself at his Majesty's feet here: that notwithstanding the near view the Mayor and Magistrates of Exeter had of comeing within the command of the Prince and his army, they had yesterday morning or the evening before seized a man that was listing persons for the Prince's service, and committed him to the goale for high treason."

In a postscript Mr. Pepys adds—

"Captain Rooth's journey was soe uneasy to him that I find by the King, he has desired him not to expect his returning to you on horseback, and therefore the King has directed me to find some conveyance for him by water."

1688, Nov. 9th, The ship *Advice.* Captain H. Williams to Lord Dartmouth.—Is informed that the *Dreadnought* is not fit for sea, and so desires to stay where he is.

1688, Nov. 9th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"I had last night yours by Captain Rooth, but had not then leasur to answer it, and am fully satisfyd you did all that you could and that no body could worke otherwise than you did. I am sure all knowing seamen must be of the same mind, and therefore be at ease as to yourself, and consider of the best means of securing the squadron you have with you, and of being in a condition of taking such advantages upon the enemy, which may offer themselves to you. Whilst the winds continue betwene the S. and the W. you must be very carfull of your self if you remaine in the Downs, but where you can be els to be secured from the blowing weather, and to be able to take an advantage of an E. wind I do not well know, nor will I at this distance advise, you on the place being best judg, how to secure your self from bad weather and an enemy. By the newse I had this morning the Prince of Orange could not be soner then last night at Exeter, where the Major and townspeople have hitherto behaved themselves very loyaly, as indeed all the country thereabouts. The traine marches to morrow, the horse and foott gards the begining of next weeke, as well as the Scots and Irish foott. I intend to send my owne horses and bagage on tusday next, and to follow myself by the end of the weeke and to leave London well garded. I have not tyme to say more.—J. R.

I send this by the post and not by Captain Rooth, he desiring to go downe to you by long sea not caring to ride."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed]. November 9th, 1688.

Received 10th; answered 11th.

1688, Nov. 10th, Sheerness.—Sir Charles Lyttleton to Lord Dartmouth.

This morning Captain Clement had shewn him the order for the delivery of the prisoners,* which, though he had no orders to receive nor how to dispose of, he will take into safe custody as soon as the Tower is cleared of some arms and stores; he will take the "maior" into his own little house, and the lieutenant-governor one or more of them into his. Wishes his Lordship safety and victory, but to consider that since the enemy is already at shore if it be worth while to put the fleet to the hazard of a battle under so much disadvantage of number and force; by delay he cannot fail to be equal if not superior to them in both. Hears that the King has thought fit to make a great remove or addition to the general officers, is unhappy that the King has forgotten him (Lyttelton) the oldest Colonel in commission in his dominions, and almost in age, and only thinks him useful to continue in a place which is not to be in danger.

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* Officers belonging to the Prince of Orange's regiment (according to endorsement of letter.)

1688, Nov. 10th, Saturday midnight. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Mine of last night (wherein was inclosed one from his Majestie) haveing acknowledged my receipt of your Lordshipp's of the 8th current, brought me by Mr Hodder, with the bag of letters taken in the Dutch packet-boat: this comes express (by the same hand) to lett your Lordshipp know, that partly from an apprehension that the said papers, and more especially the list of their fleet (which, with the plan of their campe you sent under your own cover) were not long enough in your hand to make any leisurely reflections thereon, and partly that neither his Majesty nor you might want the benefitt of what, by any observation, I could collect from the same, I have beene endeavouring to make the most exact comparison I can of his Majesty's force now at sea, under your Lordshipp, with that of the Prince, under Admirall Herbert.

"The result of which, (as containeing somewhat noe less welcome, then surprizeing) I thought it my duty to represent to his Majesty (as I did this evening at the cabinet), showing, that contrary to the impressions that seem to have been universally received touching an inequality between the two fleetes, greatly to the advantage of the Dutch, as superiour both in number and force to yours; the odds in number is very inconsiderable, and in quality (as much as there is any) appeares to incline to his Majesty's side. And for the credit of the list upon which this comparison is founded, his Majesty and my Lords doe not find any reason for questioning it, as observing the same (together with the plan of the army) to have been sent under cover of the letter which came together with them from your Lordshipp to me, designed for the use of the Elector of Brandenburgh.

"Which being soe; his Majesty has (with the advice of my Lords) comanded me, to give your Lordshipp by express (as I now doe by the hand of Mr Hodder) the same account I have now mentioned, they deeming it of very great importance to his Majestie, that your Lordshipp should, without delay have it before you, in order first to your satisfying your self in the validity and justness of my calculations herein; and then that your Lordshipp (upon considering all circumstances) may (according to the fulness of the power lodged in you from his Majesty on that behalfe) proceed to make such use thereof, as you shall conceive most conduceing to his honor and service.

"What I have to add, my Lord, is, with relation to the vessell wherein these papers were found, and the flyboat taken with the soldiers, touching which, (and what other like vessells may happen to be brought in) you desire to be directed as to their disposall, wherein I am to lett your Lordshipp know, that you may very soon expect his Majesty's resolution more amply under his own hand; he haveing been pleased at present to command my signifying to your Lordshipp in the meane time that he would not in any wise have anything done on his part, upon soe small an occasion as that of makeing prize of a poor merchant vessell or two, taken up by pressing or hire (as transporters only) (and which in their true value can be to him hardly worth their keeping) that may untimelily give countenance to acts of violence on their side, of much greater prejudice to the trade of his Majesty's subjects, and his own revenue depending thereon, and draw on other consequences, which his Majestie seems most desirous of avoideing.

"Postcript: neare one in the morning.

"My Lord, I am just now come from his Majesty, who after peruseing and approveing what I have here wrott, was pleased to bidd mee add for your information, (in case you should thinke of anything that way) that hee has not heard anything of the Dutch fleete's being removed from Torbay, where they were at theyr army's descent, more then that some of theyr vessells (with stores and guns) which were at Exmouth, are gone to Topsum.

"You will finde enclosed a copy of the Dutch list of theyr fleete, with a translation thereof in English, together with another translation of the letter accompanying it and the land-camp; and my comparison of the 2 fleets."

1688, Nov. 11th, Sunday noone. Admiralty.——Same to same. (Holograph.)

"I wrote your Lordshipp between one and 2 this morning, of which thinkeing it not necessary to make any repetition, this comes only to convey to you the enclosed brought to mee this moment by Mr Frowd from the King to St Martin's Church from whence I came to my office to give it passage by expresse, Mr Froud telling mee from the King, that hee would have me immediately (without attending him for any direction thereon) send it to your Lordshipp for your information, in order to your doing thereon what you shall see most expedient for his service. And this I doe as he commands, with a prospect of my haveing occasion againe of writeing to you before the day be over. What land-newes wee have you will have from a better hand (I mean Mr Froud's) in the enclosed."

The enclosed letter of Mr. Frowde's to Lord Dartmouth is dated the same day at 12 o'clock from the Admiralty, and is as follows:

"I am come hither to bring a letter to Mr Pepys by the King's command which I just now received from Mr Sandford, master of our pacquet boates at Harwich, which letter the King has orderd Mr Pepys to send yourLordship, and while he is writing to you I can not but doe so too, and send your Lordship a copy of another letter which I just now received by expresse from the postmaster of Exeter, who is gone from that toune for feare of being forced to doe something that may endanger him or his estate, he being a rich man. I had an other expresse from him from Exeter yesterday in which he told me that that toune was just then in the possession of the Prince of Orange, and that the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Macclesfeild, the Lord Wiltshire, Mr Herbert and Dr Burnet were then in that toune with two troupes of horse consisting of 120."

The letter of Mr. Sandford above referred to is dated the 10th of November at past 7 at night, from Harwich, and is as follows:

"These serves only to acquainte you that the pacquett boate John Pascoll, Master, is just come in from Holland with a small male, and noe passengers at all. Hee reports to mee that there are 5,000 land souldiers ready from Rotterdam to saile after their fleet for England under convoye of two menn of warr, [in 25 vessells, added in the margin] and only waites for an oportunity of wind: they generally conclude a conquest of England. This small pacquett is all that I can finde comes over, which I here inclose you."

The other letter referred to by Mr. Frowde is from Mr. Parsons, dated the 9th of November at two o'clock in the afternoon from Kerton near Exeter, and is as follows:

"I am now come to Kerton, seven miles from Exon, not daring to stay any longer there. They seize all the King's money, and have taken from the Collector of the Excise 300*l.*, and keeps him [in] custody; I am also to acquaint you that [they] have seized our males, and have taken out some letters of my Lord of Bathe's and others in Plymouth, and soe deliver'd it againe. I believe they will not let it pass to London. The Prince of Orange comes in this morning, and expects many of the gentry to come into his assistance, but as yet doe not find one man of quality that stirrs, a multitude of the rabble which signifie but little, I cannot learne exactly their number, but by all that I can gather, nothing nigh what they boast of, and by the best account not 25,000 in all, but report that they have armes for 60,000 more than what are with them, their artillery are all come to Topsham, and landing as fast as possible, they talke of staying eight or ten dayes at Exon, and truly beleive they cannot move sooner, for men and horses looke but indifferent and want rest. At the opening some letters which signified his Majestie's preparations gave some damp that appeared in their countenances, and had a private councell. In my soule they are afraid. I must begg pardon for ill writeing, 'tis hast and trouble, soe I hope it will excuse him that is your most humble servant. Postscript.—I sent this morning from Exon M^r^ Builth to give you a verball account, not daring to write. M^r^ Ferguson and Doctor Burnett are very busy, and of the principall Councell."

To this Mr. Frowde has added,

"The King told me just now that they are but 14,000, or 15,000 men that are landed. I mean the troupes are no more."

1688, Nov. 11th, Admiralty.—Same to same.

"I have once already this day about noone wrote to you by express to give cover to a letter from the Master of the Packett at Harwich, and brought me by M^r^ Frowd with express command from the King to send it imediately to your Lordshipp without attending his Majesty for any directions about it, which I accordingly did with an intimation to your Lordshipp of my expecting to write to you againe before the day was over, as foreseeing it would be fitt for me not to lett that paper lye in your hand as a dead letter, without giveing you some light touching the King's mind concerning it. Accordingly as soon as my express was gone, I attended the King, and againe this evening at the Cabinet, to know what comands (if any) he would give me for your Lordshipp upon it, as well as what force or credit he put upon the same, in order to the use he expected you should make of it. Whereto he was pleased to answer that he had nothing before him, either from M^r^ Frowd or otherwise to guide himself by in the makeing any judgement of the paper, but that a paper of those contents being brought to him by M^r^ Frowd, he thought it proper it should be sent to you, the very originall just as you had it as not knowing but by compareing it with some other intelligence, or by some meanes or other you might be able to judge of the weight of it, better then wee are here, and consequently what use to make of it. And this, my Lord, is the whole of what the King purposed in the command he sent me soe positively by M^r^ Frowd for my imediate dispatching it away to your Lordshipp.

Soon after my doing of which came your express of yesterday's date, bringing with it severall more papers found in the Brandenburgh-boat, and particularly those of greater moment which you directed under a cover to his Majestie, and particularly that to the Duke of Brandenburgh from the Prince.

The King is not a little troubled for the ill accident befallen the *Centurion*, and the more in that he takes it to have arisen from such a degree of failure, one way or other, as deserves to be most strictly and impartially accompted for to your Lordshipp on his behalfe, at a court-martiall; and that speedily; comanding me to recomend it to your Lordshipp for its being accordingly done, and the sooner that she may be with the less loss of time brought into the river, to the Buoy of the Nore, where orders shall meet her, for her proceeding either up the Thames or to Chatham.

The officers of the Navy are looking out for the six fireships' here which I lately mentioned to you, and I hope they will be provided by them with as little expense of time as may be.

I hope also that Captains Gifford and George Aylmer will be in a litle time with you the former in the *Phœnix*, and the latter in the *Portland;* and that they will not be long unfollowed by Captain Preistman in the *Hampton-Court*, and Captain Smith in the *Tiger-Prize.*

To morrow alsoe the officers of the Navy shall have his Majesty's orders for the fitting forth the *Kent* and *Warspight* in order to Sir Roger Strickland's haveing one of yours in exchange for the *Mary*, whose crankness does soe disable her for present service.

I should have before observed to you (when I mentioned this latter part of the Dutch letters) that the King observes the Master of the packett-boat that had them in, to have done his endeavour to cover as many of the papers as he could in bringing them forth by parcells as he has done, and that it might possibly not be unusefull to make further search and to examine him more strictly, and this the rather for that in one of the French letters of this day's parcell, which I have had the perusal of, I find it expressly said, that (calling him by the terme of the Brandenburgh Caryer) he came along with the Dutch fleet, particularly to see what was to be seen, and to make report of the whole thereof at his returne; and possibly, my Lord, you may gather yet more light from him then yet you have, touthing the number and force of the Dutch Fleet, either in confirmation or explanation of the list thereof which he was carrying to the Duke of Brandenburgh, and with the plan of the land-army was sent up by your Lordshipp to the King.

"What I have to add is what indeed slipt out of my memory, or had been said to your Lordshipp two dayes since, namely, that the King does mightily desire to have all the officers of the soldiers that were taken in the flyboat, and which I think are now divided between the *Swallow*, *Tyger*, and *Bonadventure*, sent up into the river, by one of the yachts or some other small vessell, to be brought up as high as the Tower, there to be putt into the custody of Sir Edward Hales, or such as he shall appoint to receive them; I haveing signified his Majesty's pleasure to Sir Edward Hales herein, at the time it was first determined by the King, though in the multitude of matters I had to despatch, I omitted to doe, what I here doe about it to your Lordshipp; and therefore am the more earnestly to desire your giveing imediate directions for its execution now, the King being very intent upon haveing them discoursed with here."

1688, Nov. 12th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have received yours of the 11th, and sent to you a Scots seaman, who is just come from the Dutch fleett, and can give you an exact account of theer numbers and qualitys, which agree with the list you intercepted, so that you know what their force is, except any more have gone to them with these E. winds. Mr. Pepys will give you a fuller account of all, and of the adaices I have had out of Holland, by which you will find the Prince of Orange expected a recrut both of ships and land forces, as to what will be best for you to do. I thinke that the boy of the Nore ought not to be so much as thought on, without you were very much overpowerd by the enemy; you best know your owne strength and whether you are in a condition to make use of this esterly wind to attempt any thing upon them, at least I thinke there can be no danger of going to the Spit head, and I should thinke you in more safety there when the winds shall come westerly then in the Downs. T'would be of some reputation even your going but thether, but of much more if you thought yourself strong enough to look out for them. Another convenience you would have, by going to the Spit head, if you are not in a condition to seek them out, which is the conveniancy of soner changing any of your ships that may be defective then in any other place, and as to their coming in upon you there by the Needles, I thinke there can be no danger in that, for the same wind which must bring them in there would carry you out by S^t Hellens, and you could work to windward of them as De Ruyter did at Bullen bay, and the same fate, or worse, might happen to them as did to our fleet in that tyme, and should the wind chop about to the S. or S.E. they would be in a very ill condition; and now that I have sayd this to you I must leave all to your judgment who are on the place, who can judg best what is to be done, and I am sure will do what you thinke best for my seruice; 'tis late and I have not tyme to say more, t'will be the end of this weeke before I thinke to leave this towne.

J. R."

[Endorsed.] November 12th 1688.
Received 13th, answered the same day.

1688, Nov. 12th, past 12 at night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"My last were two of yesterday's date, dispatched hence towards you, the former about noone, the other about midnight. Since which I have received your Lordshipp's of the same date, with one enclosed to his Majestie, whose contents doe shew that mine of the 10th was not then arrived with you, though this of your Lordshipp's to me does observe something upon that very head which made up the greatest part of mine, namely, the shortness of the Dutch fleet (as it is described in the account you sent his Majestie with the rest of the Dutch papers) both in number and quality of ships from what wee had all of us, both at sea and on shore been led to reckon it. Concerning which your Lordshipp had on that score sufficient occasion of questioning, whether it might not be the state of that fleet before the last storme, since which more and greater ships may possibly have been added thereto. Whereas his Majesty and my Lords his ministers did (from the manner of its being sent, together with its date, and the place and person from whom it was sent, and above all the person to whom and for whose satisfaction it was wrote), conclude, upon full consideration of it, it ought to be looked upon as an authentick account to be relyed on, of the number and force of the Prince's fleet, as it stood with the Prince at the time of his descent, when it was dated from Torbay, and accordingly it was that by the King's and their command I did in my said letter take care to express to you, for your surer goverment therein, the credit the King and his ministers did give to this account at the same time that they directed my sending you the comparison you had from me in the letter of the force and number of the two fleets. And soe sensible I both then was, and have since been of the importance of my doing all I can to prevent any possibility of being misled from that list to the undervalueing of the Holland's fleet, that I made it my care in my letter to you last night to prompt you to the seeking what additional light you could in the matter from the master of the packett boat, from whom the late papers and that (among the rest) was taken.

But two evidences have since hapened greatly to the coroborateing the King's beleive of the present validity of the paper; one is, a letter I have this day received from Watts the postmaster at Deale (a copie of which* I inclose) makeing (by the testimony of some vessells come into the Downes from the westward, and passed through the Dutch fleet) the number thereof, I mean the men of warr, the very same in number, within 2 or 3, with that mentioned in this account, the difference also (such as it is) being also on the lower side. The other is, that which the King is above all soe satisfied with, as by this very conveyance to send you the originall thereof, namely, a Scotch man, who has served as a mate in the Dutch fleet for 8 months past, and has now deserted it, and is come from Torbay on purpose to serve his Majesty, both in his person and by his intelligence, which in the maine, as to the point in question, is, that there [their] fleet did not at his leaveing it, exceed in men of warr great and small the number of 44, and those but of moderate force, in very indifferent case as to the bodies of the shipps, meanly manned both as to number and quality of their men, and victualled but for 6 months at the time of their last comeing out. The man seems to be a bred seaman, pretends to have been master of good ships, to have sprung from the same town of trade in Scotland with Captain Michell (whose acquaintance he is, though he has not mett with him in the fleet) and represented to the King by my Lord Melfort as one that deserves beleife. On which score, and for that also of the man himself, is both willing and desirous to serve the King in his fleet, as he has heretofore done, his Majesty has been pleased to putt him into cloaths, and *5l.* in his purse, and to send him to your Lordshipp, to make the best use you can, both of his service and information, for the sake of which latter (whatever he may have been in the former) his Majesty conceives his comeing may be of use to you. And soe you may expect him in the company of your last messenger, by whom I send this.

Next, to the other great point, wherein with much reason you desire satisfaction, I mean in the construction of the orders given you by his Majestie in view of a descent then to be made, and not actually made as it now is; his Majesty with the advice of all my Lords this night at the Cabinet, have determined upon your being authorised to proceed against this fleet, in the same hostile manner in all respects, now the descent is made, as you were before obliged to doe, had it been your fortune to have mett it at sea, in it's way to the making the said descent. And this I every moment expect to receive his Majesty's warrant in pursuance of, under his own hand, countersigned by my Lord Middleton, as an act of State.

For what concernes your disposal of the flyboat and what other litle vessells attending this Holland's fleet as transporters, which are already or may hereafter, fall into your hands, I did in mine of the 10th instt give you an account of his Majesty's present resolution therein, and the grounds of it relateing to the preservation of our own commerce, and least that should not be clear enough, I am this night required to express the same more clearly to your Lordshipp that the King would have the said vessels and their own companies forthwith discharged. Which for saveing time your Lordshipp may be pleased to give your present orders in, and I will be accomptable to your Lordshipp, to supply you by the very next conveyance with his Majesty's own orders to you for it; he haveing been pleased, to doe the same this very night here, for the dischargeing a Flemish Pink that for want of orders, or not knowing his way, came stumbling up the river as high as Hole Haven, and was there seized by Captain Hastings with 30 (says the skipper) with but 24 horses says Captain Hastings.

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* Not now with the letter.

And now, my Lord, as to the last particular wherein both in your more particular letter to me (which I very thankfully acknowledge the receipt of) and that to his Majestie, you doe with a great deal of cause desire to receive effectual directions from his Majesty in, or at least a plaine signification of his Majesty's opinion what may, as matters now stand, with respect to both fleetes, and the season of the yeare, be most advisable to be done for his service, in the very next stepps you are now to make, I did humbly move his Majesty to doe what it appeared he was actually doing at my moveing it, namely, give you his mind therein himself under his own hand. And this I expect every moment to receive from him, to goe to you in this packett; and doubt not but it will sett you fully at ease in that matter also.

Orders are also issued out for the speedy fitting of the *Kent* and *Warspite;* as also for refitting the *Centurion* at Chatham, when you shall send her in, and the *Assurance* at Sheerness.

All the furtherance that can, shall be given to your haveing of Captain George Aylmer, and Captain Gifford with you, and the like for the *Hampton Court* and *Tyger-Prize.* But how it comes to pass that you have not the logg-shipps yet with you, nor that wee know soe much as where they be, is a thing very extraordinary, and a great fault it will be either in your Lordshipp or me, or both, if as extraordinary an account be not taken of it when it shall be seasonable.

Just in this place a paper is brought me from Lord Middleton which I here inclose,* containing (as your Lordshipp will easily judge by the whole scope of it) the King's order to you pursuant to the resolution within mentioned, though by the hast that has been made in the dispatch of it I find it wants being directed in forme to your Lordshipp. Nor will the time of night (it being now past midnight) admit of my looking after it's being supplied. However, for your present satisfaction, I think it fit for me to send it you as it is, and will charge myself with getting another from the Secretary's Office that shall be perfect.

Divers particulars there are now that I have to say to your Lordshipp, but I have soe many other matters to dispatch, elsewhere this very night that I shall rather borrow time till anon, then straine to doe them now, to the omitting the present dispatch of some other things more pressing. This only I must not delay the acquainting your Lordshipp with, namely, that as I have not long since elsewhere mentioned, and your Lordshipp too, has not on your part neither been unmindfull of it, the King is greatly concerned for the doing all that may be towards the present supporting of commerce by preventing any interruptions that may at this juncture happen thereto. In consequence whereof his Majestie by the advice also of my Lords of the Treasury has in his eye, that divers rich shipps may in all probability be within a litle time expected home; and that on the consideration it might be of benefit to him, as well as to his subjects that some care were taken for their being advised, as they come into the Channel, of the state of matters between the Dutch and us, soe as that they may be cautioned against comeing in the way of the Dutch more than is necessary in their passing through. To which end the King proposes and has comanded me to signifye the same to your Lordshipp (as I now doe) that your Lordshipp would appoint someone or more of your small tenders, (which you shall think most proper for it) either themselves to proceed to the westward, and continue soe long as you shall judge convenient for them to stay upon that station, plying between Scilly and Ushant, dilligently looking out for all such his Majesty's subjects ships, and advertiseing them (as before) in such manner as you shall be pleased by an instruction in writeing to direct them; or in case your Lordshipp shall have reason to think that the same may be better done by vessells to be sett out for this purpose from Plymouth or Falmouth; that then your Lordshipp will be pleased to send some one vessell directly to Falmouth, (Plymouth not being thought safe at this time by reason of the Dutch to be gone into, though it may at any time by night be gone out of) with a discreet person on board directed by your Lordshipp to repaire by land to Plymouth, (or where else he shall be) to my Lord of Bath, notifying the King's desire herein, that his Lordshipp may cause the same to be executed by vessells to be to that purpose fitted forth from either of those ports, or any other on that coast, to the purpose aforesaid. The reasonable charge whereof his Majesty is pleased himself to promise the defraying of."

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* Not now with the letter.

1688, Nov. 12th, Whitehall.—Original Order of James II. (countersigned by Lord Middleton) commanding Lord Dartmouth to attack the Dutch fleet or any part of it when and wherever he shall meet it.

1688, Nov. 13th, Sheerness. — Sir Charles Lyttleton to Lord Dartmouth. Captain Clement has this morning brought orders from Mr. Pepys that the prisoners are to be delivered to him (Clement) again. Comments on a proposed transfer of officers and workmen from Chatham dockyard.

1688, Nov. 13th, Sheerness.—Captain John Clements to Lord Dartmouth. On the 10th he landed and placed his prisoners with Sir Charles Lyttleton, but had that morning received orders to take them on board again and carry them to Greenwich.

1688, Nov. 13th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. "Though now for severall dayes together no one has passed without my giveing your Lordshipp the trouble of one or more of my letters, and those none of them short ones; yet there are severall particulars, which in the multitude of other matters I (upon a review just now made of the whole of what has lately passed between your Lordshipp and me) find to have escaped my mention to you, though not my care of answering in the effects; as farr at least as lies in my power; of which be pleased to take these that follow.

First, I have taken care by M^r^ Hunter to advise the gentlemen of the Trinity House to provide for the imediate relaying of the buoys lately taken up in the mouth of the river. Who tell me that the same will be without delay done.

Your Lordshipp shall not want as early account as I can give you (and which I hourly expect from the officers of the navy) of their proceedings towards the takeing up of the six fireships last ordered. Nor will your Lordshipp let me want an account of what you find your self able to doe, on the like account where you are; for this reason among the rest, that by knowing what monie you are like to be called upon for out of your contingencies for the charge thereof, I may be enabled to move his Majestie for it's being supplied you by further summes from hence; as in one of yours you desire.

As for those of your old stock of fireships which you desire to have hastned to you, you may please to know, that the *Roebuck* sailed on

Munday, and the *Half-Moone* and the *Charles* on Saturday last from Sheerness, as I have understood from Captain Wilford, soe that I doe not know of any remaineing behind but the *Sampson*, whose condition, (as well for sayling as otherwise) being judged unfit, and unlikely to be made otherwise for the serving you at sea, some of her men were made use of, for the manning out of the *Roebuck*, and she her self will (unless you desire otherwise) be kept where she now is for the service of the Medway. And for the *Mermaide*, you know she is come home from haveing been long abroad, and brought home for the sake of her defects, soe that she has had a great deal of work done to her, for putting her into a condition of sea-service againe, besides that of turning her into a fireshipp; but all the dispatch has been made that could be, in the doing of it, soe as I am told, she will be out of the carpenter's hands this week; and then I trust you will not long be without her.

As to what your Lordshipp mentions with very just trouble touching the effects of the late stormy weather, upon some of your ships; as they come in (such I meane of them as you shall think to require it; for what can be remedied abroad, I am sure you will have it to be done there) all dispatch will be used for the refitting forth such, whose defects will bear it. As by her survey the King is in hopes the *Assurance* will; and possibly also the *Centurion*. If not; some ships I hope will be found capable of being made ready in a very little time for their companies to be turned over into. For your more perfect information in which, I think it not bee amiss to give you this short and plaine view of what may be expected on this occasion; which is, that of the 4th rates, besides what are abroad at sea, (or now going out to you, namely, the *Portland*, *Tyger-prize* and *Phoenix*) there are but 3 remaining in the whole navy in harbour, that have received their repaires, namely, the *Sweepstakes*, *Mary* gally and *James* galley, and those 3 all at Deptford; the whole number remaineing of that rate in the navy (besides those here undernamed which have been lately sent in) being but 3, and those all of them in dock under repaire, namely, the *Happy-Returne* and *Oxford* at Woolwich, and the *Kingfisher* at Deptford. And for the 5th rates, you know wee have none now subsisting, but what are turned into fireships, the *Saphire* only and the *Rose* excepted, the former of which is abroad in the *Sally* squadron and the latter at New England. What therefore your Lordshipp has to expect to be supplied with, besides those three 4th rates, viz^t^, the *Sweepstakes* and the 2 gallies, it must be had out of the 3ds, for the King will not think of those of higher rank for this season, nor would your Lordshipp I believe be very forward in calling for the new great third rates, soe long as there are any of the lesser remaineing to be had, of which what I have already acquainted you with touching the *Hampton-Court's* being appointed for Captain Preistman, and the Kent and the *Warspight's* (at your late instance) for Sir Roger Strickland, the former at Chatham, and the latter at Portsmouth, there are these further three, that may be next soonest made ready, as haveing been ordered for some time to have their rigging put up, namely, the *Dunkirk* and *Edgar* at Portsmouth, and the *Suffolk* at Chatham; and if the service shall yet require more, you have the whole remainder of that rate to make your choice out of, saveing the *Royall Oake* and *Monk*, which I think are the only two, of that rank now in harbour resting to be repaired.

Of which the latter has been for some time, and is at this day in hand at Portsmouth. And thus, my Lord, you have a full view before you, of the present posture of the whole navy, for answering of the service his Majesty shall have for the same; it seeming to me very expedient that your Lordshipp should not want the perfect knowledge thereof, in order to your being the better able to governe your self in your desires and advice on all future occasions relateing to the same

I take especiall notice, and both am and shall be very mindfull of your demands touching stores, particularly anchors, cables, sayles, and long-boates, by my frequent minding of the officers of the navy therein: your Lordshipp rightly observing, that how considerable soever an enemy the fleet of Holland may be thought to be, the season of the year is a more certaine one, and must therefore be provided against as such; And I hope I shall not be long without being able to give your Lordshipp some account of the proceedings of the Navy officers relateing thereto. In the mean time let me beseech you to think of the necessity the King is already, and will every day more and more be under, of expecting all wayes of good husbandry in the expense of his stores, by comanders being prevailed with (as much as is possible) to take to heart the lavishness and practises of under officers, in their expendings thereof. For should a formal warr break out (as I think it not possible for it to be long prevented) were the King's purse much fuller then for many reasons I dare take it to be, navall stores will by the scarceness of the market be very soon brought beyond the power of monie presently to procure.

And on this head, pray be pleased to enquire whether the anchors and cables that were lately left behind by the *Bonadventure*, *Swallow*, and *Foresight* had not buoys left with them, in order to their recovery, to the end the same may be done.

And for what your Lordshipp found to be the case of the storekeeper at Deale, it is noe more then it has alwayes been in time of peace, not only there, but also at Harwich and Sheerness, with one person only left at some small sallary under the name of storekeeper for the answering any litle accidentall occasion which the officers of the Navy may happen to have of employing one, in the intervall of warr.

I find that I might have saved the late trouble I gave your Lordshipp about sending up the Dutch officers, Captain Clements haveing given me an account since of his being come with them to Sheerness. From whence I have by command of the King (who is very earnest to have them here) been ledd to direct Captain Clements to bring them up hither, but without any intention of keeping him one hour from attending your Lordshipp againe.

I should be very glad to hear of the effects of your Lordshipp's enquiries touching the performances of the fishermen's and watermen's companies, I haveing very great reason to doubt that they will be found to have served the King very slightly, but more especially the former. For whereas the watermen doe press for the greatest part very raw young men, unfit yet for your use, yet still they are of their own company; whereas the fishermen, after all the noise that they have made to the King, and favours they have received from him, upon the score of their capacity and readiness to supply him out of their own fraternity with thousands able to serve him at the seas, they appear to make use of their press warrants in rakeing up from all ends of the town, and the most scandalously, persons of all sortes, but that only which they should be of; namely, fishermen, or at least seamen. And here mentioning of seamen, it gives me occasion of observing Sir Francis Wheeler's double misfortune; first in the almost looseing of his shipp, and then in the totall desertion of soe many of his men.

Your Lordshipp observing to me that you kept noe copies of the papers you sent me out of the Dutch packett boat, gives me occasion of telling you that every paper of each parcell has been safely delivered to the King himself, and by his command afterwards into my Lord Middleton's office to Mr Bridgeman, in order more especially to the translateing for the King's use those that are in Dutch. The others in French and English I had the reading of to his Majesty, and then delivered them with the rest to Mr Bridgeman, saveing some few of more moment which the King thought fitt to keep in his own hand.

I question not but the King's last night's letter to your Lordshipp will be of great satisfaction, not only to your self, but to those flagg-officers and comanders about you, to whom you shall think fitt to communicate the same. Upon which not knowing what will be the result of your next debates, whether as to your going westward, or staying where the fleet now is, I thought it fitt for me to send your Lordshipp a copie of a letter from Sir Richard Beach to me, praying the presence of a friggat or two at Portsmouth.

Captain George Aylmer and Captain Gifford are useing all their dilligence to get to your Lordshipp, and I trust in God (the wind favouring them) it will not be long before you hear of them in the Downes.

Reguard is had to the length to your provitions, and the victuallers quickned in their provideing of recruites accordingly."

In a postscript Mr Pepys adds, "My last was of yesterday at midnight, with one to your Lordshipp from the King."

A list of five ships lately sent in from the fleet follows.

The copy of the letter from Sir Richard Beach, referred to in the above letter, is dated the 10th of November 1688, and is as follows:—

"I recommended to your Honour's consideration whether you judge it not fitt that his Majestie would order a man of warr or two for this place with a fireship upon any suddaine occasion to ride at Spitthead, for an enimie may be forced by bad weather to putt into St Hellens (as there were 3 the other day (which if wee had had a frigot or two ready, with a fireship we had certainely gain'd or destroy'd them (besides) for gaining intelligence, for sending a convoy, or severall other occasions there may be for a man of warr or two to be there; and whither or noe (if there should be any sudden occasion offer) the *Spragg* fireship may be made use off, or whether the *Unity* fireship or any other may not be sent be sent back hither againe."

With the above letter is the following copy of a letter from Mr. Watts, the Postmaster of Deal, dated the 11th of November, apparently the one referred to in Mr. Pepys's previous letter.

"I thought good to give your honour an account that there is two shipps come into the Downes that came from France and Malaga, which mett with the Dutch fleet and comanded the masters of these two shipps on board and kept them three days on board one of the Dutch men of war, and they say that the Dutch men of warr are a cruizeing off a [of] Tar Bay and the small shipps are in and they say there may be 45 saile of capitall shipps, and 19 saile of fire shipps. The Lieutenant of the Dutch man of warr told them they was designed for Plymouth. And is what I can advise your honour."

In a postscript he adds, "They met these Dutch fleet on Thursday last."

On the same sheet of paper with the above is the following "Extract of a letter of the 16th of November from the Hague to the King from the Marquess De Albeville."

"On the 10th the Prince sett sayle, and stayed beyond the banks of Sands till the return of Eullenstyn from some creek or place upon the coasts of England, where he was to meet somebody; at his returne which was upon Friday towards night, he brought confirmation of what was sent by a French refugie of your Majesty's Guards, that your Majestie had 30,000 men well disciplined, and that were resolved to stick to you; that your Majestie had given such good orders in all places towards the north, that the Prince could not do better, than land somewhere in the west where your Majesty does not expect him; that men, nor horses, nor provisions can be wanting in them parts, where men and townes would not faile to declare for him; that he could land even at Rey [Rye] very well and comodiously free, and open; that he might make an attempt upon the Isle of Wight, in passing by to Poole haven, where the whole fleet could lay conveniently; that there was nothing to be feared, since the French King had no shipps at Dunkirk, nor Calais, and that taking his course he could eschew an engagement with your Majesty's fleet; a councill of warr being presently called, where Dickfelt, and Baron de Heebreren first Comissioner for forreigne affaires were present, being yet with the Prince, it was resolved immediately to sett sayle [to sett sayle] towards the west: all the fisherboats at Scheveling were commanded to sayle the next day towards Dover; they are come back since.

Foure regiments more of foott are comanded to be embarked, and sayle afte, to be conducted by some men of warr; the regiments of Cowerdon, of Count Jean de Home, and two others.

All the men of warr remaineing yett in the sea ports, are a makeing ready, and all the new shipps are ordered to be imediately finished; those of Amsterdam, as well as such as are in the other provinces."

1688, Nov. 13th, Whitehall.—Order of James II., countersigned by Pepys, addressed to Admiral Lord Dartmouth, for setting at liberty a certain flyboat, with her master and company, taken by the *Foresight* with soldiers on board belonging to the Dutch forces; and to do the like with any other small vessels attending the Hollands fleet as transporters which might fall into his hands.

1688, Nov. 13th.—Certificate of Captain George Churchill and other officers of the ship *Newcastle* regarding her leaky state.

1688, Nov. 13th, Ostend. — James Hamilton and Lynch (wine merchants?) to Francis Rooth. Reports about the Dutch fleet, &c. From Amsterdam they hear that the fleet sailed on the 11th with intention to land about Newcastle (copy sent to Lord Dartmouth).

1688, Nov. 14th, Whitehall.—Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth. His Majesty having restored all Charters again since the year 1679, notwithstanding their surrenders, this morning a gentleman from Portsmouth was with him to enquire where their Charter was, which was surrendered in Lord Conway's time. He had since looked and found it amongst his old papers, and had informed the gentleman that the town must first address their request to his Lordship for the return of the Charter.

1688, Nov. 14th, Ship *Resolution*.—Directions by Lord Dartmouth, in case of separation of the fleet. If the wind be easterly to rendezvous at St. Helen's; if westerly, Spithead or Plymouth Sound, according to circumstances.

1688, Nov. 14th, Basingstoke.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth. —His long sickness and sudden departure upon the King's commands to march will excuse him for having written so seldom. They are marched to this place in good order, where they halt a day, and pursue their rout to Salisbury to-morrow. Never did any train of this extent march with less disorder; they stretch at least 4 miles, are 1,500 horses and 250 carriages, whereof they have not left one behind since they left London. Will give his Lordship a faithful and punctual account of all occurrences.

1688, Nov. 15th, Ship *Resolution.*—Instructions of Lord Dartmouth to John Lord Berkeley of the ship *Montague* as to the manner of his attacking the Dutch fleet; and similar instructions to Captain Frederick Frowd of the ship *Ruby.*

1688, Nov. 16th, On board the ship *Leyden* under sail towards Torbay. — H. Cron to ———. After describing the sailing of the Prince's fleet on the 11th inst., and the progress made on the 12th and 13th, the writer goes on, "The 14th about 9 o'clock we got sight of the Isle of Wight, the same bearing N.W. and by N. about 4 miles off, and after consultation with the Sieur Benting, the Lord Russell, and Admiral Evertsen, and having advised with some English pilots, it was resolved, seeing the easterly wind continued according to wish, to pass by the said island, and continued our course towards the river Exmouth between Portland and the Start, the Lieutenant Admiral General [Herbert] ordering in the mean time the Captain Vander Saan to cruise near the island, and to give notice to such ships as might lay behind to follow to Exmouth . . . . . . his Highness was resolved to land at the same time at Dartmouth and in Torbay. Towards evening we saw the point of Portland, and drove most of the night following. The 15th in the morning the wind came southerly, being thick weather, about 9 it cleared up; the Start bore W. and by S. and Torbay N.W. 4 miles from us, his Highness being near the shore stood with the vessels for transportation directly towards Dartmouth, but the wind coming westerly and contrary for our sailing into that bay, his Highness was obliged to pass by it, and to stand with the whole fleet into Torbay, where about noon he came to an anchor, and immediately made the sign to land, which was a red flag under his ordinary flag; upon which the landing was begun with great diligence and order, the foot landing first, and afterward the artillery and cavalry, the Lieutenant Admiral Herbert being in the mean time under sail without the bay with the men of war and fireships to cover the vessels for transportation against any attack of the enemy, and to secure the troops in their landing. I knew how greatly his Elect Serenity (*sic*) is concerned in the success of this glorious landing, and yourself who have the ministry under him, and therefore thought it would not be unacceptable to you that I acquainted you with these few particulars in acknowledgment of the many favours, &c.

H. CRON."

"I send you herewith the divisions of the fleet, and the plan how the troops are now on shore."

[The *Leyden*, on which this letter was written, was Admiral Herbert's ship.]

1688, Nov. 16th, Portsmouth.—Thomas Phillips to Lord Dartmouth. Is not a little troubled to be thus long without hearing. Has spoken with several men that have passed the Dutch fleet which are at Torbay, Dartmouth, &c.; the number of men is uncertain, but their fleet consists of 70 men of war and fire ships, the tenders and flyboats 400 sail more. "The Prince landed the train in the river Ex at Toppsom; when they were drawn up to march abreast of each carriage they reached near $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile upon the strand. They were up at the great house by the wood and had like to have burnt it were it not forbidden—two or three persons killed.

"Near Portsmouth of Dutch ships there have been—first two great flyboats and a man of war with them which had on board 1,800. They met with the *Fanfan*, who drew them into 4 fathom water upon the Horse; they were very positive their fleet were at Cowes but taking a pilot of the Island of Wight where they were ashore they were informed where their fleet was. They inquired what Papists were in the island and where the King was, and they thought to have landed two boat loads of men; but seeing there was like to be some opposition by the moving of two companies commanded by Major Knight, they retired on board that boat which was first on shore, paid for what they eat and drank and made many protestations of friendship.

On Sunday last came in a Vice-Admiral chasing the *Mary* yacht, about 12 of the clock, and stood for Stokes Bay to discover where their fleet was at Cowes. We shot from the upper stone platform out of one of the two angle guns which reached him and fell very near his stern; he struck his flag and topsails, saluted and came to an anchor to view the ships and the harbour. He weighed in the evening and went to sea. . . . . . Preparations at Portsmouth. . . . . Dick Wharton gone to Plymouth, having orders to put himself in there, but now it is too late. The writer told him to burn his papers and instructions and go towards Bristol, but it is now said that they are in parties as far as Bridgewater, so there is no passage for him that way, and by sea they spread over to the Casquetts that no vessel can pass without examination. Here is a man that dined with Admiral Herbert last week in Torbay who lives very splendidly. Mitchell and Votier (?) are with him, so that if there be no better we need not trouble ourselves, they being not persons of any great design.

Yesterday in the evening came a letter from the Duke of Berwick's officers from Salisbury giving an account that the Duke's regiment, Lord Cornbury's and Lord St. Albans', were betrayed into the enemy's hands; very few officers escaped, only Clifford and Litleton who fought their way through. Most of the men proved more loyal than the officers, and come dropping in daily to Salisbury, as they make their escape. The King has ordered all the foot to march towards London again. Sir John Southcott lately come in confirms the report that the Holland troops are near Salisbury—if so we shall be sensible in a short time who will be uppermost in Portsmouth unless more forces be sent; those here are not so welcome as could be wished for the King's sake."

Wishes Lord Dartmouth near the King, who is now perhaps in want of those capable of serving him. Has daily orders to do things, but no money or assistance. The Queen and Prince are expected, but God grant them a better residence than this will be.

1688, Nov. 17th, London.—Viscount Preston to Lord Dartmouth.

"My dear Lord,

I have received your Lordship's very kind letter of the 15th instant, and was very glad to find by it that you were in good health which I hope God will continue to you. I wish you all the success that may bee in whatsoever you undertake, and I must assure you that notwithstanding the malice of a party at court which already almost wrought our destruction, your Lordship is extremely safe and happy in the King's justice to you, who knoweth and hath declared publicly and privately that it was impossible for you to take other measures than you did, when the Dutch passed by you. Hee is this afternoone gone for Windsor, and hath taken the Prince with him in order to leave him at Portsmouth. The Queen stayeth here for some time. God give him good successe, and grant him a safe returne. God of heaven send us a good meeting, and preserve you. You may bee assured that I shall bee watchfull over whatever concernes you, and shall ever remaine, my dear Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate freind and most humble servant."

1688, Nov. 17th, Aboard the *Resolution* under sail off the east end of the Isle of Wight.—Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley. Notwithstanding his orders to Lord Berkeley yesterday to go to Portsmouth to refit or change his ship (which ever could be soonest done) he could not part from him without a friendly notice that he was fully purposed to proceed towards Torbay to find out the Dutch fleet, and make such attack upon them as he could judge would be most for his Majesty's honour and service. As he cannot expect Lord Berkeley's company in this action, if the latter goes into Portsmouth, recommends his Lordship's staying with the fleet, if he finds his ship in any tolerable condition for it.

1688, Nov. 17th, 6 in the evening, from Spithead.—John Lord Berkeley to Lord Dartmouth. Thanks for his friendly advice, which he would have followed had he not got too far within the island. Has now considered that if the Dutch are in Torbay, what action can happen will be to-morrow, and if he can sail to-morrow he will not be able to get thither by night; and though his masts and bowsprit might stand to carry him there, yet he is not in a condition to lie by or go upon a wind in weather that is likely to happen at this time of year, as the several surveys upon his ship have testified. Thanks his Lordship for his tender consideration of his honour which he believes few that know him would question; and if they did does not doubt but his Lordship would justify him, knowing that before this unlucky accident no man in the fleet was more ready in all respects than himself. His comfort is, though there are many backbiters in the world, none will say they question his courage to his face, and what otherwise they talk all mankind are liable to. (*See* Nov. 21, *post.*)

1688, Nov. 20th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Supposeing the present alteration of weather, and the change of winds may happyly bring you to Portsmouth, since the advices from thence of your being gone to the westward, I send this thither in hopes of meeting you, as well to acknowledge my receipt of the honour of your two last of the 13th and 15th instant, as to bring you answers thereto in such particulars as require the same, or may be otherwise necessary for mee, upon other occasions, to say anything to your lordshipp upon.

And first, as to what you are pleased to mention touching the magnifying of our fleet in the list of comparison between that and the Dutch, which I sent you by the King's comand, I pray leave to tell you, that the same was done from the two lists as they appeared then to me, and with an entire submission to any correction which should be thought fitt to be made by your Lordshipp therein, tho' I must needs say, in defence of the paper I sent you, drawne up from the materialls I had putt in my hand to that purpose, that I cannot see wherein the flagg-officers had any reason to complaine of any mistake in that comparison; for, besides that the shipps which they say were not with the fleet at the time of the comparison was made, did come to it (every shipp, except the *Roebuck* fireshipp) before your Lordshipp's closeing your letter, I had all the reason in the world from the accounts received of their saileing, to conclude and and depend upon it, that they would be with your fleet before your receiving my letter, as they were, (all but the *Roebuck)* in very little time after. And for the defective shipps which you sett off in the margine in your Lordshipp's letter, as I could not foresee that, soe your Lordshipp finds the comparison to reach only to the number and force of the shipps of each side, without regarding their condition of serviceableness, or unserviceableness of either, whereof (on our part) your Lordshipp is the only judge, and therefore (as I said before) the whole was submitted to your consideration and judgment.

His Majesty very well approves of your caution in the discharge of the Brandenburgher, and has comanded mee (according to your desire signifyed by Mr Bowles) to deliver up the papers which were taken in him, relateing to his private affaires, which I shall be ready to doe, to whomever shall demand the same. And I think there is noe others in the latter parcell your Lordshipp sent me in the bagg.

His Majesty was pleased to approve of the reasons you give for your resolving to forbear sending any friggots to the northward to look after the other shipps, said to be comeing from Holland, by the advices sent you from Mr Sandford. Of which I don't know of any late advices that have come to his Majesty.

The *Centurion* came up to Chatham last Saturday, and will be brought into the dock the next spring, in order to her being refitted, with all dilligence. Her comander and company are turned over into the *Kent*, and I doubt not will be ready (with the *Hampton-Court*) to saile to day or to morrow into the Hope, and from thence as soone as they can be manned and fitted (in which I doubt not of the utmost endeavours of the officers of the Navy, as well as their comanders) to your Lordshipp to the Spitthead, or where else you shall bee.

The officers of the Navy are very busy in looking out for the six fireshipps to be taken up for your fleet here, and I doubt not but to heare of their haveing done the same in a very little time. In the meane while, upon my application to his Majesty for his appointing Comanders for them, I am to lett you know, that he was pleased to comand me to apply myselfe to you for the proposeing such persons in your Fleet, as you think best qualified for those offices, and in your soe doing to distinguish to which your Lordshipp esteems the prefference first due, that if the number appointed shall not be all taken up, those may fare best, who shall be first recomended by you.

And here I am by his Majestie's comand to mention one Captaine Marshall to your Lordshipp, (who was Lieutenant of the *Woolwich* in 1679, and before that Comander of a small ketch and dogger) and saies he is knowne to your Lordshipp, to whom I have nothing further to say about him, then that I find his Majesty is disposed to bestow some command of this sort upon him, if your Lordshipp shall be satisfyed with his qualifications in all respects for it, and recomend him to his Majestie's favour for such an employment.

Nor must I pass over this perticular about these fireshipps, without adding, that the officers of the Navy tell me, that the greatest reason of their backwardness in takeing them up, arises from their resolution that they shall all be shipps of larger and better quality then have been usually, (and indeed at any time) bought for fireshipps in the Navy, which they find at this time not very easy to be come at, tho' I hope noe diligence or endeavours have been wanting on their part.

And this I mention to your Lordshipp with some regard to your being governed by it in your recomending of Comanders to the King for them. I bear in remembrance your Lordshipp's caution given me some time since touching the appointing of gunners for fireshipps, and your desires that such as should be hereafter recomended to those offices might be examined by Captaine Leake the Master Gunner of England; to whom I lately applyed myselfe in the case of one desired by the Captaine of the Mermaid for his shipp, but finding the Captaine gone to the west with the traine of artillery, I find my selfe obliged to resort to you for your Lordshipp's recomending, and sending up such persons out of the fleet, as you shall think fitt to be putt into those employments in these six shipps, not doubting but his Majesty will be pleased to approve of, and appoint them thereto.

I observe your Lordshipp's mention only of two fireshipps which you expected from Dover, but I find by a letter from M^r Yeams the builder at Dover to the Navy Board, that he had taken up and was fitting four, and accordingly the King's orders have been sent to those gentlemen to furnish him with money to answer the charges of that number, soe as I doubt not but your Lordshipp will receive the addition thereof to your Fleet. Praying you, as you shall think fitt to appoint Comanders or other officers to them, to give me some account thereof, in order to my acquainting his Majesty therewith, and takeing such notice of the same in the Registry of this Office, as may be convenient, both with respect to the King's service, and the rights of the persons. And this (since I have mentioned it) I shall desire your Lordshipp to direct being done in all like cases of your appointing officers of any kind to the shipps of your Fleet.

The *Katherine* yacht is arriv'd with the Dutch officers, who are comitted in custody by his Majesty here in towne, and the yacht is under repaire at Deptford with all the dilligence that may bee.

The *Assurance* is also in hand at Sheerness, and will be dispatched with the greatest expedition that can be expected from the Officers of the Yard, without the assistance of her Comander, who has been pleased to absent himselfe from the shipp for severall daies, both without the King's leave, and without anybody's knowing where he was, which I neither did nor could forbear to acquaint His Majesty with.

According to what I promised and charged myselfe with in mine of the 12th I here inclose you his *Majestie's Order, countersigned by my Lord Middleton, directed to your Lordshipp, in the proper termes the former should have been.

I also herewith send you the King's owne *Orders for your releasing the flyboat which was taken by the Foresight, and for your doeing the like to such other small vessels as may fall into your hands of the like sort.

I moved his Majesty, upon what you mentioned to me about laying downe the buoys at the river's mouth, who (upon consulting with the Trinity House) finding that noe other inconvenience is likely to attend the keeping them up then the charge of the vessells to lye at their births, was pleased to direct, that they should not be replaced till further order, but that the vessells should continue there to give warning to our friends to avoid any danger therefrom.

The *Roebuck* sayled severall daies since from Sheerness, and is I doubt not ere this with you, and the *Mermaid* will follow as soon as she has received her provisions, gunners' stores, and gott her complement of men. The *Portland* has laine in Longreach, manned, victualled, and in all respects ready to saile, excepting the want of her guns, ever since yesterday was sevenight. But I hope that hinderance is or will be removed very speedily soe as your Lordshipp may very soon expect her with you, her Comander George Aylmer (whom I leave to make his own moane to your Lordshipp, as he has not spared to doe to me, about his want of his guns) haveing been extreamly dilligent in the getting her out, and deserves to have the same allwaies remember'd by your Lordshipp to his advantage, as I know the same will be by the King. I hope this will meet your Lordshipp with your fleet well at the Spithead, soe as I need not trouble you with any account concerning the condition of the *Yorke* or the other shipps fitting there, all necessary orders haveing been dispatch'd from hence, and the officers excited to use the utmost diligence for their dispatch.

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* Not now with the letter.

His Majesty approves very well of your regard to the husbandry of his treasure in your overlooking of the demands made for stores, which is not only of great concernment to him in that respect, but to another yet greater, namely, that it is to be feared, if the present action continues or grows upon him, navall comodities will (as I have heretofore observed) be out of the power of money to purchase, at least for some species of them, and for many within any reasonable time, soe as to be of service to him. I observe the account you are pleased to give me of the watermen and fishermen in the fleet, at least in such of the shipps thereof, as you have received any account from about them, and when you shall please to add thereto the like from the other shipps I shall make the best use thereof I can to his Majestie's advantage, both in the chequeing the accounts which shall be brought in by the officers of those Companies, and the calling them to an account for their failures in the complyance with his Majestie's expectations, and their own promises to him in this matter.

Tho' I don't remember my having said to your Lordshipp (upon my mention to you the receipt of the papers taken in the Brandenburgher) that the list of the Dutch fleet was all that concerned your Lordshipp among these papers, yet in truth it was soe, for there was not one among them besides that, which in any manner related to the business of the sea, or to their or our fleet, the letters being all filled either with the account of their voyage from Holland hither, or relateing to the private matters of the persons who wrote them; that only excepted which carryed the list of the fleet and plan of the army, which I received at first from your Lordshipp.

In the advices from Portsmouth of the arrivall of the *Mountague*, *Constant-Warwick*, *Nonsuch* and *Unity* fireshipp, I am very sorry to find nothing yet said [of] the *Anthelope*, especially considering her circumstances by the springing of the head of her mainmast, and the ill weather she has had to encounter. But I hope our next will bring us a good account of her.

I thank your Lordshipp for the sentences of the Court Martiall held about the tryall of the Master of the *Centurion*, and pylott of the S^t^ *Albans*, and have sent the same to the Navy-Board, and the Trinity House, in order to their takeing care that the King receives the benefitt thereof, according to the intention of the said Court.

I herewith send your Lordshipp a supply* of instructions for Comanders and Lieutenants as you desire.

Your Lordshipp has done very well in takeing care for the recovering of the anchors and cables lost by the S^t^ *Albans* upon the Goodwin, and those by the other shipps upon the Longsand's Head, and 'tis hoped the same will thereby bee recovered.

As to what your Lordshipp proposes touching the manning of all the third rates in order to the secureing of men for the fleet if there should be occasion for them in the spring, I did not faile to lay the same before his Majesty, who did not seem disposed at present to embarque himselfe into soe great a charge as the same must unavoidably bring upon him, at least, till from the event of your voyage to the westward, he should be brought to a nearer prospect (then he at present is) of what strength his affaires may probably call for to be maintained at sea, both now, and in the ensuing spring.

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* Not now with the letter.

His Majesty upon the advice of the officers of the Navy touching the provideing a storeshipp to attend your fleet, and the difficulty, charge and length of time which will attend the takeing up and fitting a Merchant-Man proper for it, has been pleased upon the advice of the officers of the Navy on that behalfe to appoint one of his owne shipps, the *Sweepstakes*, to be fitted for that service, which is now in hand, and a magazine of stores prepareing to be putt on board her, soe as I hope your Lordshipp may very soon expect her with you.

I think it fitt for me to acquaint you that upon a prospect of our action at sea being likely to be seated westward, (considering the Dutche's haveing made their descent in those parts), I have by the King's direction taking notice thereof to the officers of the Navy, in order to their makeing such provision of victualls, stores, and other necessaries for the fleet, as may best answer the occasions thereof there; not doubting but your Lordshipp, upon the same considerations, will be pleased to doe the like for what respects your Office of the Ordnance. Pray let me also observe to you that the Navy Board complaine of the want of masters for the shipps here fitting out to a degree, as to affirme that they are not able to provide them (for the great shipps especially) without assistance from your fleet, and therefore desire it may be recomended to your Lordshipp, to send up such persons as you shall judge qualified to take those charges upon them.

The like I am to observe to you in relation to pilotts, the Trinity-house declareing that the fleet is so stocked with those sort of people, that there is not one, within their comand here, to take charge of any of the King's shipps, and therefore they, as well as the Navy Board, make it their desire to your Lordshipp, to send some up from the fleet to answer the services here, which it is hoped your Lordshipp may very well doe, considering where you now are, and are likely to bee, not only out of pilott-water, but where they are neither obliged, nor allowed to take any accountableness for or charge of the King's shipps.

I here inclose your Lordshipp a letter* to Captain Elliott from my Lord Godolphin, at whose motion concerning him, his Majesty was pleased to say, that he had him in his eye and care for advancement in the Navy, and that he had recomended him accordingly to your Lordshipp, and at the same time to comand me, not only to be his remembrancer here, as any opportunity should happen, but to mention him to your Lordshipp, as one whom he is very well disposed to have preferr'd by your Lordshipp in the fleet, as occasion shall happen for it.

What remains for me to add, is the acquainting you that the King is very well satisfyed with your determinations touching your future proceedings, as they are expressed in your letter to him of the 15th inst, and as an instance of it, has thought it unnecessary to signe a warrant, which by his comand and the advice of his ministers had been prepared for his signature in explanation of his last Order to your Lordshipp by my Lord Middleton of the 12th; a copie of which, as it was soe prepared *I enclose your Lordshipp. With which and the advertizeing your Lordshipp that his Majesty left this towne on Satturday last for Windsor, and from thence the next day towards Salisbury where he is before this I trust in God very well arrived, with purpose of remaineing there or thereabouts in the ordering the affairs of his army untill the service thereof shall remove him thence. I doe with great longings to hear of your Lordshipp and the fleet after the tempestious weather wee have for some daies past had. I kiss your hands and with continued wishes of prosperity to both remaine unfeignedly, my Lord, your most faythfull and obedient servant."

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* Not now with the letter.

1688, Nov. 20th.—An account of the defects of his Majesty's ship *Rupert*—signed by Charles Staggins and Thomas Day, lieutenants and five others—with a certificate at back dated November 27th by Isaac Betts and William Stigant that they do not think her a fit ship for "busking" in the sea.

1688, Nov. 20th, Plymouth.—Captain George Churchill to Lord Dartmouth.

The leakiness of his ship (the *Newcastle*) forced him on Sunday morning to bear away for this place. The pumps were not able to vent the water as fast as it came in; about 80 barrels of powder have been "damnified." Has got her into Catt water, and is at work getting the provisions out, in hopes to stop some of her leaks and bring her to Portsmouth. As she is now will not venture his own or his men's lives in her, and it is impossible that she can stay out this winter. Should be glad to receive his Lordship's commands.

1688, Nov. 21st.—Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley.

When they parted was not fully resolved to proceed immediately to Torbay, but rather to come to Spithead and pick up the wants the fleet lay under; but on Saturday morning finding he had 44 or 45 sail of men of war and fireships with him, and the wind at E.S.E., good weather and a settled hard sky, thought after he had been so much urged, it was not fit to neglect the opportunity (which had proved great if the wind had held with moderate weather) but it has pleased God to prevent him. Hopes his Lordship does not take amiss his zealous concern for him; knows more ships are fitting out, and that there must be more flags, and has all along resolved to bring him among the flags, which the opportunity the writer then hoped for would certainly have put into his power. The bad weather has disordered the *Resolution*, and he is forced to go into the *Edgar*.

1688, Nov. 24th, Spithead.—Lord Berkeley to Lord Dartmouth.

The weather has been so bad since his coming in hither that the pilot would not venture to carry him into the harbour, so that nothing has yet been done to his ship or the *Edgar*, it will be a month before his now ship can be refitted; fears that some one else is appointed for her from aloft, but that his Lordship best knows. The Prince of Wales came to Portsmouth last night guarded by the Irish dragoons. It is certain that Lord Cornbury is gone over to the Prince of Orange with his regiment, and the Duke of Berwick's regiment of horse, and the Duke of St. Alban's, the Lord Colchester and the company that went with him are also with the Prince. The first captain of Sir Edward Hale's regiment is missing and several others, and there is a jealousy of many more of the army. The Lord Lovelace was taken going over but defended himself very well, in which conflict near 20 were killed, among the rest, one Whitlock, formerly a sea lieutenant. My lord had 70 horse with him, most of which got clear. Frank Russell is gone among the rest. The Duke of Berwick's regiment of foot, Sir Edward Hales's and the Irish are here, and the Irish regiment of dragoons which is all the news except that the King is now with the army.

1688, Nov. 22nd, The *Mary* at Spithead.—Sir Roger Strickland to Lord Dartmouth. It is no little satisfaction to him to find that, in spite of many applications, no steps have been taken for removing himself and men into the *Warspite.* Thinks the *Mary* may be as soon got ready as the other.

1688, Nov. 22nd, London.—Philip Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

Hearing that his Lordship was forced into Portsmouth by the late storms, and supposing that the damage sustained by the fleet will keep him there some time, has ventured to send this short and melancholy account of our affairs in the Ordnance Office. State of cash need not be sent, for they have not one penny upon any head, and what is worse nothing has been this week allotted them by the Treasury. The state of small arms is very near as low, there being no "snaphance musquets" left but 600 made for Lord Dartmouth's own regiment, notwithstanding that they received all from Bristol. Changing of the matchlocks in the army hath mightily drained them, which could not be prevented; the gunmakers are not able to fit up the reparable arms or perform their contracts for new, for want of money. The stores for sea service are so exhausted ("as is our credit also") that the ships already ordered cannot be fitted out without a considerable supply of money. Great complaints are come from Ireland of the arms sent thither from Chester, and not without cause; those sent from hence are not much better. The Lord Deputy writes to know what station the Italian engineer should be in, and with what allowances. He has been informed that but one engineer is borne upon the Irish establishment, to whom an allowance of 200*l.* per annum was to be made, and that the Italian was designed for that employment; but nothing will satisfy the Lord Deputy but a letter from Lord Dartmouth himself.

Relates the disputes between Sir Edward Hales and the Ordnance officers about the mounting of batteries at the Tower.

1688, Nov. 22nd, Portsmouth dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Concerning the fitting out and repairs of the ships *Montagu*, *Edgar*, *Warspite*, *Dunkirk*, *Lion*, *&c.*, and the supply of stores. Delays have arisen not from want of care and vigilance, but of strength only, the men being much discouraged for want of money.

1688, Nov. 23rd, Portsmouth dockyard.—Same to same. Relates the measures taken to repair the damage done to the fleet by the late foul weather.

1688, Nov. 23rd, *Kent* (ship).—Sir Francis Wheler to Lord Dartmouth.

Has received his Majesty's commission to command the *Kent*. Returns thanks for his Lordship's kind recommendation. Is now at Black Stakes and will sail to the Hope the first good weather.

1688, Nov. 24th, Saturday, 12 at noone. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"It is with an extraordinary degree of content, that I have just now received your Lordshipp's of yesterday from the Spithead, both on the score of your personal safety, and that in generall soe great a portion of his Majesty's fleet are returned with you into port, as by their number (tho' their particulars you could not tell me) joyned with those which I have otherwise advice of, give me ground of hopeing that the loss his

Majesty has sustained from the late tempests will prove much more tolerable then wee here have for many dayes laine under an apprehension it would have done. The particulars of which ships that are come in elsewhere within my notice are these,

The *Henrietta*	In the Downes.
Antelope	
Bonadventure	
Crown	
Lark	
Guernsey	
Sally Rose	
Speedwell	In Portland Road.
Cignet	
Portsmouth	At South Yarmouth.
Rugby	Cowes.

The loss of the *Heldrenbergh* and poor Mr. Howell in her I doe very heartily bemoan.

If the *Newcastle* be not with you, it is possible the talk yesterday upon the Exchange may be true, where I am told it was said that Captain Churchill was come into Plymouth with a friggat of the King's, but under a mistaken name of the *Hampshire* for the *Newcastle*.

Your Lordshipp has certainly put the dispatch of the refitting of the fleet into the true method by committing the same to Sir Richard Beach, Sir John Berry and Sir William Booth, who are a full Navy Board, noe less empowered, then I am sure they are disposed to give it all the furtherance that the state of the stores there, and with their bretheren here tell me they are sending from hence will admit. To which whatever can be added by any thoughtfulness or industry of mine (you may depend upon it) shall not be wanting.

What I may have more to say to your Lordshipp upon my communicateing this your letter to my Lords with whom his Majesty has, in his absence, left the direction of his affaires, must be respited till the evening, when you shall be sure to have it, and whatever more may occur to me worth your Lordshipp's notice, I hastning this away to you by express, out of a desire of giveing you the speediest satisfaction I could touching the remainder of your fleet; doing the like at the same time to the King by express to Salisbury, as well knowing the ease it will be of to him, under his other great cares. To which God give a quick and auspicious end."

In a postscript Mr. Pepys adds,

"I have taken this conveyance for sending you the *printed book of Dutch instructions, it easeing me of a care I was under how to find a person here, qualified for the right translation of it, in hopes, your Lordshipp will furnish me with a copie when it shall be done."

1688, Nov. 24th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"According to my promise to your Lordshipp in mine by express to you this afternoone, I have communicated to my Lords of the committee for foreigne affaires, your Lordshipp's to me of yesterday's date, to whom it was matter of great content to find you safely come in, with soe considerable a part of the fleet, as with what I also informed them of from other places, gives them ground of hopeing (as I have said in my former) that tho' the damages sustained by the fleet must be great, the totall miscarriages of ships therein cannot be soe;

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* Not now with the letter.

As to any advice to be offered you from my Lords on this subject, partly from the grounds they have of expecting the King back from Salisbury here within a few dayes, and partly from their considering that till the ships are putt againe into a condition of service (which will require some time) noe advice can be of any present use in reference to their future disposall, they have thought it best to respite any debates thereon to his Majesty's own comeing hither, when all those matters will have opportunity of being putt together, upon which his Majesty's resolutions will be best taken in relation to the whole of his affaires.

The only thing therefore I have now to add, is the giveing your Lordshipp the following state of the severall shipps now in fitting forth, vizt.

	3d *Hampton Court*	At Blackstake, going to the Hope to take in their gunns &c.
	3rd *Kent*	
	4th *Portland*	In the Hope, manned and ready to sayle ever since the 10th instant, waits only for her gunns.
	4th *Phenix*	Longreach, takeing in her provisions and stores.
	4th *Tyger-Prize*	At Deptford, ready to saile to Longreach.
	4th *Assurance*	At Sheerness, will be ready to saile this night.
Fireships	*Mermaide*	At Deptford, ready to saile to Longreach.
	Thomas and *Elizabeth*	At Deptford, fitting for a fireshipp.

Concerning which what I may have further to say to your Lordshipp, as to any particulars of them, you shall have in my next. In the mean time you may please to know, that since my other to you of this day, I find the report therein mentioned touching the *Newcastle* is true, I haveing received this evening from the King a letter from Captain Churchill to me from Plymouth which his Majesty had opened upon the way at Salisbury."

1688, Nov. 24th, The Downs.—Captain Edmund Elyott to Lord Dartmouth. Describes how he was driven from the fleet by bad weather. All his stern was staved in by another ship, so that he was very near bidding adieu to this world, but by God's providence has escaped, and is now by Mr. Pepys's order going to Sheerness to be repaired.

1688, Nov. 24th.—The information of Stephen Matthews, master of the *Dove*, of London.

That being homeward bound from Lisbon he met the 6th inst. with a Dutch man-of-war about 5 leagues off the Start, was taken out of his ship and carried before Admiral Herbert, who was at anchor in Torbay. Being asked what letters he had from England he refused to answer, and a lieutenant was sent on board his ship who took away all his papers. Among them was a letter for the Queen Dowager, and two to the King, which he broke open and read, and would not return either those or any other papers but his Amsterdam letters. Admiral Herbert sent also on board his vessel to entice his men into the Prince of Orange's service, and prevailed with three of them to do it. Twenty of their greatest ships had this motto in their ensigns, *For the Protestant Religion and Liberty of England.* The deponent was detained till the 9th, and forced to sign a paper (copy attached) undertaking to sail straight to Amsterdam.

1688, Nov. 26th, 11 at night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Haveing nothing new since the two I troubled your Lordshipp with of the 24th current, this comes by express direction of the King given me this night at the Cabinet-Councill, to apprize you of one particular aggravation to his many other present difficulties, which he neither had nor could have mett with any intimation of, till his very entrance almost into the town this afternoone, namely, the withdrawing of the Princess of Denmark in the night (last night), without any judgement to be made, otherwise then by a very uncertaine guess at the designe of her soe doing. Now, his Majesty's end in my telling you this being to prevent any wrong impressions that may be made in the fleet concerning this matter (through mis-representations) by your being informed in all that wee yet know of the truth thereof, I am in short to lett you know, that without the least previous occasion for, or appearance of any discontent in her Highness, she went in her usual manner and time to bed, Mrs Danvers (who was in present waiting) lying in the anti-chamber. This morning Sir Benjamin Bathurst at about ½ an hour past 7 went up in his usual manner to enquire after the Princess's health, and finding noe body in the fore-rooms, went on to the anti-chamber, where he found Mrs Danvers dressing her self in order to attend the Princess, as not haveing yet done it; upon which (he just now told the King) he went down to his office, and after haveing been there about ½ an hour, he heard a sudden out-cry of women, which upon his running-out to satisfye himself in the occasion of, found it to be a universal cry among the ladies, that some or other had carried away the Princess. The history of which, as much thereof as is yet known, is this, that upon Mrs Danvers's going in to her Highness's chamber to call her, and receiving noe answer to her call, she opened the bed, and found the Princess gone, and the bed cold, with all her yesterday's cloaths, even to her stockings and shoes left behind; takeing her passage, as is concluded (by the doores being found but single-locked that way, leading to a stoole-roome) down a pair of small back staires, by which the necessary woman uses to goe in and out for the cleaning of that roome. Now as another branch of this story I must tell you, that orders comeing last night from the King, that both my Lord Churchill's houses in town and at St. Albans should be imediately seized, and all that was in them, and (as I take it) my Lady Churchill her self, that which relates to his house here at court, was of course to be executed by my Lord Chamberlaine only, who instead of proceeding instantly to the work by way of surprize, for preventing escapes or removalls of any thinges or persons which might have been of benefit to the King to have seized, suffered himself in complacence to be delayed by the Princess for half an hour by her express desireing of it from him, and had this effect, that my Lady Churchill and Mrs. Berkeley, and the Princess her self are all three gone, but whether together or noe is not certainly known. This only is said, by the centry that was at that time at the guard at the Cockpit-doore next the street, that in the dead of the night, about 2 or 3 a clock, a coach with six horses and one lady in it, came thither, and after very little stay tooke up two ladies more from that door, and soe went away. But whither, noe body undertakes to guess, this that I have told you being the whole of what has yet been discovered of any degree of certainty touching her going, without the least appearance in the world for that which evill disposed people have already made it their business to insinuate into the town, and is got into vulgar talk, of her being forced away by the papists, whereas hardly anything can be thought more natural then that the ladies should think it time for them to withdraw as soon as they had received tideings of their husbands haveing done the same. But his Majesty has nevertheless thought it not becomeing him to part with a daughter without some yet more solemn enquiry made into the ground of it, has this night required all the Prince and Princess's servants that had any relation of service upon the person of the Princess, both men and women of every degree, to be imediately found out and confined to their chambers till they have passed a very strict examination by a committee of the Councill touching their knowledge in any part of the premises, and this in order to his Majesty's acquainting both the Privy Councill and my Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to morrow with the results of the said examinations. Of which whatever shall arise materiall therein, more than I have been able hear to tell you, you shall not faile to have from me in my next.

In the mean time I am further by the King's command to observe to you, that he did commit a command of his to be communicated to your Lordshipp by my Lord of Dover, who went yesterday from the King to the Goverment of Portsmouth in the absence of the Duke of Berwick. For the effectual and speedy execution of which command, his Majesty is pleased to be soe much concerned, as to require my imediate prepareing for his signature (which I accordingly in great hast did, as you will find by the manner of its writeing) a warrant for supplying to your Lordshipp my Lord of Dover's supposed comission of delivering the message to you which the King sent by him. This warrant I here inclose you, in my own hand, as containeing a matter which will not bear it's being known to more here then was at the debate of it, till wee may be morally sure that noe advice of it from hence by land, could prevent its execution."

The original warrant (above referred to) is dated Whitehall the 26th of November 1688, and is as follows,

"James R
Our Will and Pleasure is, that you take the first opportunity of winde and weather to send such one of our shipps as you shall thinke the fittest, (with reguard to the prudence and faythfullnesse of her commander) to Plimouth, there to seize the person of Captain George Churchill Comandant of our shipp the *Newcastle*, and him to bring back to you in safe custody; you makeing provision for the command of our sayd shipp in the absence of the said Captaine Churchill, and for the safe keepeing of Captain Churchill himselfe when brought to you, until further Order from us for his being otherwise disposed of or discharged."

1688, Nov. 25th, Andover.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"I send this you by the Lord Dover, whom I send to Portsmouth to command in chief there, I am a going back to London my self intending to be there to-morrow and haue ordred all my army to quarter along the riuer, begining at Marlo. He will tell you how Lord Churchill and Duke of Grafton are gone ouer to the enemy with some others. I haue charged Lord Dover also to speake with you of my intentions concerning my sonne, and you must follow Lord Dover's directions as to what concerns our sayd sonne, by being assisting to him in what directions I haue giuen him by word of mouth. I haue not tyme to say more.

JAMES R."

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth.] November 25th, 1688.

"These three letters received not till the 2^d^ of December two by the hands of Lord Dover the other as indorsed in M^r^ Peppy's pacquet.

The other two being dated the 1^st^ of December were brought to me soone one after the other on the 3^d^ in the morning, all these 5 letters were answered on the 3^d^ of December and delivered to my Lord Dover and by him sent with a messinger on purpose. Resolved between us both not to doe any thing in carrying away the Prince of Wales till we haue his Majesty's farther order and an answer to my letter."

1688, Nov. 28th, *Unity* fireship, Spithead.—Captain Francis Wivell to Lord Dartmouth. His ship's "rurther" is almost off, and the ship so short that he cannot stow a boat, though but of 7 oars; he will be forced to bear away for any harbour the first hard gale of wind. Humbly prays his Lordship to order him into Portsmouth harbour, and remove him into a ship fit for service.

1688, Nov. 28th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"That I may appear noe less forward to administer any thing to your satisfaction and content, then I have now for a great while been forced to be in handing to you occasions of trouble, I would not omit the advertizeing you by express, that I am just now come from attending the King at his Cabinet, where he has been graciously pleased to declare his royall purpose of calling a Parliament to meet at Westminster as soon as ever the time requisite for issueing of the writts, and the 40 dayes required by law for their returnes will admit, and accordingly has comanded my Lord Chancellour to cause the writs to be forthwith prepared and issued for the Parliament's meeting the 15^th^ of January next.

But what pitie it is that I could not bring this home, without meeting something to abate some of the pleasure which the foregoing tideings must give all good subjects, M^r^ Frowd stopping me in my way to tell me, that my Lord of Bath had seized Plymouth for the Prince, seizeing many officers and soldiers as prisoners, and confineing even my Lord Huntington himself to his chamber;

My Lord, I have this day received your express of the 26th, and have communicated it to the King; but he not being able all this day (soe many matters of the greatest moment pressing at once upon him) to find time to consider and direct anything relateing to the Navy, and particularly to your Lordshipp, and soe finding my self unfurnished with any thing to say to you, upon the principall point therein, I shall respite the whole till to morrow's post; and indeed I have been these two dayes greatly indisposed with a cough and head-ach, and am soe at this minute, that I am not able to hold up my head longer."

1688, Nov. 28th, London.—Philip Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

Since the King's return Colonel Skelton is made Lieutenant of the Tower in the room of Sir Edward Hales. Sorry he must continue the same melancholy account of affairs in the office, everything being now at a stand for want of money . . . . His Lordship will have heard of Prince George and the Duke of Ormonde having quitted the King at Andover, and of the Princess of Denmark's flight from Whitehall. Last night all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal that were in town (Roman Catholics only excepted, who it is thought had private intimation not to appear) attended his Majesty according to summons. The King gave a short account of the state of his affairs, and required their opinion of what was necessary to be done for his own safety and the securing the succession to his son. Several speeches were made hereupon, and all centred in the speedy calling a Parliament. His Majesty did not determine anything, but thought fit to take night's time to consider thereon; and this morning directions were given for the issuing writs for the speedy assembling a Parliament, which God grant may end in the security of his Majesty's sacred person, and the general quiet and satisfaction of all his subjects. It is said that a general pardon is to be granted to qualify the nobility and gentry, that are gone over to the Prince of Orange or have taken up arms in the several counties, to sit in Parliament. The Duke of Albemarle is dead, and James Grahme has promised to move the King this night in his Lordship's affair. His wife presents her duty, and all his Lordship's family at the Cockpit are well.

1688, Nov. 28th, Portsmouth Dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Reports his proceedings in fitting out or repairing the ships *Dreadnought*, *Dunkirk*, *Warspite*, *Mary*, &c.

1688, Nov. 29th, Fireship *Speedwell* in the port of Poole.—Captain Edward Poulson to Lord Dartmouth. Gives an account of his being driven by bad weather into Poole harbour. In his worst extremity the ship was deserted by the men, whose names and qualities he annexes (16 in all), who took away the only boat and left him with the chirurgeon, carpenter, gunner, and five boys to the mercy of the storm; they were so unchristianlike that they would not stay to furl the sails, and so he was forced to cut the mainmast by the board to save the ship and their lives; the mainmast carried away the mizen mast with all the rigging. After riding two days and nights, several times firing guns to no purpose, fair weather set in, and with much assistance was able to reach a place of safety. Encloses a list of vessels and men that helped his ship from St. Alban's [Head] to Studland Bay.

1688, Nov. 29th, Surgeon-General J. Pearse to Lord Dartmouth. After vain efforts to obtain payment from the late Navy Commissioners and from the Treasury of money advanced by himself for quarters and cure of the sick and wounded, had made bold yesterday morning to tell His Majesty himself that unless he had some speedy supply he should not be able to quarter any more sick men. Notwithstanding all this solicitation is got no farther than to have it ordered at the Treasury that he is to have next week some part of the 700*l*. due at Michaelmas last. Has made Mr. Secretary Pepys acquainted with his condition, and hopes his Lordship will also recommend the matter to him and to the Treasury, for he cannot make brick without straw, and he is ashamed to show his face to the surgeons of the several ports, to whom he has given his hand and long since promised to pay 700*l*.

1688, Nov. 29th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Mine of yesterday by express haveing respited to this day (for the reason therein mentioned) my answer to your Lordshipp's of the 26th; I now come in the first place to thank you for your list of officers, which I shall cause to be registred according to their respective qualities.

"I have comunicated to his Majesty your other list of Comanders designed by you for fireships, and have his direction to observe the same, and in the order you have sett them down; which I shall doe, at least as farr as the persons therein-named will accept thereof, which I am told they will not all doe.

"I shall alsoe remember your advice about haveing the gunners examined by Mr Rothwell (during the absence of Captain Leake) for such fireships as shall have their gunners provided here, which I fear will be very few, It being with much difficulty that I have got one for the last. Soe that I doubt the fleet must from hence-forward help us therewith.

"Yeames of Dover did in a letter which I saw of his to the Navy Board, speak of 4 fireships that he was engaged in the fitting for you from thence. But I have since heard but of two, and even those two, now they are compleatly fitted for the sea, not able to gett out by reason of the quantity of beach lately thrown in there from the sea.

"C[aptain] George Aylmer has indeed taken a very great deal of paines in the dispatching out of his shipp, and is now upon his way to the Downes, if a messenger whom I sent away this day by express to that purpose, by the King's command, has not stopt him. When his impediments for sayling were removed, your Lordshipp will find in the inclosed copie of his letter to me, giveing me an account thereof.

"The *Suadadoes* [Sandados] is safe in the Downes. But if the *Mordaunt* be not overlooked in your list, and that indeed she be not with you at Portsmouth, I question what is become of her, for I have had noe notice of her from elsewhere.

"Your Lordshipp shall not want supplies of instructions for Comanders and lieutenants.

"You are doing a very good work in getting a strict account of the state of your victualls. Pray be pleased to hasten it. For notwithstanding all my pressing for the provideing of more, the service may meet with disappointment therein if the Commissioners of the Victualling here goe by one reckoning and the men eat by another.

"Your instructions of the 1st of October were indeed miscalled by whoever called them an Order of Councill; but I don't remember where it should be that I called 'um soe, as they went from me to your Lordshipp, though they were handed to me by an Order of Councill.

"I doe greatly foresee the inconveniencys the service will be subject to from want of pilots and masters, in case the fleet be not in condition to spare any.

"It would be an extraordinary peice of skill, and it might very well have had it's success, if indeed the Brandenburgher's papers were shams and the Scotchman a cheat; for it tooke place with everybody here, whatever it did elsewhere.

"And now, my Lord, as to the maine point in relation to your next proceeding with the fleet, the safety of which (without expectation of any more action from it for this season) seemes to be the most of his Majesty's present care about it: he has been pleased to give you his advice therein, under his own hand in the enclosed. Whereto referring your Lordshipp as to that particular, I am by his speciall direction given me this evening at the Cabinet to observe to you that forasmuch as (according to what I have just now said) he does not look for any opportunity of enterprizeing anything new with the fleet this winter, and for that also he lies at this time under many incitements to the preventing of expence, whether in mony or stores, he has not only comanded a stopp to be putt to the Navy Board's proceeding in the buying of any more of the six fireships last ordered to be bought, then they have already contracted for, which is three, but to recomend it to your Lordshipp to be as spareing as may be in the present fitting out to sea any fresh shipps, but instead thereof to incourage as much as may be the refitting of these that have been abroad; the effects of the weare and teare of a winter (witness this before us) seeming litle less to be apprehended than those ariseing from a sumer's warr. Besides the increase of charge attending the same to the King on many accounts, and the complaints which the officers of the Navy must daily expect (as they now find) from Comanders in relation to their old shipps, while importunity will procure them new.

"I am endeavouring all that is possible to hasten out the storeshipp, and am told this day by Sir Richard Haddock that she will now be very soon dispatched, though I do not find from the Commissioners of the Navy at Portsmouth, (to whom you refer me) but that they shall be able in the maine to make good the present wants of the fleet from the stores they have there ; especially if what shall be wanting may be left to be supplyed here to such part of the fleet as your Lordshipp may possibly, upon this letter of the King's, conclude upon haveing brought into the river of Thames, or elsewhere eastward.

"My Lord, for your part for which his Majestie refers you to me relateing to the state of his publick affaires, nothing has arose of new since mine last night more than that he has been pleased to determine upon a Proclamation to be presently published concerning the Parliament, with some provition for clearing to the world his intentions and endeavors for secureing the freedome of it, both in its election and sitting.

"Collonel Kirk is also brought to town this day prisoner, and is confined as such with a guard to his own house.

"Wee have had no fresher news touching the motion of the Prince of Orange, then that sending his cookes before to prepare it, he dined on Munday or Tuesday last at my Lord of Bristoll's house at Sherborne."

The copy of Captain George Aylmer's letter above referred to is dated the 26th of November 1688 from Portland ; it mentions that, after a delay of sixteen days, his guns had been put on board, and that he intended sailing that afternoon, concluding with a wish to be informed of the position of the fleet.

1688, Nov. 29th,—The Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth.

"My Lord, the Protestant religion and the liberties of England being now at stake, I cannot beleiue you will contribute towards the destruction of either. I therefore send you this letter to invite you earnestly to joyne the fleete vnder your command with mine and to declare as I haue donne in my Declaration for the Religion and Liberties. It wilbe an act so commendable that it will not only oblidge me for ever to be your friend but even to study which way I may shew my kindnesse to you in the most particular manner. I expect and desire you to consider well of this my proposition and advice and that I may speedely receaue the news of your complianee, which will make me your affectionate friend."

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]
November 29th, 1668. The Prince of Orange.
December 12th, Received at Spithead,
Do. 12th, Answered by Captain Aylmer.

1688, Nov. 29th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"You will have an account from Mr. Peypss (*sic*) of what passes here, and the ill condition my affairs are in on shore, so that I shall say nothing concerning them. I am sorry you have been so woughly (*sic*) used by the winds at sea ; this is a bad tyme of yeare for any action upon that inconstant element. The preservation of the squadron under your command is of the last consequence, therefore pray consider well which is the best way to do it, and where you thinke 'tis fitt the greatest part of your fleet shall be, it being fitt to leaue some ships at Portsmouth, either at the Spithead or in the harbore as you shall thinke best, and lett me haue you (*sic*) opinion speedily upon it, that I may see if I aproue of it. J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]
November 29th, 1688.
Received December 2^{d} in a pacquet from Mr. Peppys.
[Seal—Crown supported by cupids and monograms beneath.]

1688, Nov. 29th, Whitehall.

"This is the second letter I write to you upon the subject of my sonne, tho' the other was from Andeuer, as I remember, it will not haue been deliured to you soner then this. That was not giuen to you soner, hoping still things would not haue been so very bad as they are. 'Tis my sonne they aime at and 'tis my sonne I must endeauer to preserue, what so euer becoms of me, therefore I conjure you to assist Lord Dover in getting him sent away in the yachts, as sone as wind and weather will permitt for the first port they can gett to in France, and that with as much secresy as may be, and soe that trusty men may but (*sic*) put in the yachts that he may be exposed to no other danger but that of the sea, and know I shall look on this as one of the greatest piece of seruice you can do me,

James R."

Nov. 30th, "Since the writing of what is before I haue altred my mind as to the delaying of it a little, as you will see more at large by myne to Lord Dover, to which I refer you, and do againe conjure you to use your utmost endeauors to haue my sonne secured as in the first part of this letter and to haue all things ready when 'tis proper for him to embark as I haue already sayd in myne to Lord Dover. J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]

November 29th and 30th, 1688.

Received December 2d by Lord Dover.

1688, Dec. 1st, Whitehall; "nine at night. Mr. Peyps writs the newse to you, so that 'tis is only to tell you I had this morning yours of the 28: and 30: and tho' as you say in it, I haue reason to mistrust mankind, yett I assure you tho' all the rest of those about me should betray me, I could neuer suspect you, as you may haue seen by some letters of myne, which I hope will haue been giuen you, before this getts to you. Lett me know by this messenger, when he returns, when you receued them, I shall be very impacient till I know you haue had them, and put those orders in execution.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]

December 1st, 1688,

Received the 3d by Lord Dover.

"Vpon the receuing of this you are immediatly to put in execution the orders I haue already giuen you and Lord Dover for the sending away of my sonne, the Prince of Wales. Whitehall, December the first 1688.

James R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]

December 1st, 1688,

Received 3d by Lord Dover.

[*See* Lord Dartmouth's memorandum on these letters under date of Nov. 25 *ante.*]

1688, Dec. 1st, 11 at night. Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"My last was of the 29th, since which I have received both yours of the 28th with a postscript to one of them of the 30th of November, and have communicated the same to his Majesty, who is pleased to approve of your makeing the most of the service of the *Dreadnought* and *Mary*, and your having yet appointed only the *Edgar* and *Dunkirk* to the sea, of the three that his Majesty had order'd to be made fitt for the same; the King being (as I by his comand advised you in my last) very unwilling upon the considerations therein mention'd, to enter upon any increase of his present charge at sea at this season of the yeare, that may with any convenience be spared.

His Majesty himselfe is wittness, and soe are his Ministers here, that I spare no importunity with the Victuallers of the Navy, for good supplies of provisions for you.

Nor will I faile at the next setting of the Board to move for a further supply of contingent mony.

I thank you for your additional list of officers made by you since your last, and have directed their being registered accordingly.

The King does fully concurr with you touching the inexpediency of endeavouring anything now in the Plymouth matter.

Nor was the first notice I received yesterday by express from Sir Richard Beach, less surprizeing or grievous to mee and the Navy Board, of the stopp put by my Lord of Dover and seizure made by him of the money and provisions belonging to the Navy, then it was to your Lordshipp in behalfe of the fleet, or Sir Richard Beach in that of the yard. But thanks be to God it is over. For had not the same post brought the news of the discharge thereof that brought that of the seisure, I feare it would have raised a clamour that would not easily have been laide againe.

His Majesty takes notice of the provision you have made of cruizers, thinking it very requisite that they be kept to a strict complyance with their orders from your Lordshipp; and that you will also take into your thoughts whatever else you shall judge adviseable and in your power to doe against any attempts that may be made by the enemy. And this he has comanded me to observe to you the more expressly at this time, in regard of some advice he has this very afternoone received from a hand whose intelligence he has at all times good regard to, that Admirall Herbert has orders to goe to sea, and look out for your fleet. And this the rather, for the sake of some advice I also received this day from Sir Robert Holmes, importing the Holland's fleet being actually at sea, but with some doubt of the way they are bound. An extract of which letter of Sir Robert Holmes relateing to this matter I here inclose you in his own words; it being the King's desire, you should have the whole of what we can gather touching the motion of the Hollands shipps, for you to make such use thereof as you in your own judgement shall conceive most reasonable. But there is one word more I have from the King by way of intelligence for you; namely, that he has understood from Plymouth (since the seizure of that place) that they doe expect the comeing in of the Hollands fleet thither to refitt."

The extract of the letter from Sir Robert Holmes above referred to is dated the 28th of November from Yarmouth, and is as follows,

"Now I am to tell you that there is a hoy come into this road this morning, that has been at Topsome ever since the first arrivall of the Dutch Fleet; the master of her saw their landing and all their transactions ever since. He is an intelligible fellow and one that I can give credit to, bred and borne in this towne. Yesterday in the afternoone he sayled out of Topsome, at the same time were all the shipps there prepareing to come out, great many under sayle, and that tyde and the tyde on Munday came out about 100 sayle. They had layd small craft upon the back of the banks all along the river, to keep our lights to sayle by night, by reason the tydes falling out ill to come out by day light. I believe they may be all out before this time, and without doubt will not be long before they sayle, and I doe beleive may stopp here; otherwise to convey their shipps of carryage as farr as the Downes, and so into the mouth of the river, they were getting some pylotts for the River Severn, and talkt as if they would send some shipps thither, which I am apt to believe.

By all that I can gather from this man and others, they were never above 42 sayle of men of warr, and not soe many now. The *Fanfan* which was sent to the westward to press men was seized by them."

1688, Dec. 1st, Portsmouth Dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Understood by his Lordship's of the 28th past that Sir William Jennens should proceed in the *Dunkirk*, but the *Warspite* being a handsomer and bigger ship he had no mind to the *Dunkirk*, but complained of the rottenness of her masts and the weakness of her decks, which he had no reason to do, but that he's always too forward in making complaints. If his lordship will send any body aboard to take a survey, she will be found a fitting ship for the sea. This morning has come his Lordship's order to Sir William Jennens to go in the *Warspite*. If the *Dunkirk* be intended to join the fleet, some men must be appointed to finish her rigging, &c. The rainy dirty weather ever since the fleet appeared there has stopped the caulking and shipwright's work.

1688, Dec. 1st, Office of Ordnance.—Henry Tichborne, Edward Sherburne, T. Gardiner, and J. Rothwell to Lord Dartmouth. Though not insensible of the great weight of naval affairs resting upon his Lordship, cannot forbear addressing him on behalf of those of the Ordnance, which lately flourished under his particular care and providence, but now is fallen under as many hard distractions as the public. Have received demands for many stores, &c. from the Governor of Tilbury; and importunate letters from Mr. Phillips, making demands for carrying on various works at Portsmouth, with which they are altogether unable to comply. A great charge has also been cast upon the office by the necessary defence of Hull garrison, proposed by Sir Martin Beckman, for which the contract amounted to upwards of 5,000*l.*, and of which only 2,150*l.* has been paid; so that Mr. Fitch, who has finished the most part of his work, is likely to fall under an inevitable ruin unless his Lordship intercede with the Treasury. The great weight of debt upon them, the impoverishment of their best and ablest creditors, merchants and artificers belonging to the office, and the exhaustion of their stores, render them incapable of furnishing the least part of the land forces or the smallest squadron (nay, ship) of the fleet; yet they are now called upon to supply a number of ships, and convert six ships bought of merchants into fireships, &c. Request his Lordship to represent the great exigencies of the office to the Treasury.

1688, Dec. 3rd, London.—Lord Berkeley to Lord Dartmouth.

"The ways and horses upon the road are so very bad, and myself so unused to ride that I could not reach this place till this day noon, when the King was at dinner; after he had dined I kissed his hand and he carried me into the Queen's bedchamber where I read the address, which his Majesty seemed well pleased withal. I also gave him your Lordship's letter, he asked me several questions about the fleet which I satisfied him in; and being very much tired asked leave to stay here for 2 or 3 days which was granted me. . . . . . Abundance of people rail at you as I am told, but the King continually justifies you. I have not yet seen my Lord of Salisbury. The whole Dutch fleet are at Plymouth, where they were saluted by the citadel at their coming in with above 40 guns. Bristol is in the Prince of Orange's hands. The Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Blessington, Captain Heveningham, and several others are lately gone over to the Prince. The Lords of Halifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin are gone to negociate; but the trumpeter that was sent before for leave they found drunk asleep at Reading, so that they are forced to stay there till they have an answer by another. Pray God send a good end to all these troublesome affairs, and health and happiness to the King."

1688, Dec. 3rd, Spithead.—Captain W. Cornewall to Lord Dartmouth.

Going ashore to get provisions he saw goods going on board the *Mary* yacht On enquiry was told they were Lord Dover's and that the Prince of Wales was going; and he saw several women go on board who were said to belong to him. Thought it his duty to acquaint his Lordship. Sent his coxswain on board to enquire, and they told him they were bound with the Prince to St. Malo as soon as the moon was up; but the milk and pap were sent for ashore and he believed they would not go that night. It was kept a secret.

[Another letter of that date from Captain Cornewall gives the same information in slightly different words.]

1688, Dec. 3rd, Ship *Portsmouth.*—Certificate of Captain G. St. Lo in favour of Natthaniel Bostock, gentleman, for a lieutenancy, he having served in the quality of a midshipman on the *Portsmouth* for three months and upwards.

1688, Dec. 3rd, Ship *Cambridge.*—Captain John Tyrwhitt to Lord Dartmouth. His Lordship's generous charity, shewn in the interest he made on the writer's behalf with the late King, has kept him from wanting bread, and encourages him to make a further trial of his honour's kindness. Having lost by this late sickness most of his good head of hair, would beg of his Lordship to bestow on him one of his worst short periwigs to keep his head from the cold, and to enable him to come on board and kiss his Lordship's hands and give him humble thanks; for if periwigs were to be bought here for thirteen pence a piece he were not able to purchase one, having but two sixpences in the whole world.

1688, Dec. 4th, London.—Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

Has had no answer to his letter about Portsmouth charter. About ten days ago received a letter from the Corporation upon a supposition that he had heard from his Lordship to whom the matter was referred. Finds they are extremely concerned to have it, for besides other inconveniences an exemplification under the great seal will cost them a great deal of money, which is the only remedy they have. If Lord Dartmouth's brother Will does not intend to stand for Portsmouth, and his Lordship thinks the writer fit, shall be glad of his recommendation as a burgess this next parliament. Begs that the project may be forgiven if not approved of, as it arose from a discourse with Harry Slingsby, who thought it very feasible, and is very willing to join with him.

1688, Dec. 4th, at noon. Ship *Deptford* E.S.E. 2 L. [? leagues] off the Culver Cliff.—Captain George Rooke to Lord Dartmouth.

Being led away in chase of some Dutchmen yesterday afternoon, his Lordship's orders of last night's date came to his hands but just now. Is very sorry for the accident which led him out of the way, but to-night will dispose his own and the other two ships as his Lordship would have him for the service of intercepting the Prince, in which that no vessel may pass undiscovered the boats shall be close under the weather shore. Presumes his Lordship has knowledge of two yachts that came out of the harbour yesterday morning very early.

1688, Dec. 4th.—Surgeon-General J. Pearse to Lord Dartmouth.

Got hither (Portsmouth ?) last night; intends to spend this day in discharging the old debt at Gosport (with money borrowed on his own credit), in enlarging the quarters for sick men, and in settling Mr. Matson's credit with the butchers, bakers, and brewers, and consequently with the landladies. To-morrow will wait on Lord Dartmouth for his commands to Windsor, where he judges he shall find "our Master."

1688, Dec. 5th, Portsmouth Dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Has been informed privately that it is intended to put the Prince on board the yacht this night, and to be gone with him, which he thought it his duty to advise his Lordship of, knowing very well what trouble and misery this kingdom may sustain for the future if his escape be not prevented, for he'll prove a second "Perkin Warbeck." Sends the proclamation.

1688, Dec. 5th, Staines.—Major Thomas Soper to Lord Dartmouth. Heartily sorry to acquaint his Lordship that he has some share in the desertion of officers as well as other regiments, as Seymour, Deaunish, and Lewsy (?). Had spoken to Lord Preston that his Lordship intended the first company that fell in for Kempthorne. Mold had applied and been told of this intention, but nevertheless had made interest with Lord Feversham and Sackfild and had got Seymour's company. Had told Mold of his clandestine base way of proceeding, and hoped his Lordship would interfere; begged to know his commands.

1688, Dec. 5th, Whitehall, 9 morning.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"I had not till last night about nine, yours of the 2, which you say was not sent till the 3. I have considered it well, but at present can only say, I am not yett come to any positive resolution with myself in that affaire, and so will have nothing done in it till further order, and that I have thought more on't, heard from my commissioners, and see which way the enemy advances.

James R.

You shall heare againe from me tomorrow.

J. R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed]
December 5th, 1688.
Received by Lord Dover the 6th.

1688, Dec. 5th, Whitehall, 9 at night.

"I thinke my sonne is not safe, (as things are now,) where he is, and therefore think it necessary to have him removed from thence as sone as may be. I haue writen to Lady Powis to that purpose; if the way be open by land, he shall come that way, and I haue sent troups to meett him, and ordred Lord Dover to command them and come up with him. If the Prince of Orange's troups gett bettwene this and Portsmouth then he must come by sea, and in a yacht, and you must send what number of ships you judg sufficient to see him as far as Margate, after which he may come over the flatts, and so up the river without danger. You must be sure to lett him take the first faire wind, for then there can be no danger of Herbert nor his Dutch ships. I must leave the care of ordring this to you. Be sure no oportunity of wind be lost for the reason I have bearer given; if he coms not up by land, which I had rather he did, this already will tell you all the newse.

James R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]
December 5th, 1688.
Received by Mr Leybourne the 6th, in the evening.
Both these letter (*sic*) were answered the 6th (and 7th a post script) sent a way by Captain Neagle on the 7th after Lord Dover was gone from Portsmouth with the Prince.

1688, Dec. 6th, London.—T. Gardiner to Lord Dartmouth.

As to supply of bedding, guns, &c. Mr. Bertie in this convenient leisure is made an ambassador to the Northern Lords, where my Lord Danby is Regent, and dispatching to-morrow upon his Majesty's errand.

1688, Dec. 7th, Portsmouth Dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. "Last night the gates were kept open till four in the morning, and during the time coaches, wagons, and horses went from the town into the country, as is judged towards Chichester, and a great deal of goods carried to the waterside and shipped on board some vessel. They judge it can be nothing but their carrying away the Prince eastward into some creek where some vessels are provided to transport him; for if they had intended to have carried him to London they need neither be ashamed nor afraid of daylight, but all their works are works of darkness, though God in his great mercy does bring them to light.

The gates are now shut, and they are resolved to keep them so to keep us from the knowledge of what they have been doing." Suggests that some vessels should be sent to the eastward and to the westward, as it is not known certainly which way the Prince is gone.

1688, Dec. 7th, Portsmouth.—Sir Edward Scott to Lord Dartmouth.

Lord Dover desires his Lordship to know that he had the King's commands to bring the Prince of Wales to London by sea or land, but he thought the most convenient way was by land, so the Prince went home this morning after 5 o'clock. Lord Dover, Lord Powis, my lady governess, and their servants went with him.

1688, Dec. 9th, Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.—Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Dartmouth. On Friday he was forced to send his eldest lieutenant to look after some subsistence for his company. The other lieutenant took the opportunity of the foulness of last night to get boats and carry away the most part of his company with a design to surprise Hurst Castle. The officer commanding there, however, would not give them entrance at such an unseasonable time, having by accident espied several men under the wall.

Is left in this desolate condition having no men to stand by him. The townspeople are ready to declare. Begs his Lordship to send forthwith three or four frigates to ride before this place and Hurst Castle to preserve them from falling into the enemies' hands. If he think fit to send any ships let Jack Tirrell's be one.

500 of the Prince's dragoons it seems were advanced as far as Ringwood to countenance this villainous business.

1688, Dec. 10th, Whitehall.—King James II to Lord Dartmouth. "Things hauing so very bad a prospect I could no longer defer securing the Queene and my sonne, which I hope I haue done, and that by tomorrow by none they will be out of the reach of my enemys. I am at ease now I have sent them away, I haue not heard this day as I expected from my Com. [? Commissioner] with the Prince of Orange, who I beleue will hardly be preuailed with to stop his march, so that I am in no good condition, nay in as bad a one as is possible. I am sending the Duke

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of Berwick downe to Portsmouth by whom you shall know my resolution concerning the fleett under your command, and what resolutions I haue taken, till when I would not haue you stur from the place where you are for seueral reasons.

James R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]
December 10th 1688.
" Received the 12th.
But no orders brought me by the Duke of Barwick as within mentioned and tho' he be come to towne he tells me the King neither sent my orders by him nor so much as told him at his coming away what he would haue me do."

1688, Dec. 10th, Whitehall.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"My affairs are, as you know, in so desperat a condition that I haue been obliged to send away the Queene and the Prince, to secure them at least, what so euer becoms of me, that am resolued to ventur all rather than consent to anything in the least prejuditial to the crowne or my concience, and hauing been basely deserted by many officers and souldiers of my troups, and finding such an infection gott amongst very many of those who still continu with me on shore, and that the same poysone is gott amongst the fleett, as you yourself owne to me in some of your letters, I could no longer resolue to expose myself to no purpose to what I might expect from the ambitious Prince of Orange and the assosiated rebellious Lords, and therefore haue resolued to withdraw till this violent storme is ouer, which will be in God's good tyme, and hope that there will still remaine in this land seuen thousand men which will not bow downe the knee to Baal, and keep themselus free from assosiations and such rebellious practices. I know not whether any of the fleett vnder your command are free to continu seruing me; if they are, their best course will be to go to Irland, where there are still some that will stick to me. If any are free to go order them thither to follow such orders as they shall receue from Lord Tyrconnel. If they will not there is no remedy, and this I may say, neuer any Prince took more care of his sea and land men as I haue done, and been so very ill repayd by them. I haue not tyme to say more being just a going to take horse. James R."

[Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth]
December 10th, 1688.
" Received the 14th by the common post. Mr. Peppys or whom this was committed to should be answerable for the delay, for this letter came not till after the Councell of warr that sent to the Prince upon the letter from the Lords at Geald-Hall and the quitting of the Roman Catholick Officers."

1688, Dec. 10th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Your Lordshipp's of the 4th inst giveing his Majesty grounds still to expect your opinion in the matter wherein the same was demanded in his of the 29th of November, has occasioned a longer silence then ordinary till your last of the 6th which arrived here the 8th, gave his Majesty to understand your desires rather of haveing his Majesty's opinion and advice relateing thereto, namely, concerning the disposall of the fleet when the same shall be refitted, which you incourage him to expect by the end of this week, which advice comes inclosed to your Lordshipp under his own hand. Whereto referring you, I shall goe on to such particulars of your Lordshipp's said letters to myself as require answer.

"His Majestie very well approves of your Lordshipps holding your hand in the ordering only the *Warspight* and *Edgar* out to sea of the three that the [King] had ordered to be got in readiness for it, had his service and the season required the same, he haveing upon the same principle put a stopp as much as may be to all fruitless encreaseings of charge here also, by directing noe more of the 6 fireships ordered to be presently gone in hand with, to be for the present medled with, then with the officers of the navy have alread[y] actually contracted for. He has likewise determined upon a generall stopp to all further pressings of men for the service of any of the shipps in manning here, or for the use of the fleet, as you will find by his order inclosed to your Lordshipp to that purpose. And to say the truth, by all the dispatch that I can observe made in the manning of the shipps here, even with the help of pressing, it looks to me as if they would not be manned till March; while at the same time the town and Exchange are full of very just clamours of the disorders comitted in pressing, and the broiles and squables that now begin to be made upon that occasion, to the disturbance of the peace and dishonor of the King's service; some of his officers haveing lately smarted and been disarmed in their extravagant execution of their press-warrants; besides what the King at the same time suffers in the interruption it gives to commerce, and his revenue depending thereon. Upon my laying before him all which, and what other considerations arose upon a late debate thereon with his Ministers, his Majesty was pleased to resolve upon what I have now mentioned, putting an end to pressing.

The case of poor Captain Powson is very grevious. But I doubt not, upon his enquiry some of his men that were guilty of great inhumanity towards him will be met withall, and receive their reward for it from a court martiall.

I have not yet heard anything of the death of Captain Sanderson, and very sorry I should be to hear it. But should that come to pass, I have moved the King in behalfe of Captain Collins, and doubt not his haveing the effect he desires of his Majesty favour therein.

Very glad I am that the two Dover fireships are come to you; it being from a joynt letter from both their captains that I wrote what I did to your Lordshipp about their being shutt in with the beach there.

His Majesty upon hearing your last letter read seemed to incline to the haveing the stores taken in the Dutch galliot seized, and taken into his magazines for his own use, ledd thereto by the consideration of the Prince of Orange's being said to have seized upon his revenue in divers of the places into which he is come; but this being a matter of State his pleasure will be notified therein from one of the Secretarys thereof, as I suppose; after the invoice of the said stores shall be translated; to which end the packett of papers you sent me were by his command putt into the hand of my Lord Middleton, un-opened, in the very order they came to me from your Lordshipp.

I cannot without resorting to the Navy office presently recollect what the sallarys have heretofore been to muster-masters. But as I suppose M^r Bowles does not expect beyond what the practise of the Navy has in like cases allowed, soe answering the duty of the office, according to the instructions, he need not apprehend his being denied the utmost incouragement that has been given to any in like case.

The sooner wee have the account of the fleet's victualling, the sooner both the King and you will have the satisfaction and benefitt expected from it.

What I have to add is the letting your Lordshipp know (if you have not already been otherwise advertised of it) that the King, having determined upon sending Collonel Molesworth back to the Goverment of Jamaica, (now my Lord of Albemarle is gone) he is pleased in the mean while till Collonel Molesworth can be ready to dispatch away some imediate orders for the rectifying of some matters greatly amiss there, and this he intends to doe by the same sloope (Captain Penny Master) which brought the news of the Duke's death; soe that his Majesty desires she may (if any restraint be now upon her) be left at liberty to be presently refitted for her going away with the said papers from the King accordingly.

Lastly, for our latest occurrences of publick moment here, which the King at his delivering me his letter, directed me to give you some account of, the principall I have mett with are these, besides those two great ones, which the King has been pleased to tell you himself.

Dover Castle was seized two days since by some of the rabble of that town; not headed by any officer that I can hear of, civil or military, but on the contrary as the Mayor of the place writes to my Lord Preston, they were applyed to by the Mayor with endeavours of disswading them from the attempt. But they persisted, and (in number not above 30) executed it, with success, and they are now masters of it.

A skirmish happned yesterday somewhere near Redding, between a party of the Prince of Orange's and some Irish Dragoons of the Kings; with very ill success on the Dragoons' side, with this addition to it, that upon their retreating for shelter to the town of Redding, the people of the new town are said to have shott at them out of their windows.

Of the two battalions of the King's Scotch Guards (quartered as I take it at Maidenhead) one of them, (Lieutenant Generall Douglas being himself at their head) could not be prevailed with by him to the contrary, but to a man, officers and all, before his very face, abandoned him, and went away, towards the Prince's forces.

The Roman Catholicks of quality daily betake themselves to flight, my Lord Peterborow being said to have withdrawn yesterday, and my Lord Salisbury last night, late in the night, haveing with difficulty escaped, after having been stopped in the citie, by getting himself out of his coach, and rideing away upon one of his servant's horses;

Others, for other reasons, are said to flock away too, men of the Long Gown I meane, whose names till I am more certaine of them I shall not adventure to mention. And of both the Gownes I mean, gospel as well as law, the Bishopp of Chester, as well as M^r^ Attorney Generall for instance.

God (who only knows what is best) grant a quick and happy issue to that just indignation of his under which we are at this day fallen."

In a postscript M^r^ Pepys adds,

"His Majesty, at your Lordshipp's instance, has been pleased to remove the boatswain you recomended, from the *Edgar* to the *Ossory*, and to appoint another to succeed him in the *Edgar*."

1688, Dec. 11th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I wrote your Lordshipp last night by express with one inclosed from the King; little suspecting from the contents of it (which he was pleased to make me privy to) that I should soe soon have another to follow it, as that which was brought me this morning by one to whom at his departure from Whitehall in the night he gave it, with direction for his putting it into my hand for your Lordshipp, and which I accordingly forwarded imediately to you by another express. Since which I have (with the Secretarys of State and other his Ministers and Officers here) attended (by summons) a councill of Peers Spirituall and Temporall, that upon advice of his Majesty withdrawing, did meet and have continued sitting

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all this day at Guild Hall; where among other their comands, one was to take the care of forwarding this inclosed order of their Lordshipp's to you. Which I accordingly doe and with it have this only by way of news to give you, that I understand the like orders to have been issued by them to my Lord Feversham with regard to the Army. The Lieutenancy of the Tower they have likewise thought fitt to take out of M^r^ Skelton's hand and put it into my Lord Lucas's. They have determin'd too upon a written message from them to the Prince of Orange, and comitted it to four of their number to attend his Highness for the delivery of it, namely, My Lord of Rochester, My Lord of Weymouth, My Lord Culpeper, and my Lord Bishop of Ely, if I remember their names rightly. It was expected too at my being at Guild Hall, that an address would at the same time be prepared and sent from the citty; the Common Councill being then sitting (as it was said) on that occasion."

[The following is the order referred to in the above:]

1688, Dec. 11th, Guildhall, London.—The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, to Lord Dartmouth.

"Whereas His Majesty hath privately this morning withdrawn himself, we the Lords Spiritual and Temporal whose names are subscribed being desirous to prevent the effusion of blood in this juncture, and considering the Prince of Orange his fleet is (*sic*) now on the English coast, may possibly meet with that under your Lordship's command, we do therefore require you to give such necessary orders as you shall think fit for the prevention of all acts of hostility; and that no inconvenience may happen in the Fleet. We do likewise require you forthwith to remove all the Popish officers out of their respective commands. Dated the 11th of December 1688 at Guild Hall London.

To the right honorable
the Lord Dartmouth
Admiral of the Fleet.

Ailesbury.
Burlington.
Weymouth.
Vaughan Carbery.
Tho. Petriburg.

Crewe.
T. Jermyn.
Dorsett.
Sussex.
Berkeley
Carlisle.
Rochester.
Mulgrave.
Ossulstone.

W. Cant.
Tho. Ebor.
Pembroke.
Thanet.
Tho. Culpeper.
North & Grey.
Chandos.
P. Winchester.
Tho. Roffen."

1688, Dec. 11th.—Anon. (or signature torn off) to S——.

"His highness pleases to dispose of the soldeirs, all things devolving into his hands. The Council have ordered also a general search for arms in papist houses, and now they are on search for arms in Lord Salisbury's house where are a rabble of above 5,000 gathered together; and now they are at the mass house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and have pulled out a great deal of the inside, burning it in the fields, and are gone to Brent's house where they do the same. The mob have gotten the chapel bell and now are marching to St. James's. Lord Chancellor, Sir Ed. Hales, Lord C. Justice, Baron Gener (?), Mr. Brent, Burton, and Graham, &c., are all scamper'd; the papists are in a very bad condition."

1688, Dec. 11th, at noon. Uxbridge.—Lord Feversham (?) to the Prince of Orange. (Copy unsigned.) "Sir,—Having received this morning a letter from his Majesty with the unfortunate news of his resolution to go out of England, and that he is actually gone, I thought myself obliged being at the head of his army, having received his Majesty's order to make no opposition against anybody, to let your

Highness know it, with the advice of the officers here as soon as it was possible, to hinder the misfortune of the effusion of blood. I have sent order already to that purpose to all the troops that are under my command, which shall be the last order they shall receive from (*sic*)."

1688, Dec. 11th, London.—Philip Frowde to Lord Dartmouth.

"I have but just time to tell that the Queen and the young Prince went away down the river on Sunday night, and this morning his Majesty followed them at two or three of the clock. 'Tis thought they are all gone for France. Mr. Peeters, the Duke of Berwick, Lord Dunbarton, and my Lord Chancellor are all gone with him, and divers others. All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in town met at Guildhall to-day, and do so again to-morrow at Whitehall; they have ordered the King's army to remove out of the Prince of Orange's way to London, that they may not fall out. The Lieutenants General here have ordered the Irish and Papist soldiers in this town to be disbanded, which was done this afternoon. The rabble are now pulling down the mass houses everywhere, and burning the appurtenances, which at this instant make the sky so very red that I can see it out of the rooms here at the Post Office. The Commissioners are this day come back to Whitehall from the Prince of Orange, I was told with fair proposals, but all that is at an end now, the armies will quickly be one, and the Prince of Orange here in a very few days. The Lord Mayor and aldermen have appointed four aldermen and as many commoners to wait on the Prince of Orange, &c. I will now trouble you no further."

1688, Dec. 11th, London.—[Signature torn off] to (—"Sir."

"The King went away this morning after the Queen and Prince of Wales for France, supposed, and this day all the considerable Lords in town, Spiritual and Temporal, met at Guild Hall, where was a great council how to manage the affairs of this great city in the King's absence. First they gave out warrants for stopping all Cinque (?) port towns and sent for the keys of the Tower which were immediately delivered up to the Lord Mayor. Skelton is gone and Lord Lucas is appointed by the Council Lieutenant of the Tower. Lord Ranelagh has sent to the Prince of Orange for his commands about paying the army, and several of the chiefest officers have likewise sent to the Prince to know what and how his condition. The Prince is expected here on Thursday next. The papists were ordered by his Majesty before he went to lay down their arms. There happened a skirmish at Reading, and about 50 of the Irish dragoons cut off by a party of the Prince's. I hope all things will ere long settle in their right channel and rest" &c.

[In another handwriting is added.]

"My respects makes me send this from a good hand. I have more of the same. Some think the King is at Rochester. Let us pity him but not lose our fleet. Verbum sapienti sat. and send some body as all others did."

1688, Dec. 11th, Portsmouth—"Deposition of Thomas Hancock, Esq., mayor of Portmouth, before Mr. Hedger, justice of the peace.

On the 10th inst. about eight at night he, being sent for by Sir Edward Scott the Lieutenant Governor, went with Mr. John Taileur to know his pleasure; Scott required him to grant warrants to press the town teams for work on the fortifications at Portsmouth. The mayor answered that he was advised he could not do it of his own authority, but if he were commanded so to do by his Majesty or the Master of the Ordnance, he would readily obey. Whereupon the Lieutenant Governor fell into an extravagant passion, and called this deponent rogue, villain, and many other opprobrious names, and struck and puncht the deponent in the breast with his fist 10 or 12 times and swore that the Corporation were rebels and that he, Scott, would cut the deponent's throat, which he many times repeated and confirmed with many oaths, and further swore that if the Prince of Orange's army ever appeared before the garrison he would cut the throats of all the Corporation and the deponent's first, &c."

1688, Dec. 11th, Portsmouth.—Deposition of John Tayleur, to the same effect as the above.

1688, Dec. 11th, Guildhall, London.—Copy (attested by Francis Gwyn) of the Lords' Order to Lord Dartmouth to prevent all acts of hostility, and to remove all Popish officers from their commands.

1688, Dec. 12th, [Portsmouth.]—Ellis, Lady Scott to Lord Dartmouth. Sir Edward does not think this place proper for her to be in at this time, so desires some yacht or other vessel to convey her and hers to her father's family.

"Your lordship's affectionate kinswoman."

1688, Dec. 12th, Portsmouth.—Sir Edward Scott to Lord Dartmouth. Has received both letters of this day's date from his Lordship, who will admit that one story is good till another is told. Defends himself from the charge of hindering the storekeeper, &c.; and from the complaint of Mr. Mayor, whom he suspected of caballing with the officers of the garrison, and "'tis usual in several countries upon occasion in time of "war to threaten inhabitants to keep them to their duty and allegiance, "tho' at the same time no hurt is intended."

1688, Dec. 12th, Philip Musgrave (not signed) to Lord Dartmouth. "Since I writ this morning an express came from Faversham giving an account that in a little vessel that came out of Embden (Sir Edward Hales, his island) taken by some boats manned out by the Faversham seamen, his Majesty was also taken, and brought to the Queen's Arms in Faversham, where he still remains, the train bands not permitting to go away till they receive orders from this city, but do not offer any other indignity to him. The Lords have sent a troop of his Guards under the command of my Lord Feversham, as also the Lords Ailesbury, Middleton, and Yarmouth to attend his Majesty, and to give him entire liberty to go where he pleases, or to come to London. James Grahme is also gone and several of his servants. My Lord Peterborough is taken near Ramsgate, Father Peters is taken in Kent Street in Southwark, and sent to the Tower, Obadia Walker is likewise secured. The Lords have writ to the Prince of Orange to acquaint herewith, and pitched upon me to carry it, but I declined it."

"Your Lordship's mother is in so weak a condition that we scarce believe she can live till to-morrow."

1688, Dec. 12th, Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.—Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Dartmouth. Sent on Sunday an account of his disaster on Saturday night, &c. Is not sorry he has lost those 28 or 30 rogues out of his company, being rid of villains that upon all occasions would have taken an opportunity to do him mischief. Desires instructions about making prizes of Dutch ships; has written to Court about it, but got no answer.

1688, Dec. 12th, *Resolution* at Spithead.—Lord Dartmouth to Samuel Pepys, Esq. (copy). Understanding to his great grief and astonishment that his Majesty (whom God preserve) has withdrawn himself, is at a loss how to steer with the fleet, and has sent so trusty a messenger as Captain Mathew Aylmer to be entrusted with his Majesty's direction thereupon. Begs also that Pepys will take effectual care that the ships are speedily supplied with victuals.

[On the same sheet is a copy of a like letter to the Earl of Middleton.]

1688, Dec. 12th, Portsmouth Dock.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Expresses the state of alarm in which the town's people are from the threats of Sir Edward Scott and the Irish officers and soldiers in the garrison. Begs his lordship to leave some of his "disablest" ships in the harbour for their assistance, as he not only fears plunder and murder, but also destruction of the storehouses by fire upon the appearance of any of the Prince's forces.

[1688], Dec. 12th, Barbara, Lady Dartmouth to Lord Dartmouth.—"I knowe my deare hart this juncture of time is very amaseing to every body throughout this nation and must be so pertickelery to you upon all accounts, and more in the discharge of so great a trust as you have in your hands which is now thought to be the nation's since the King is withdrawn ; therefore I desired my Lord Rochester, who I believe is realy your frind, to advise you in this matter, and we send you the paper of the Lords to show you what is don heare, and I hope deare you will be so wise to your selfe and family as to doe what becomes a reasonable man who I am sure is left in the most deploreable condition of any subiect or servant whatsoever. Therfor pray consider it well in your one thoughts, and then no one is better able to judg then yourselfe what is fitt to be don to aquit you, for as hetherto, I doe not find the prodistant interist disatisfied with you, and the other I look upon as quit exterpreted (*sic*). Lord Chandseler is prisener in the Tower, and the rable ready to pull him to peces before he be brought to public justice. Indeed this town as bin mighty unquiat since the King's departure, by pulling the chapells down and houses of papists and imbassedors, so that every body is in great frights and wish for the Prince of Oringe's coming to quiat things" . . . .

[1688], Dec. 13th. Same to same. "Sence Ben went from hence thare is come a sertin account of the King's be taken in makeing his escape at Feversham, acompaned only with Sir Edward Hailes, whare he remaines till the Lords that act here whare aquainted, who have orderd his guards to be sent to him, and 4 Lords to wait of him to protect him, and give him his liberty to goe or stay, but I refer you to Mr. Musgrave and will only ad I am yours B. D."

1688, Dec. 12th and Dec. 20th. Spithead.—Lord Dartmouth to the Prince of Orange.

Copies of two letters promising co-operation of his fleet with the Prince in preservation of order, &c. (*See* book.)

1688, Dec. 13th.—Earl of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

Advises him not to leave the fleet, which will certainly mutiny if he does, and to write to the Peers for further orders. His Lordship will thus avoid all blame, which is a good thing now.

1688, Dec. 13th.—Earl of Feversham to Lord Dartmouth.

Narrates his proceedings on receipt of the King's letter at Uxbridge. Ordered his officers to cause the letter to be read to each regiment, and afterwards thought they were all at liberty to do what they would. He came away for London, where he intends to live quietly as long as he can and take no other employment.

1688, Dec. 13th, London.—T. Gardiner to Lord Dartmouth. Begs his Lordship's interest for himself or his son in the event of changes in the Ordnance Office. The King when seized with Hales and De Labaddy proffered 300 guineas to be carried on board some vessel, but the seamen refused thinking them Jesuits. My Lord Chancellor being taken among the Wappingers was the last night brought into the Tower, with such a din of the rabble as the writer never heard before.

1688, Dec. 13th, Resolution at Spithead.—Information of Captain Edward Poulson, late Commander of the *Speedwell* fireship.

On the morning of the 11th instant, was inveigled into the Antelope Tavern in Poole, and there seized as a prisoner, and at the same time his ship was seized for the Prince of Orange, one Robinson taking command of her. His cabin had been rifled, and all his money taken. Robinson had offered the command back to him, if he would carry the ship to the Prince's fleet at Plymouth; but he had rejected the offer, saying he would rather beg his bread than accept of any command against the King by whom he was employed and trusted. He privately procured two horses and a guide in the night, and came away to Hurst Castle, thence to Yarmouth to Sir Robert Holmes, thence to Cowes, and so to the fleet, humbly to offer his further service to the Lord Admiral in any station his Lordship shall be pleased to place him.

1688, Dec. 13th, Whitehall.—Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth. Remarks on matters pertaining to the King's departure. Infinite blame is laid on Lord Feversham for disbanding his soldiers, who joined and encouraged the rabble in their mischief.

1688, Dec. 13th, Whitehall.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth. "I am now in the lobby of the Council Chamber, attending the Council of Lords, who are exceedingly pleased with our deportment, both abroad and here in the town; for your regiment and the train have continued entire when the whole army disbanded, and we marched through the City to the Tower, where there was so great a tumult that nobody believed we should have escaped a man of us, in fine (?) we are now safe and have the approbation of our betters, and your regiment sent for me this morning to secure the Lords from the rage of the rabble. God bless you and send you safe hither." . . . .

1688, Dec. 13th.—Sir John Berry to Lord Dartmouth. Recommends Captain Clements for the command of the *St. Albans*.

1688, Dec. 13th.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to Philip Musgrave, St. James Street, London.

On Sunday in the afternoon, Sir John Lowther with some gentlemen, attended with several of his tenants, went towards Workington, and on Monday seized the arms and some stores which were designed for Ireland, and where they are to be lodged is not known. The gunpowder was gone sometime before to Ireland. I think none laments the removal of Sir Nicholas [Le Fleming ?]

1688, Dec. 13th, Ship *Mary* at Spithead.—Sir R. Strickland to Lord Dartmouth. Having some time since made application to his Lordship to quit his commission and having now given it up, begs a speedy discharge with the convenience of a yacht to transport him to London.

1688, Dec. 14th, Ship *Warspite*.—Sir William Jennens to Lord Dartmouth. Is desired by the Marquis [de Querian ?] to recommend him for a passport for France, as he hears the King is gone there, and he hopes to get his affair done with the French King by his Majesty's mediation.

The Gosport people (having been very much abused by the Irish soldiers) have seized on the Castle, and it is understood the Duke of Berwick will fire them out. They are Protestants, and the writer judges himself obliged if they are ill treated to defend and assist them to his power; they are in very great trouble and will be more, if the Irish part not before he sails out of the harbour. Saw great companies march on the hill, and they went towards Fareham, but does not think them the Prince's forces.

1688, Dec. 14th, Portsmouth.—Thomas Hancock to Lord Dartmouth. Is forced to leave his house and is threatened to be 'briled.' If the soldiers offer any abuses to the town, has ordered torches to be fired on the Tower. Is going to Sir William Jennens to secure himself.

"P.S.—The town is in a great fear, and all the shops are shut up, the Irish threatening to do strange things."

1688, Dec. 15th, House of Lords.—Copy of the Peers' Address to the Prince of Orange, concerning the summoning of a convention or parliament to sit at Westminster on January 22 following.

1688, Dec. 15th, Dublin.—Dennis Scott to Sir Edward Scott, Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth. Business matters. "There are 20,000 Irishmen in arms here now, which will rendezvous in several places of the kingdom on first of January next. The Lord Deputy is daily signing commissions for the chief of all the tribes in the kingdom to raise more men, so that we shall have 30,000 men by the last of January, and pretty well disciplined by the first of March. Notwithstanding that the Lord Deputy and Council have issued a proclamation to dissuade the English from the apprehension of cutting their throats; yet they are not quite appeased though somewhat calmed. . . . . The transactions of England strike unparallelled astonishment into the hearts of all the Irish." Sir Patrick Frant, Sir Richard Nagle, Sir Henry Linch, and Colonel Moore send their humble service. Colonel Butler, of Kilcash, is raising a regiment, Walter his son being Lieutenant-Colonel. Lady Butler, of Kilcash, is dead.

[1688,] Dec. 15th. Barbara, Lady Dartmouth to Lord Dartmouth.—"I am in great destraction you may imagin in all this change of things, and the more that I canot heare from you any way sence all hapened, which makes me conclude that the countrey being in such disorder stopt bothe the Lords' letter to you and all mine, which makes us repeat them, and send the copy of all theares. I am in great consern for feare you should be ignorant of proceedings heare to derect you how to steer. I much hope you will bring in the fleet. I beleive you may not heare of the miserable condition the King ly(es in) at Feversham in the hands of the rable, who will not part with him or suffer any creature to goe neare him; they say he resolves not to return; the rable riffled his pockets and took away all from him, Sir Edward Haile's, and Mr. Sheldon, who ware only with him. I never knew so sad a time; God look upon us in mercy; it hath pleased God to take away your mother yesterday after a lingering illnes, who is hapy to be out of the world. . . . . She desired to be carid privatly to the Minorits. . . . .

intirely yours

B."

. . . . "Your brother Will went with his regiment to the Prince of Orange upon the first news of the King's absenting, and Sir William Villiers is sent for the Prince.

[Inside the cover is written]

"Pray burn my letters.

Lord Churchill sent me a complement if he could serve you to the prince, I might comand him in your absence. Poor Lord Feversham is still under close confinement; thay say he will be charged with the murder of the Lord Esex, and God knows what."

1688, Dec. 15th, London.—Philip Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

Contrary to expectation the King has been prevailed upon to come to London; his coaches and guards are ordered to Dartford, and his lodgings are preparing.

1688, Dec. 15th, Portsmouth dockyard.—Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth. Understanding that the "*Phubbs*" yacht is bound for Guernsey with Lady Scott, asks that Sir Philip Carterett, his lady and family may be carried to Jersey at the same time, Mr. Secretary Pepys having given orders for their accommodation. The Lord Chancellor was taken in an alley in Wapping and carried to the Lord Mayor, who (Jeffreys?) cowardly knelt down to kiss his hand, which struck such amazement into the Lord Mayor that he fell into a swoon, and continues very ill. Lord Salisbury was taken by a Captain of the Trainbands, but made his escape.

All things are in peace and quietness at Gosport, but no people will come to work here until the Irish quit the town, the sayings and orders of the Duke of Berwick being little valued.

1688, Dec. 16th, Portsmouth.—Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth.

"My Lord,

Since I saw you yesterday I have considered that Southsea Castle, being in the island of Portsmouth, and the dragoones being quartered all upon downe (*sic*) those parts, it may putt them in fear and apprehensions to have any others, but soldiers of the guarrison of Portsmouth, be putt into that castle, besides that it will render the people of the island more insolent (as also those of abroad) and it being more immediate under theÿe of Portsmouth. I have (*sic*) my letters to my Lord Middelton by Mr. Beckett.

I am, &c.

BERWICK."

1688, Dec. 16th, Windsor.—Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth.

"My Lord, I receaved your letter of the 12th of this instant December, and am glad to finde you continue firme to the Protestant Religion and Liberties of England, and that you resolve to dispose the fleet under your command to those ends; to which not only the fleet, but the army and the nation in generall have so frankly concurr'd. Neither shall my care of the honour and dignity of this nation be wanting in matters of disputes between the two fleets as you seeme to apprehend; I therefore send you such orders as are necessary to prevent that, and usefull to this Kingdome. As to the methods you have taken to purge the fleet from papist officers, I aprove very much of it, and, as to all other matters in general, I shall referr them to the ensuing parliament. I expect your speedy compliance with the orders I send you here inclosed, and when you have brought the fleet to the Boy in the North (*sic*) I desire to see you that I may have your advice, not onely relating to the fleet, but to the publique in generall.

I am
Your affectionate Friend
PRINCE D'ORANGE.

Windesor the 16th
Decemb. 1688.

Endorsed by Lord Dartmouth as received at Spithead on the 19th and answered on the 20th under cover to Lord Rochester.

1688, Dec. 17th.—Certificate of the Duke of Berwick that Sir Edward Scott, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, has laid down his commission upon an order of the Prince of Orange and the Lords; and it is required that he may in no ways be molested by any body.

1688, Dec. 17th, Whitehall.—Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

. . . . . . "The King came through the town last night, and was attended through the streets to Whitehall with great shoals of the people and bells ringing. I waited on his Majesty this morning to have directions how we are to proceed at our Board, who told me that he could not tell how to direct me. But just now we are assured the King has declared the Prince of Orange generalissimo by sea and land; the King desired a guard from his highness telling him he had more assurance of those than his own—sad state of a Prince but yesterday so great. In a word the Prince issues his orders to all the troops already. I am in pain what to say to you at this distance, so many new changes happen in a day. God direct you for the best—I cannot say but that I now wish the King had not come back. We have made no application to the Prince as yet, though all other officers have, and what we shall do God knows, or what is best in prudence and honesty. I think if your Lordship signified your pleasure in this as well as in other matters relating to the office it may be of some use to you. I perceive your Lordship has sent Captain Aylmer to negociate for you with the Prince; how he may succeed in your service, or what motive your Lordship could have to make choice of him (who is a creature to those whom I should not trust in your interest) I cannot tell, but am most sure I should not have concurred in the choice. I presume, my Lord, your safest method is not to hesitate now, and every step that looks like doubt will be fatal to you—God direct you. Upon Sir Edward Sherburne's removal I presume Mr. Bridges will incline to hope for your Lordship's concurrence in his favour to succeed him, whose character I need not give your Lordship, or how welcome he would be to the board. I am pressed to a period and remain with unalterable duty," &c.

P.S.—Your Lordship has won Sir M[artin] Beckman's 10 guineas, who is as good a Protestant as any in the parish, and has received the sacrament."

1688, Dec. 18th, T. Gardiner to Lord Dartmouth.

"Though the Tower where I am in a manner confined cannot yield such an account of affairs, yet we soon partake of what occurs at the other end of the town. The King went from thence to Rochester about 12 this day, under a strong guard of the Prince's, refusing Ham house which it seems was offered to him. The Prince came to St. James's about 4, having sent many of his foot through the city aforehand, quartering in the suburbs, 500 whereof come into the Tower to-morrow; and your Lordship's regiment quartered about Hackney and Mile End. My neighbour left his house yesterday, but Beckman is established (as he thinks) and frequents our church, which is a new religion to him. Poor Just Sherburne is willing to return to the devotion he understands, protesting that he knew nothing of the other; and in this anxiety I have persuaded Dr. Hawkins and another minister to learn of the Archbishop what are the best methods for his reformation. We have had no office this 8 days, there being no money nor no settlement of the Treasury. The rabble has seized upon many of our waggons and stores of the train about Hounslow heath, which wanted horses to bring them home; and since that they have carried away good part of the King's tent from the chapel, and the Prince's forces deny the remainder to be brought hither by our messengers . . . ."

1688, Dec. 19th, Portsmouth.—The Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth.

Has this moment received a letter from the King ordering him to deliver up the town as soon as any of the Prince's troops come, which he believes will be to-morrow. Expects a passport from the Prince, the King having been pleased to send unto him for the writer.

1688, Dec. 19th, Windsor.—The Prince of Orange to Colonel Berkeley. (Copy.)

Ordering him to repair to Portsmouth to acquaint the commander, officers, and soldiers there that a body of men has been ordered to march there and take possession of the garrison. Quarters are to be appointed for the several regiments now there, and no danger or ill-usage need be apprehended. The governor and lieutenant-governor will then have leave to go where they desire and to carry with them all things whatsoever belonging to them without any let or molestation. [At foot is a direction, signed by Lord Churchill, to all constables, postmasters, &c. to assist Colonel Berkeley in getting horses to carry him to Portsmouth.]

1688, Dec. 19th, Deptford.—Captain (afterwards Sir) George Rooke to Lord Dartmouth. His indisposition prevents him from waiting on his Lordship, but he is informed Captain Laton is to be removed from the *Mary*, and that the candidates for her are Captain Botham, Captain Matthew Aylmore, and Captain Thomas Leighton, amongst whom he humbly begs leave to offer his pretensions to his Lordship's consideration, as being many years an elder captain than either of them. Of his actions in the service his Lordship (sic) is in a great measure a judge, he (Rooke) having served part of his time under his Lordship's command, so he cannot expect so great a hardship from his Lordship's justice, as the preferring of a younger captain over him will appear to the world. He hopes therefore his Lordship will continue his favours to him, rather than detract from them by casting so great a disgrace on that little reputation he has with so much care and pains acquired.

1688, Dec. 20th, Portsmouth.—The Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth.

Is just now going away to London, the guards being ready to march into this town. Wonders the Prince has not sent any orders for the regiments that are here, fearing disorders. Desires a pass for his servant Lockyer to go with Captain Hutchens.

1688, Dec. 20th, [Thursday].—Ellis, Lady Scott to Lord Dartmouth.

Hears his Lordship sails to-morrow, and begs for orders that her party may sail away before the fleet does.

"Friday night." A second letter complaining of being recalled from her intended voyage.

"Saturday night, eight o'clock." Hopes that his Lordship is satisfied she has no goods but her own, a strict search having been made, and again begs to be allowed to sail.

1688, Dec. 20th, Whitehall.—Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

Is informed Colonel Norton will stand for Petersfield; his good aunt Lady Wharton has written to Norton to ask him, if he do stand, to join with Lord Dartmouth in recommending the writer for Portsmouth. The Prince of Orange has ordered the summoning of the peers to meet him to-morrow morning at St. James's at ten o'clock; there are about seventy of them in town.

1688, Dec. 20th.—Sir Roger Strickland to Lord Dartmouth.

His heart and eyes are so full of grief and tears that he is unable to make the least return for Lord Dartmouth's extraordinary kindness at parting. Is at present but in an ill condition to requite otherwise than with his hearty thanks.

1688, [Dec. 20th ?] Thursday evening.—Daniel Sullivan to Lord Dartmouth. The Duke of Grafton's quartermaster brought news that 21 companies of the guards under the Duke were to be here [Portsmouth ?] this night to relieve the garrison, upon which all the regiments were drawn up in the Green, expecting orders every hour, where, when, or with what security to march according to the Prince of Orange's letter, but none came. At last it was agreed to deliver them the possession, and the Irish to withdraw to the barracks and without the gates to quarter for this night, and to march to-morrow, but where they know not . . . . "The Prince was much concerned that the King was stopped at Feversham, and that the City [received ?] him with so much joy and more than him; in short I have this day seen by good letters that the people begins to grow full of him, and the gentry to come in more and more to the King. The Prince keeps in great grandeur at St. James's, and so high that some Bishops and other gentry are waiting a whole day before he will admit them. They begin to create whispers and mutinies, which I pray God to increase."

1688, December 21st, Rochester.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth. "At eight at night I send this bearer Mun Eliott to the Downs to see if you be there, and to know if you designe to stay there, or are obliged for want of victuals to come up to the Nore; 'tis of concerne to me to be informed of it as you will find by what this bearer has to say to you from me, to whom you may giue intire credit, which is all I shall say, till I haue an answer to this.

(Signed) JAMES, R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.

[Endorsed, by Lord Dartmouth.] December 21.

"Brought to me by Captain Floyd at Spitthead, but Captain Elliot came not with it nor was it answered but by worde of mouth, by Captain Floyd; and I sayled immediatly, but the King went away the same night he write this letter so both my hast and Captain Floyde's were in vayne."

1688, Dec. 21st, The *Warspite* (ship).—Sir William Jennens to Lord Dartmouth. Expresses sorrow for his very unmannerly conduct, and believes that nothing but his being proclaimed a cheat before so many persons could have forced such an expression as he used from him. Defends himself from the charge of cheating a French Marquis (his prisoner), having treated him with a respect suitable to his quality, not his misfortunes, and asserts that he has always entertained all persons who came on board his ship for shelter with wine and victuals plenty, and it is the first time that ever his table was complained of, for that has been always plentiful when he has made hard shift for money. Is no flatterer or time server, and seeing he is wholly incapacitated from serving his King further he is willing to lay down his commission, if his Lordship thinks the *Warspite* can be in better hands.

Attached are (1) certificate of Charles Staggins that the Marquis de Querian had often repeated to him of the great civility of Sir William Jennens to him, and that he kept a very good and plentiful table; and (2) certificate signed by Charles Staggins, Thomas Day, Richard Norwood, James Bankes, Charles Williams, and Thomas Jaggar, that they constantly eat at Sir William Jennens' table, and that there has been plenty of fresh provisions every day, insomuch that no person was obliged to eat salt, and that only twice in the week any of the King's victuals were brought to the table, which they desired for change, not that they were compelled for want of fresh; and for the most part there was strong beer for the whole mess, and when Sir William has had a mind to drink the ship beer the Marquis had strong. And they further certify that Sir William, who was not accustomed to eat of suppers, did provide one for the Marquis, which was either cold meat, cold fowl, apple pie, bread, cheese, and butter, and sometimes sweetmeats, always with strong beer,—to all which they are ready to make oath if thereunto called.

1688, Dec. 21st, The *Warspite.*—Sir William Jennens to Lord Dartmouth. Has received his Lordship's letter, wherein he is pleased to mention that he (Jennens) had made a seeming submission. Is sorry he is mistaken in everything, for the submission he made was very hearty and true, and he is truly sensible for the rashness he then committed but seeing his Lordship thinks fit to send another captain before he can get a convenience to remove, desires he may have leave to part at this place, and although it will be very incommodious to him, chooses rather to undergo that than to have another captain whilst he shall remain on board.

1688, Dec. 22nd.—Captain George Rooke to Lord Dartmouth. Thanks for the kind offer of the Warspite, but declines on the ground that she is ill-manned, and likely to be paid off. Mr. Bowles tells him his Lordship had promised the *Mary*, so humbly begs pardon for troubling him in that matter.

1688, Dec. 24th, London.—William Peny to Lord Dartmouth.

The enclosed * was this day given him by Colonel Beckford of Jamaica, who is now in London. Colonel Moulsworth was ordered governor for that island, and all officers and people of trust there turned out by the Duke of Albemarle were to be restored to their several employments.

1688, Dec. 25th, St. James's.—The Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth.

Directs Lord Dartmouth to appoint some of the lesser ships of the Fleet to cruise off the banks of Guernsey, to prevent any French ships from landing there, or on the neighbouring islands, also to appoint some small frigates (not fewer than four) to cruise between Dover and Calais, and between Harwich and the coasts of Holland and Flanders for the better security of the packet boats passing between those places against any insults by the French privateers.

1688, Dec. 25th, Dublin.—Francis Povey to Lord Dartmouth.

Refers to his long service in the Ordnance Office, and the good services he had the opportunity to do in Tangiers. Though his youthful education and persuasion were nurtured by Sir Edward Sherburne, poor unfortunate gentleman, to believe the Romish faith, yet he never so rashly believed it; but by the due examination of himself and pious advice of some divines of the Church of England he has embraced the Protestant religion in which he was baptised, and he hopes his future life will embrace the precepts of the Church of England by law established. Begs Lord Dartmouth's help and favour.

1688, December 25th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"His Highness the Prince of Orange's orders to your Lordshipp of the 16th inst. from Windsor (which he was pleased to communicate to me upon his first arrivall here) did (as well by the generall scope thereof, as more particularly by the direction in the close of it) give me ground of expecting all the last week (the wind there allsoe favouring it), to have heard of your Lordshipp's arrivall with the Fleet at the Buoy of the Nore; confirmed therein the more, by Captain Fayeby and Captain Crow, and by Collonell Legg also upon his calling on me for some assistance towards the obtaining a passport and a vessell for the enableing him to meet you there. Which putt together, and the Prince's dayly enquiries whether I had heard from you out of the Dounes or not, discouraged me from thinking it of any use to direct any more letters for you to Portsmouth. I had otherwise sooner acquainted you with my having received and comunicated to the King your letter to mee of the 14th and 15th together with that enclosed to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall; his Majesty being then (to the great, but short, content of all his servants), newly returned, and by consequence that Assembly of Peers disolved.

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* Missing.

Since that, the Prince has received your Lordshipp's of the 20th from the Spitthead, with it the wind is since come about easterly, to the occasioning great care and solicitude here touching the condition of the fleet, with reference to its shortness of provisions, and incapacity either of coming hither to it's supplyes, or having the supplies sent hence to that; of which Sir Richard Haddock (upon a solemne conference had thereon with him and the rest of the victuallers at the Navy Board yesterday) told me, that there were great quantities of all sortes now actually on board vessells in the river, but unable to be forwarded towards you by reason of the wind. Soe that wee are under the last degree of thoughtfulness what possible way to take to remedie this. His Highness having been fully acquainted therewith both by them and mee, and the Lords of the Treasury also (as Sir Richard Haddock tells mee) by him with great complaints at the same time made of his brethren's having not received any of their weekly proportions of money for three weeks past. By the help of which (he tells mee) he should hope to be in a condition of providing from day to day such a quantity of fresh meate out of the country about Portsmouth, as (with the advice he saies he has privately given your Lordshipp about going to short allowance) might make shift to lengthen out the remainder of your sea-provisions till the wind might change, or some other expedient be found out for relieving you. About which the Victuallers of the Navy are to attend the Lords of the Treasury to morrow morning; the effect thereof your Lordshipp shall be very soon informed of, and of whatever can be done under this difficulty.

His Highness is very sensible of the hint you give him in your letter touching Guernsey, and has given me his comands to prepare an Order signifying his direction thereon to your Lordshipp (agreeable to your own advice), about sending some smaller shipps to cruize off of the bancks of that island. Which I have accordingly done, and presume I may be able to get it signed soe as to send it away to you with this.

And in the same Order you will have another direction relating to our packett boats, upon complaints from Mr. Frowd of their being now much disturbed by the French Privateers, before which the Prince has determined upon having four small shipps or vessells appointed to that service; vessells not too bigg, because of their draught of water, for fear of the shoales; nor yet too small to cope with any of the Privateers, the size his Highness seems to propose being of the force of between 26 and 30 guns, leaving it to your Lordshipp to governe your selfe, as you may have understood the quality of the Privateers to be."

1688, Dec. 26th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Mine by last night's post mentioned an Order I had then prepared and was in hopes to have gott it signed by the Prince soe as it might have accompanyed my said letter. But I was prevented in it, his Highness not signeing it till to-day, soe that I am driven to send it* by express; with this direction from him to add to your Lordshipp by way of explanation thereof, that he does not meane that the shipps thereby directed to be sent a cruizeing off of Guernsey should be other than part (namely, the smallest) of the fourth rates mentioned in the list he sent you from Windsor, he intending with all the speed he conveniently can to retrench the present extraordinary charge of the Navy as farr as the state whereto the affairs of this Kingdom are now brought will admitt.

His Highness is also very intent upon having the other article in this order of his about the packet boats speedily putt in execution, and to that end expects as soon as may be to heare what provision you foresee you may make out of your smaller shipps for answering that occasion.

What I have to add is, the acquainting your Lordshipp that his Highness was pleased to send for me this day to advertize me of your Secretary's being come to towne and comunicated to me your letter to him by his hand, with direction for my sending for him and receiving the account he brings with him of the state of the fleet, in order to my reporting the result thereof to him. Accordingly I did send to look him out and have this evening received the same from him, and shall report it to his Highness to morrow morning to receive his pleasure upon it. In the meane time I am to observe to your Lordshipp upon occasion of your Secretary's mentioning to me your purpose of sending the *Phubbs* yacht over to Guernsey, that the Prince was pleased this day to hold his hand from signing a warrant I had by his order prepared for the *Mary* yacht's transporting the Lady Sussex to France saying that he was likely very suddenly to have an occasion of his own to make use of all his yachts and therefore should not let any of them goe abroad on other occasions. Of which I thought it was fitt for me to give you this advice, as believing that I shall speedily have his comand for the *Phubb's* being brought about, especially too for that by the King's last order neither she nor the *Mary* were on any score to depart from Portsmouth but by his hand only."

[1688,] Dec. 26th.—Barbara, Lady Dartmouth to Lord Dartmouth.

. . . . . . "I do beleive you are uneasey to be ignorant of the afaires heare, but I find few heare but what are so, for the Prince is mighty reserved and hard of acces, which doth not take, and no body knows who to aply too or cane find out his favourits. Lord Robert Sperseire [Spencer ?] by all is none and ones himselfe a great stranger to the designes, though he did desert the King after his first goeing and saw him no more. Lord Preston hath stuck close to that interist and makes no sort of aplycation to the new, nor hath signed to anything but resolves, if he may have leave to retire into the countrey and will medle no more in publick afaires. I beleive he is your frind though not an active one, you know that family . . . . This day thare was called a convention of those comons that sat at Oxford, who concured (you may imagin) with the lords yesterday, of putting the government into the Prince of Orange's hand till the 22^{th}, and all the revenu, and the poore King not considered or mentioned, the dore shutt upon him as if he had never bin. We heare not what is become of him, none went with him but the Duke of Bar: [Berwick ?], Labody and one more, and Mr. Sheldon followed. Lord Midleton and Lord Alsbery and Lichfield atended him to the last with great tendernesse."

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* Not now with the letters.

1688, Dec. 26th, Portsmouth.—Thomas Hancock, mayor, John Suffield, Nicholas Hedger, Thomas Brouncker, Edward Battine, and 3 others, to Lord Dartmouth.

Were in hopes that the removal of the Irish garrison would not only have secured them against cruelty, &c. but also have freed them from the intolerable burthen and oppression of quartering soldiers upon them, contrary to all law, &c. and to their utter impoverishment. As this oppression still continues they have petitioned his Highness, and now desire his Lordship's influence, that the garrison there may use the barracks which are sufficiently furnished for their accommodation—the soldiers being willing but the officers not suffering them.

1688, Dec. 26th, Portsmouth.—Colonel Edmond Reresby to Lord Dartmouth.

Gives a summary of the condition of the barracks, and of the quarters of the soldiers, &c. at Gosport, Landport, Southsea, &c. concluding "The ill usage of this town is not to be expressed in this paper."

1688, Dec. 28th, London.—Phineas Bowles to Lord Dartmouth.

Reports his proceedings with the delivery of Lord Dartmouth's letters in town, his interviews with Lord Rochester, Mathew Aylmer, Captain Russell, &c. regarding his Lordship's prospects in the fleet and at the Ordnance office; fears he will meet with disappointment about the former, though Aylmer says that Lord Churchill has already acquainted the Prince how useful a minister in the management of affairs he (Lord Dartmouth) is. Sir William Jennens has complained of his being put out, but he has satisfied Mr. Pepys in that matter. Mr. Seymour is in town. The Prince gives his answer this day to the address of the Lords and Commons (that are in town of any of the Parliament in the late King Charles's time) for taking the government on him till the 22nd of next month.

1688, Dec. 29th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. (Copy.)

"My last was of the 27th ins^{t}, bringing you his Highness's warrant about the shipps to be sent to cruize off of Guernsey, and some small vessells to guard the packett-boates. Since which upon my reporting to him the papers put by his comand into my hands by your secretary one conteyning the names of the severall shipps of your fleete and the places where they now are, as far as the same then appeared to your Lordshipp, the other the state of the fleet's victualling under the hand of the Victuallers' agent only, he has been pleased to require my pressing of the Victuallers of the Navy to use all possible diligence as to the latter in prepareing such sufficient and timely supplys as may preserve the fleete from these distresses which it must otherwise in a very little time fall under, though this account of their agents seems to carry its victualling a few daies further then it was before reckn'd.

As to the other part relateing to the shipps, which I perfected as to those which you wanted an account of, his Highness has deliberately considered the number, state, and growing charge of the whole, compareing the same with what the present service of the kingdome and season of the yeare render expedient to be kept longer abroad, and what, for preventing an unnecessary growth of expence, wast of stores, and wear of the shipps, may be fitt to be laid up, and where. And upon the whole he has in generall concluded upon laying up and paying off all the 3d rates, and all the larger fourths, and of the lesser fourths and shipps and vessells below them all, but what he has determined to keep out the remainder of the winter, a list of which I shall send your lordshipp by my next, my time (it being now late) sufficeing only to give your lordshipp this generall account of the whole, and to convey to you these particular orders following—All of this day's date vizt,

1st. That which directs your Lordshipp which of the shipps now with you at the Spitthead his Highness expects your leaveing behind you; or appointing to such particuler services as will be directed by other orders; which are moreover to be left behind you in order to their being paid off and laid up in Portsmouth Harbour, and which consequently your Lordshipp is with the first opportunity of wind and weather to bring thence along with you to the Buoy of the Nore.

The next is, for your Lordshipp's making some provision for the transporting of eight foot companies for Guernsey and Jersey, and bringing away others thence. In which your Lordshipp is referr'd to me for some particular advice relateing to the place where they are to be shipp'd, but will not receive it from me I doubt by this night's post, as not haveing yet received the information I every moment expect about it from Mr. Blathwayt. Your Lordshipp may never the less be considering what vessells you will employ therein and appointing of them that soe if the wind should come faire for your comeing away before the souldiers are embarqued you may please to leave them to doe this work and then follow you to the Nore, such being his Highnesse's intention in this case, unless you shall finde it may as well be done by some of the shipps and vessells directed in the foregoing order to be left by you at the Spitthead, or to be laid up. In which case it is his pleasure that that rather bee done soe as you may bring away all with you that are to come to the Buoy of the Nore. But if you conceive that it may be more conveniently performed by some of the small vessells or tenders that are now with the fleet, he is contented that it be soe done, with orders (as before) to follow you to the Nore when that is over. But here, (my Lord), occurs one difficulty that cannot be avoided being putt upon you, if the Victuallers' agent at Portsmouth does not find some meanes to ease you of it, which is, the raising a contribution out of the fleet of provisions for victualling of the soulders. But a few daies' provisions will serve the turne, and soe I hope that with the Victuallers help you will without any great inconvenience be able to answer it, especially for that I conceive the number of souldiers to be brought thence are not above halfe of what goe thither. But in this I shall be more perfect in my next upon my hearing from Mr. Blathwayte.

The 3d is directed to Captain Sanderson or in his absence to the cheife officer on board the *Phubbs* yacht for the bringing her about hither which pray be pleased to forward.

The last containes his Highnesse's pleasure for two of your smallest friggats to be sent into St George's Channell as high as Chester, there to attend what service he has for them in that sea, but as I said in my last, with relation to Guernsey, soe am I now with respect to this to let you know it to be his Highness' purpose, that both this and that occasion is to be answered out of the eighteen shipps and vessells directed in the first of these Orders to be left at Spitthead. In the choice of which your Lordshipp is at your full liberty in refference to the two that are to cruize about Guernsey. And in the other two also for the Irish Sea, saveing that the Prince inclines to have them as small as conveniently may bee, and to that end seems to think that two of the King's old 5th rates which are now fireshipps may (as it was at first intended they

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should when the occasion of the service as fireshipps was over) be turned into 5th rates againe. A worke which a very few daies will dispatch, and therefore I have by the Prince's direction wrote this night to Sir Richard Beach, that upon your Lordshipp's sending the *Dartmouth*, *Guardland* and *Pearle* into port they be all three imediately reduced to their old state, it being his intention to employ them all upon another worke as 5th rates (namely, towards the worke lately recomended to you of protecting the packett boats against the privateers,) in case your Lordshipp should think the business of the Irish Sea might (with reguard to that sea and the season) be as well answere'd by two of the smallest fourth.

But here I am to observe to your Lordshipp that the reducing of these 3 Fireshipps to their old condicon of 5th rates will require their being furnished againe with their old numbers of gunns and men, wherein your orders for the first as Master of Ordnance, and for the latter as Admirall, will be necessary; which pray will you be pleased for the present to issue for saveing of time, depending upon my sending your Lordshipp his Highnesse's Warrant for both by the very next; the complements of each of the said shipps (least you should not otherwise have them before you) being as follows, viz^{t}:

Rate.		Men.	Guns.
5	*Dartmouth* -	135 -	32.
	Guardland -	130 -	30.
	Pearle - -	130 -	30.

As for their men, where there are soe many shipps to be paid off, the turning over of such a number cannot be difficult.

What I have to add upon this head, the shipps for Chester and Ireland is, that time is a circumstance of great moment therein. Wherefore I am by the Prince's comand to recomend it to you, that you will imediately upon receipt hereof take the whole into your consideration and the time which upon enquiry you shall find the sending in of these three fireshipps into harbour, and the conversion of them there will take up. The result whereof and your determinations upon the same I am to desire your comunicateing hither imediately by express, giving at the same time orders for their being without delay brought into harbour, in order to their being presently gone in hand with, and their works with all possible diligence dispatched, whether you shall designe them westward towards Ireland, or eastward towards the Privateers.

It remains only that by the Prince's comand I observe to your Lordshipp, what I thought it my duty to observe first to him, that I see severall and hear of more of the Comanders and other officers of the fleet in towne, without any leave that I know of from your Lordshipp there, or his Highness here; and this at a time when nobody can foresee what occasions may on a suddaine arise for the service of their shipps. His Highness was pleased to direct my takeing notice hereof to you, in order to the knowing who indeed have and who have not your leave for their absence from their charges; and the provideing some speedy meanes for remydying it."

1688, Dec. 29th, Portsmouth.—Thomas Hancock, mayor and 4 others to Lord Dartmouth.

There being 150 beds ready in the barracks to entertain the soldiers (and 25 more will be ready by night) they have sent to Colonel Reresby to desire him to send 300 men to quarter in the said beds; to which the Colonel replied it was not convenient to put any soldiers into the barracks till they are all finished. The writers believe that he is determined to continue them on the inhabitants.

1688, Dec. 30th, London.—Philip Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth. Mr. Bowles showed him some memorandums relating to the settlement of the office of the ordnance and the filling up of the vacancies caused by removal of Roman Catholics. Not knowing upon what terms his Lordship will be with the Prince at his arrival, it will be fruitless if not prejudicial to go about to make an interest for him. Will wait upon Mr. Seymour to-day or to-morrow morning. When he last wrote had reason to believe his father was secure of the government of Carlisle; but since the arrival of the northern lords his hopes are dashed, they seeming to be of opinion that no person that hath not been active in this revolution can deserve to be continued in the employment he is in, much less to be invested in a new one, and they will therefore espouse Sir John Lowther's pretentions against Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir John having written to Lord Danby that the surrender was made in malice to him just when he was at the point to have taken it. Lord Danby therefore said it would be great injustice to Sir John to put the government into any other hands. Has sent Charles Bertie to know Lord Dartmouth's sentiments herein. Believes he (Philip Musgrave) ought to have taken the test upon being made Lord Dartmouth's secretary, and has therefore sent down a new signification to be signed, which, upon taking the test, will indemnify him. Asks his lordship to sign and return it by the first safe hand.

1688, Dec. 31st, Cockpit.—Phineas Bowles to Lord Dartmouth. "Your Lordship judges very rightly of M^r Pepys not being pleased with my coming up to the Prince without application to him, and this day he has given me a taste of his displeasure on my desiring to know what orders were gone to your Lordship, telling me that they were sent, and that I bringing nothing to him, he did not think it material to communicate to me, so that he will have me in the dark in that matter. . . . . . I find him much altered since my being with him the first night, but possibly it's more out of personal dislike to me than to your Lordship's proceedings. . . . . He is pleased to call your commissionating Captain Collins for the *Phubs* yacht a double irregularity, first on the score of Captain Sanders being (as he says) still living, and then next of her not being under your Lordship's command. I observed in your Lordship's to him of which you sent me a copy that in place of the paragraph about Captain Collins that your Lordship believed yours the only legal commission could be given at present, which expression I fear would have sounded ill with the Prince. I therefore took upon me to caution Mr. Pepy's to omit that mention to the Prince; and sourly he told me it was not necessary, since the vacancy was not, and pray, my Lord, be tender of giving any commissions, but recommend as you think fit, which I believe is expected you should do. For the more certain meeting of your Lordship with Mr. Legge, I desired of Mr. Pepys a yacht, but he says it is to no purpose to ask it, the yachts being all kept together, with intention 'tis thought of bringing over the Princess of Orange as soon as can be. . . . ."

1688, (Dec. ?).—The information of the Marquis of Querian against Sir William Jennings. (French, with translation.)

The Lieutenant Stogins (or Staquins) knows that when Sir William commanded the Jersey and the Rupert he took the pay and money for victuals for several persons that were not on board—the other Lieutenant Mr. Day being "his man," &c.

The Lieutenant Stogins knows that Lieutenant Day's sister was Sir William's mistress, and that she was brought to bed in Sir William's

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cabin, and that he left his legitimate son to run up and down among the seamen, and that the said gentlewoman has been always on board all the while that the fleet was before Chatham, &c., &c.

1689–90, Jan. 1st, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"I send this with an expectation that the easterly wind that blew fresh (with us at least) all yesterday will have brought you back, soe as that this may find you returned to Portsmouth. And in this confidence I also send back thither a packett* of mine directed to your Lordshipp, which upon your being gone Sir Richard Beach has returned me thence, it containing divers particulars, and severall orders relateing thereto from his Highness, which (as your will find in the reading them) would very much require their meeting you there; and particularly, that which relates to the sending in severall of the great shipps, which (among the rest that are to be laid up) are with the advice of the officers of the Navy directed to be laid up there. For his Highness has, upon great deliberation and time taken in it, determined upon putting in practise what I lately made some mention of to your Lordshipp, in relation to the retrenching the greater part of the present charge of the fleet; and this not without haveing had laid before him all the considerations that have occurred on one side or other concerning it, and particularly what your Lordshipp offers in your letter to me of the 29th of the last, which came to my hand yesterday, and has been since communicated to me by his Highness. Who was pleased thereupon to give me this for answer, that the charge of soe great a fleet is too great, and otherwise inconvenient to be unnecessarily borne at this season of the year for soe many months, as the remainder of this winter containes, and therefore thought not fitt to make any alteration in the disposall he had made thereof;

I shall not therefore need to mention here any more of the particulars brought you in that packett, but referr you to the packett itself, and the originall papers of his Highness which you will find therein; praying that you will, upon perusing them, proceed as expeditiously as you can, to the forwarding those partes thereof which you will find new therein, among which his Highness is very intent upon that particular which respects the sending two small friggats to Chester; and for which I doubt your Lordshipp will now find it necessary to send two of the small 4th rates, in regard of the time which I fear will otherwise be taken up before the service can be answered, in the re-converting some of the ffreshipps to 5th rates. In which I must entreat your Lordshipp to issue your orders (such as you see fitt) as soon as you can, enableing me by express to communicate the contents thereof to his Highness.

The like I must desire you to do in reference to the provition to be made for carrying over the eight companies to Guernsey and Jersey, by appointing some of your tenders, or other imbarcations for that work, tho' I find by Mr Blathwayt that he is not yet prepared to tell me which of the two ports of Portsmouth, or Hampton, they are to embark at.

But now, my Lord, there is a fresh matter of like kind, whereof I have received a signification from the Prince of his pleasure but this morning, namely the transporting of 1500 Irish soldiers forthwith, that is to say within three or four days, from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight, to come under the comand and custody of Sir Robert Holmes. For which service any of the smallest vessels will be sufficient, and soe I hope the execution thereof will give noe interruption to any other of the works your Lordshipp has before you. And for the doing hereof, I shall take care by the next to hand you his Highness's own warrant.

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* Not now with the letter.

His Highness does well approve of the shippes your Lordshipp has pitched on for the service of Guernsey and the other islands; and the like for those you have appointed to guard the packett-boates, tho' the *Portland* be one of them, which is not in the number of the Prince's list of shipps to kept abroad. Forasmuch as she being the next smallest 4th rate to them, and newly fitted out, she may may be of present use without much addition of charge; and the Prince would not willingly alter the provition you have made for the service, he being soe much concerned for the speedy security of the packett-boates, as to have ordered out for a present shift *Sandadoes*, and the Guernsey fireshipp to answer that occasion till your shipps come up.

My Lord, it being not certaine where this will meet with you, I respite the saying anything more at this present in reply to your Lordshipp of the 29th, then what relates to matters calling for present dispatch; leaveing the rest to the next, and praying your Lordshipp that whereever this, or the copie thereof, and of the packett and papers inclosed, shall find you will please to give me as early advice thereof as you can. For I have sent duplicates of the whole to meet your Lordshipp in the Downes, and doe also now send a letter to Sir John Berry herewith, praying him (in your Lordshipp's absence) to open this packett, in order to his doing all that he is able with the remainder of the shipps and vessells left with him, to putt in execution what is thereby required from your Lordshipp."

1689–90, Jan. 2nd, Admiralty. Same to same.—(Holograph).

"I thanke you with all my heart for your last, under your owne hand, of the 28th December, for I must owne it, I thought your usage of mee in the particular you mention somewhat unnaturall, especially at a juncture soe little needeing it from one's friends. But (my Lord) you have done both your selfe and mee right in the trouble you have given yourselfe for my satisfaction about it; and I assure you, nothing on't shall longer stick with mee, but on the contrary, a desire of rendering your Lordshipp all the faythful services, that (dureing the little remaynder of my abode here) I shall be able to pay you.

I send you herewith the Prince's pleasure, in supply of what I wrott you last night both to Portsmouth and the Downes; in the latter of which I præsume this will now finde you, and that in a few days more I shall kisse your hands here, where it will bee matter of great content to mee, if I may bee able by any meanes to bee of use to your Lordshipp, though I have given over even the thinkeing on't for my selfe."

1689–90, Jan. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, & 5th. St. James's.—Prince of Orange. Orders (3 original and 1 copy) for the disposal of the fleet.

1689–90, Jan. 3rd, London.—Phineas Bowles to Lord Dartmouth.

"Mr. Pepys has since my first being with him conceived such a prejudice to my not being dispatched on purpose to him that he will not by any means communicate to me any orders concerning your Lordship so that I am as much in the dark as he can keep me . . . . I am sorry I am not so far enlightened here as to render you acceptable service, but to-morrow morning early Sir Henry Shere, Mr. Musgrave, Colonel Legge, Mr. Bridges and myself intend for Gravesend in order to meet your Lordship at the Nore." . . .

1689–90, Jan. 3rd, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"By the last night's post I sent your Lordshipp an order from his Highness which I hope has ere this come to your hand in the Downes, signifying his pleasure to you in reference to your supplying all that may be, by your orders there, your missing of severall of his Highness's which had the misfortune of comeing some few houres too late to find you at Portsmouth. The purport of which orders I endeavoured as soon as ever I heard of your being finally gone from thence to communicate to you by sending copies thereof to meet you in the Downes, where I hope they have found you.

In which when his Highness has said his pleasure relateing thereto, he does (in his orders of last night) direct your Lordshipp with the then remainder of your fleet to repaire to the Buoy of the Nore, there to expect his further instructions in relation to your distributeing of them to the severall places where, by the advice of the Navy Board, they are to be laid up. Wherein haveing issued your necessary orders, he is pleased to invite your Lordshipp to his presenee, where I now hope very soon to kiss your hands.

Which last directions of his to be expected by you at the Buoy of the Nore I have this day dispatched the originall of towards your Lordshipp by the hand of your brother Collonel Legg, who undertakes for the safe and most timely delivery of them to you.

And forasmuch as notwithstanding your Lordshipp's very reasonable desires on your part, as those of your freinds here, of your looseing noe time in your repaire hither, it may very well fall out, that one letter more from hence may yet find your Lordshipp in the Downes, I thought it not unusefull to send you the inclosed copie as well of the Prince's orders of last night, as those last mentioned of this day's date: in regard that upon compareing the ships left by your Lordshipp at the Spitthead, with the generall designation last made by the Prince, of the places, at wich the ships (which are not to stay abroad) are severally to be laid up, it appeares that three of the fire-shipps designed for the river are left behind, and the same number happen to be brought away that should have been left there. Which being noted, and the unnecessary charge and trouble considered which would attend the carrying the three last back againe thither, and the bringing the three others from hence [thence] hither, his Highness has been pleased to accomodate all by letting them remaine at Portsmouth which are there, and bringing those to be laid up in the river which your Lordshipp has now with you. Soe that your Lordshipp has now nothing to regard in your whole work of distributeing the fleet, but the list sent your Lordshipp this day by your brother, and in this inclosed copie thereof, different in nothing from what was before ordered saveing in these fireships.

What remaines is my owning with many thankes my receiving this morning your Lordshipp's of the 1st instant from the Downes, which I comunicated forthwith to his Highness to his full satisfaction, both as to the safety of your arrivall there, and your expectations of receiveing some timely supplyes of provitions from Dover.

As to Sir John Berry's coming about from Portsmouth with the shipps designed to have accompanied you from thence by his Highness's last orders had they come thither time enough, they will be supplyed with others from the Prince himself here;

I troubled your Lordshipp last night with a few lines under my own hand in acknowledgment of the late favour of yours to me."

A copy of the Prince's order, dated the 3rd of January 1689 at St. James's, and signed "Prince d'Orange," with a list of the ships to be laid up, and a memorandum concerning them, is enclosed in the above letter.

1689-90, Jan. 3rd, London.—Philip Frowde to Lord Dartmouth.

"The King and Queen are at Paris, all things here are very quiet, the Prince of Orange has out his letters for a convention. Lord Tyrconnell has made Lord Granard and Mr. Macarty lieutenant-generals of the army of Ireland, and Lord Mountjoy major-general; he is also as much as the thing will bear it fortifying the castle of Dublin, and has sent most of the ammunition out of the stores in thither, and delivered all the arms into Roman Catholic's hands, and has given out commissions for sixteen regiments, some say more. And yet after all this we think (and have reason) all things will end in an amicable way; 'tis said 7,000 men are to be sent thither, 8,000 men to Holland under Major-General Kirke, as England is obliged to do by treaty. I told the Prince of Orange to-day that your Lordship was in the Downs, and that you were making all the haste you could to the Buoy in the Nore; he answered you would be quickly there then, the wind being now fair.

[P.S.]—Lord Churchill is the greatest man next to Marshall Schomberg in the army affairs. Lord Feversham is at liberty."

1689-90, Jan. 4th.—A declaration of the Protestants of Sligo. Signed by James Barrett.

1689-90, Jan. 4th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth.

"Since the trouble I gave your Lordshipp yesterday by your brother and by the post last night to the Downes with duplicates of his Highnesse's orders to you, I am just now come from attending his Highness, who was pleased to acquaint me that he was come to some fresh resolutions touching your fleet, and therefore comanded me to prepare the enclosed and to send it to you, after he had signed it by express, which I hereby doe to the Nore by the way of Chatham, and pray your Lordshipp to be referr'd thereto."

The enclosed order, dated the 4th of January 1689, directs Lord Dartmouth to remain with his whole fleet at the Nore until further order. [*In duplicate.*]

1689-90, Jan. 4th, Admiralty.—Same to same.

"Tho' I veryly beleive and hope that before this arrives in the Downes you will be well advanced towards, if not fully arrived at the buoy of the Nore, to which place I have just now by express despatched an order newly signed by his Highness; directing your respitcing the execution of soe much of his late orders to you as relates to your sending in from you any shipps of your fleet that were designed to be presently paid off and laid up. Yet forasmuch as it is not impossible but by the weather or other accident you may still be detained in the Downes, even to the arrivall of this, I thought it fitt for me to send you a *copie of the Prince's said order, as not knowing but it may be of some use to you to be apprized of it before your departure thence.

What I have to add is, that it is a very great misfortune and what his Highness is much concern'd for and will expect a very strict account to be taken of the occasion of it, I meane that of the *Sedgemore's* being run aground, and it is feared utterly lost upon the South Foreland."

1689-90, Jan. 5th, York.—Sir Harry Goodricke to Lord Dartmouth.

Expresses the great affliction of his wife and himself at the irreparable loss of their dearest mother [Mrs. Legge, the mother of Lord Dartmouth ?]. 'Tis a great comfort, however, to them both to hear of his Lordship's safe return to London.

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* Not now with the letter.

1689–90, Jan. 5th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to same.

"I have nothing to trouble you with since what I wrote you yesterday with the Prince's order for your abideing at the Nore when you come thither, without your sending in any shipps to be paid off, before you have more of his pleasure therein; saveing that he has been pleased this day to let me know and to require my signifying the same to you that the service for which he lately directed two small friggats to be sent to Chester will admitt noe delay and consequently cannot stay for any of the old 5th rates being made soe againe from fireshipps; but that therefore he does recomend it earnestly to your Lordshipp to pitch upon two of the smallest friggats that you have under your comand for that service and to cruize between the coasts of England and Ireland within that sea. I am therefore to press your Lordshipp to think as soon as you can and give your advice upon that head; (containing in one of his Highness' late orders of the 29th of December) that soe the shipps you shall pitch upon may be upon their way for Chester as soon as may be. Had there been any of the small friggats left with Sir John Berry fitt for this service, that had not other pressing worke assigned them, the Prince would rather have chosen for dispatche sake to have answered this service from thence but there being not any, I am comanded to write thus pressingly to you about it; and for preventing the loss of any time in it, I have sent* two of these, one to the Nore the other to the Downes this post (as I have of late severall times done) for the surer and earlier advertizeing your Lordshipp hereof."

1689–90, Jan. 6th, Captain William Tollemache to Lord Dartmouth.

Reports on the condition of the *Sedgmoor* ship (Lieutenant Bulkeley's) run aground on the South Foreland in St. Margaret's Bay.

1689–90, Jan. 7th, The *Edgar* in the Downs.—Lord Berkeley [to Lord Dartmouth]. On the same subject.

1689–90, Jan. 8th, Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. (Holograph.)

"I repay your Lordshipp my most hearty thankes for your particuler letter of yesterday, and am extremely sorry my generall one (which this accompanys to you) answers not the contents of yours to mee, and the other it enclosed to the Prince. But the truth is, the suddaine and extraordinary change of weather wee have had here all this day, did naturally administer to his Highnesse matter for the answer hee was pleased to give to them, and which he gave mee with soe much earnestnesse, and yet with noe sort of disreguard towards your Lordshipp, that I thought it of more moment to you to forbeare presseing it further then I did, then to use more arguments, where I had noe inducements to thinke they would speede; contenting myselfe with giveing you the very words wherein his answer was couched, which I have done (as neare as ever I can) in my present generall letter aforesayd. To which with most true respect I refer your Lordshipp."

1689–90, Jan. 8th, Admiralty.—Same to same.

"I have now before me both your Lordshipp's of the 6th & 7th instant the latter comeing to my hand by express this morning, to which (because I know your Lordshipp expects it) I shall first apply my answer though I could wish it more satisfactory to you then I fear it may [be], for soe soon as the Prince (whom I imediately upon the receipt of it, attended with it) had read your Lordshipp's to him, and heard your other to me, he was pleased presently to observe, that your Lordshipp's advice touching the shipps, and desires concerning your self being founded all along upon a supposed continuance of the frost, and N.E. wind then blew, he did believe that the whole of those measures were now at an end, the wind being come about to S.E., and the frost broke, with a great, and continued raine, then just before his eyes as wee stood at one of the garden windows; adding that he therefore thought it would be much better that your Lordshipp should come about (as was before determined) to see the fleet safe brought in, and the rather (to give it you in his own words) because when you are gone there will be noebody left to head it, Sir John Berry being at Portsmouth which haveing said, and concluding with a direction that your comeing should be left as it was by your last orders, I did not think it would be of any effect in it's self, or usefull to you, to appear more pressing then in laying as I had done your severall considerations open to him, but thought it best in all respects, and the difference in time (as the weather and wind now are) being likely to be very little, to lett it fall.

My Lord, I concurr with you greatly in the defect of our present sea-laws for punishing masters' and pilots' neglects and other officers by which his Majesty's shipps doe soe often miscarry. And if ever it comes in my way to doe ought towards the remedying of it, I am sure I shall. But it must be done in Parliament and how many thinges now before us must have præference given them there to the consideration of any matters soe remote as that at this day is, is hard to judge.

The Prince receives great satisfaction in the provition you have made for the answering his occasions at Chester, and desires that noe time may be lost in the despatching them away.

The like he does also very much press in reference to any of the ships that you have designed to cruise in the Narrow, and between Harwich and the Dutch coasts, he haveing at my audience with him this very morning upon occasion of your letter, told me of one of the packett boates very lately seized by a French Privateer with noe less then 4 severall mailes in her (there haveing been soe many at once in arrear) and carried into Dunkirk: wherefore if any of them be not yet gone, pray let noe opportunity be lost for their getting out; and I thank you for your hint about the *Nonsuch*."

1689–90, Jan. 9th, The *Pendennis*.—Sir William Booth to Lord Dartmouth.

About the *Sedgmoor*, giving the opinions of the ship's officers about getting her off and saving the stores. All the seamen but two or three had left her, but he had entreated the chief lieutenant to go to Deal and send the bellman about to let the seamen know they would be well rewarded if they returned and helped to save her.

1689–90, Jan. 10th, St. James's.—Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth.

Requiring Lord Dartmouth, as soon as the fleet should be safely brought to the buoy of the Nore, to leave the charge thereof to the next superior officer, and repair to the Prince's presence.

1689–90, Jan. 10th, Admiralty.—Samuel Pepys to same.

"Presumeing that this may find your Lordshipp arrived (as this day) at the Nore; and not knowing but the words of his Highnesse's last orders, directing you to remaine with the whole fleet at the Nore till further order, may upon second thoughts leade your Lordshipp to alter your last intentions and expect some clearer directions from him for your repaireing hither I have for easeing you therein as soon as may be provided a fresh warrant on that behalfe from the Prince, and committed it by this post to Sir Phineas Pett at Chatham to hasten downe to you with the least loss of time that may bee."

1689–90, Jan. 16th, Admiralty.—Same to same.

"Foreseeing that your service of the *Katherine* yacht will be very suddenly called for, and not knowing whether she be fully discharged of her attendance upon you, I thought it fitt for me to give your Lordshipp the earliest notice I could of it (the occasion appearing to mee but just now) that you may be pleased to let her be at liberty as soon as you can; for I am not sure (by what I know of the matter) but her service may be required by the Prince to morrow before next day: it seemeing at present very likely that it will be soe."

1689, Jan. 18th, Sir Edward Sherburne to Lord Dartmouth.

Implores Lord Dartmouth to exert his influence in alleviating his present distressed condition. Is advised by learned counsel that it is the indubitable right of his patent to appoint a deputy to execute his office of Clerk of the Ordnance. Incloses a statement of his case to the effect that the office was granted to him 5th February, 13 Charles I. (1637–8), in reversion after the deaths of Edward Sherburne, Esquire, his father, and John Morrice; on the deaths of these he entered upon the office, but was sequestered for his loyalty in 1642, and restored to the office by Charles II. About 1673 he took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy according to the Church of England; and being now of great years of another judgment and persuasion (although not convicted thereof) hath made Mr. Townesend, a person bred up and knowing in the said office, and a good Protestant, his deputy. The opinion of Henry Pollexfen that he might legally do this is annexed.

1689–90, Jan. 19th, St. Germains.—King James II. to Lord Dartmouth.

"Howsoeuer the Prince of Orange uses me in other things, sure he will not refuse me the common ciuility of letting all my coaches and horses come ouer to me, 'tis but what I did to Prince George when he went from me. I send this bearer Ralf Sheldon to you to bring them away, so sone as a passe can be gott for them from the Prince of Orange, speake for the passe your selfe or to Lord Middleton to haue it solicited, and giue directions to Delatre, to bring ouer him self, or if he be not yett ready to come, to send the best of my guns and pistols over with Sheldon, this bearer, to whom I reffer what els I haue to say.

JAMES R."

[Addressed.] For the Lord Dartmouth.
[Endorsed.] The King.

1689–90, Jan. 28th, Chester Castle.—Peter Shakerley, Governor, to the Principal Officers of the Ordnance. Received their order of the 1st inst. for the collecting into store all the arms taken by the rabble in the city from Colonel Gage's regiment, and from Colonel Butler's dragoons; and all the arms lent to the citizens upon the alarm of the Irish coming this way. Has done his best to perform their commands, but in vain; of the arms lent he cannot get back more than half, and of those seized he cannot get one. Has requested the mayor to issue a warrant to search the houses for arms, but he absolutely refuses to do so, or to give any sort of obedience to their honours' order.

1689, July 9th, Paper headed "M^r Pepy's report to the Honorable the Committee appointed to prepare an address about Ireland, and enquire concerning the fleet; upon the severall heads of their enquiries the 6th instant, touching the force, state, and diposall of the fleet late under the command of the Lord Dartmouth, and the reason of Admirall Herbert's having but 19 ships with him in the fight at Bantry."

"As to the former of these relating to the Lord Dartmouth's fleet, I conceive the clearest method of satisfying the Committee therein, will be the giving them an account of the said fleet, not only at one, but at the three severall periods following viz^{t}

1st. As it lay with my Lord Dartmouth off of the Longsand Head upon the 1st of November, the day of his highness the Prince of Orange's sailing out of Goree.

2^{dly}. As it was left by King James (my late Royall Master) upon the 18th of December; the day of his finall withdrawing.

3^{dly}. As it stood upon the 20th of February, the last day of my acting as a Secretary of the Admiralty under his present Majesty, and consequently of having any knowledge of the further disposall of that fleet.

And this I have endeavoured to do by the annexed paper, wherein the Committee will at one view be informed, of the name, rate, and force (both as to men and guns) of every ship and vessell (great and small) belonging to the said fleet at every of those periods, with what thereof were in service in the Bay of Bantry, upon the 1st of May, and what not.

And in order to the information the Committee further desires, touching those of the said fleet which were not at Bantry; I herewith also present them, with another paper containing an account of the particular place where every ship and vessell, not only of that fleet, but every other (whether abroad or at home in sea-pay) remain'd upon the said last day of my having any knowledge thereof, namely the 20th of February, humbly referring the Committee from thenceforwards to those whom (in their respective offices) his present Majesty has been pleased to entrust with the care and direction of the same.

And to them also I am (for the same reason) compell'd to pray the Committee's being referred, for their satisfaction in the remaining part of their enquiries relating to the Earle of Torrington's having no greater share of those ships (or what others lay at the same time out of sea-pay in ordinary, fitted and stored for sea-service) at the Bantry engagement in May; the determination of my worke in February rendring me (as before) wholly unknowing therein."

Annexed to the above report are the two papers therein mentioned.

1689, September 28th, Whitehall.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth. Asks for some information about a shipwright in Denmark, named Sheldon, of great reputation in building bomb vessels, and ships for transporting horses, &c.

1690–91, February 10th, Lord Dartmouth to the Honorable William Legge, Esquire, at King's College, in Cambridge. On the coming elections for Parliament at the University. So many competitors that Mr. Benett will hardly be chosen. Dr. Brady is an honest man and hopes to find friends. Lord Nottingham is the writer's friend, and if his brother continue to stand, Lord Dartmouth hopes the college will show him their respect. Wishes to hear how the college and the university are in general inclined, and "upon what and whose bottoms they go upon." Will send him some proper books for the study of the globes and instruments, but hopes he will not put by his Latin for them, knowing how much he desires his son to be master of that language.

1690, December.—A thin paper book containing "Copies of some Papers taken with the Lord Preston," a few of them being Jacobite letters of very vague purport; among the others the most noticeable is a "Paper marked M," which apparently gives expression to the views of James's Protestant adherents in England. It runs thus:—

"1st. France must either oblige or conquer us. If the last he will find few helps here, but a bloodier resistance than ever the Romans, Saxons, or Normans found, it being incredible how unanimous and obstinate that very thought renders the people, so that it may make us a heap of ruin, but no nation that can ever help or import any thing to France.

2ndly. If King Lewis desires to oblige us, and make the work easy that he may be at leisure to ply the Emperor or Italy, or to have an advantageous peace, he must take off the frightful character we have of him and shew us he has no such design as returning our offended King a conqueror upon us; but that he can and will be our friend and mediator, upon which terms he will find that many lords and gentlemen will speedily shew themselves to his satisfaction, especially if he make haste and lose no approaching opportunity.

3rdly. If he incline to this sort of sense he must overrule the bigotry of St. Germains, and dispose their minds to think of those things that are more likely to gain the nation, for there is one silly thing or other daily done there, that comes to our notice here, which prolongs what they so passionately desire."

The methods thought upon are these :—

1st. To prevent dangerous and foolish intelligence by forbidding in that Court to write any news hither, and that King James only have his correspondents by whom to hear, and speak to people here, since letters so often miscarry, and are filled with nothing but what we should not hear, and what we have are arguments for the most part against the King's restoration.

2ndly. Since there is a great body of Protestants that never defected, and that many (others?) are returning, and that they are the natural weight and power of these kingdoms, by having the heads, hands, and wealth of their sides, to the odds of at least 200 Protestants to one Catholic, the King may think of nothing short of a Protestant administration, nor of nothing more for the Catholics than a legal liberty of conscience, for much (emulation?) is against all other nations, to which all private passions and artificial frauds in government must yield or break. He may reign Catholic in devotion, but he must reign Protestant in government. Cromwell could not yet on a broader bottom with a victorious army subsist, or keep what he had got.

3rdly. He must give us a model of this at St. Germains by preferring the Protestants that are with him above the Catholics, one being loyal upon less ties of interest; and to tell the nation here what they are to hope for when he comes.

4thly. He must give encouragement to lords and gentlemen here to come to him at least 3 or 4 for a standing council, which will make us here think he is in some degree ours again, and that we have a relation to him, and some interest and share in him, by the men of quality of our own religion that are with him. This will incomparably facilitate the matter here, nor will they, when they come, come empty and in their own names, which is still better and will be more satisfactory here.

5thly. To induce this, English Protestants should be encouraged by an Edict of Liberty from the King of France to have chapels at their own costs, in which to worship God after their respective way, by which that King will make us reflect upon his conduct towards the Huguenots, rather to flow from the hazard he thought himself in by their anti-monarchical and resisting principles, than a desire of persecution.

6thly and lastly. All other requisite measures depending upon the acceptance this finds, an answer hereunto is impatiently desired by those that discoursed the King's business to this maturity.

So ended with an unanimous consent of both Tories and Whigs upon this occasion, that are in a way of closing with his interest.

The following extract from a letter superscribed "For Mr. Jackson," intended no doubt for King James, shows the guarded nature of the correspondence copied into this book.

Dec. 31, 1690.

. . . . .

"Your adversary has been so hard to his neighbours, that he has disobliged all the old tenants, and a little matter would redeem the whole estate, if you would appear in Westminster Hall yourself. The best counsel have a good opinion of your title, and will readily pursue your instruction; I only beg you will hasten them to us, and that you will appear as soon as is possible. No time should be lost, and the cause may be brought to a final hearing before the end of Easter term, if it be well solicited. I heartily wish you a happy New Year."

BOOK containing a COPY of DOCUMENTS relating to GEORGE LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, September 24th. [Folio 1.]—Copy of His Majesty's commission to Lord Dartmouth to be Admiral and Chief Commander of His Majesty's ships in the narrow seas for the present expedition.

1688, September 24th. [Folio 2.]—Instructions for Lord Dartmouth to call and assemble court-martials. No sentence of death in the narrow seas to be executed without further orders from His Majesty.

1688, September 28th. [Folio 3.]—Orders to Lord Dartmouth to send the ships to the buoy of the Nore.

1688, September 29th.—Orders to Lord Dartmouth to forbear the search of foreign ships, etc.

1688, October 1st. [Folio 4.]—Instructions for Lord Dartmouth with a list of His Majesty's men of war and fire ships, and of the Channel guard.

To lead the fleet and have power to direct and dispose thereof on all emergencies as he judges shall conduce most to the King's honour and the security of his dominions. Upon the approach of the Hollands fleet on our coast or making any descent thereon to endeavour the prevention thereof by all hostile means. To advise the Secretary of the Admiralty of all proceedings for the King's notice.

1688, October 1st. [Folio 5.]—The present disposal of all His Majesty's ships in sea pay in the Channel guard containing the stations, the rates, names of ships, commanders, lieutenants, the time in sea pay, the men, and where the ships were at present.

1688, October 7. [Folio 7.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the buoy of the Nore. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's private letter to Mr. Secretary Pepys sent away in a public letter of this date in the following terms.

"I received the abstract of Marquis D'Albevill's letter*, but indeed do not give much credit to his intelligence as not thinkeing their designes can be soe loose as to come to his knowledge or that Margett or Ramsgate is a fit place for their purpose, besides His Majestie may quickly know whither they have any magazines or people intending to receive them in Tenett as is surmised. But I rather believe their fleet will endeavour to attacke mee while their army goes to some farther distance, but Margett road lies both open to the sea and for the passage over the flats, and the tides will now be soon lifting, and I have people enough that understand all these sands to [be] well able to take all advantages upon them. As for hallinge the great shipps over to the other side of the river I know it hardly practicable of a sudden nor would it signify much, but you must be sure to be masters of all the small vessells and boates in the river, to have what small shott and men you can gett in them and have the batterys well manned with gunners the ordinary and what watermen you can gett. When I have a little leisure I will ron into the Swaile and see how the fire shipps lie and how they are fitted, but it is impossible they can land that way, but we shall be able to give them some disturbance, nor can they doe it soe quicke but that the King's forces will have time to gett together. Indeed I could wish that the Lord-Lieutenant and Governor of the Cinque Ports had a little more interest to serve the King with, for I fear if anything distastes the country it is them, but the King can judge best what is for his service and wee ought to make the best of a bad markett."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letters to Lord Dartmouth of October 5th and October 8th.

1688, October 7th. [Folio 7.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the buoy of the Nore. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent away by Colonel Legge.

"Before I had the honour to receive your Majestie's commands this morning I tooke the confidence to write to your Majestie of the great difficulty I mett with in the despatch of this fleet tho' I feare I shall be forced at last to putt to sea with few shipps and those not in the condition they ought to be, which at this time of the yeare should be regarded as much as possibly the time will permitt. I am very sensible of the great honour and trust your Majestie hath reposed in mee and I doe not doubt but by the blessing of God to answer what can be reasonably expected from mee.

'Tis to bee believed they will make a very considerable force against this Squadron apart from the vessells of their army and a great part of their stress will be upon it, and I heartily wish your Majestie's intelligence were answerable to your need of it at this time for I hardly believe Ramsgate or Margett the likely place for them to land at now,* but rather that they will send their fleet to attacke mee and in the meanetime transport their army farther off which if I once gett sea room I hope to be able to prevent, but if they should come together this way your Majestie's land forces lie pretty nere one another to be able to make a good head, and though your shipps are among the sands they are among our owne sands and I am not without some knoweing men among them for that service soe that we shall be able to take the best advantages, and both by land and sea I hope their vigorous attempt will meet with a like opposition, and I must nedes doe the fleet this justice, that I see nothing among either officers or men but a hearty readiness to serve your Majestie and it will be great pitty if they are not fitted out as they ought to be for soe great a worke. I well knowe our being beaten may prove a fatall consequence but I will endeavour and resolve to order it otherwise if possible and to render you the best service of my life. 'Tis true people ashoare may thinke amis of prest men but your Majestie knows they were alwayes our best men and are so at this time.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of October 5th.

Sir, I humbly propose to your Majestie that if the victuallers want provisions as I heare they doe perticulerly bread that we may not stay the provideing or bakeing it in your owne store houses but that all can possibly be brought up of the merchants may be speedily done, and though it may cost a little more, it will sooner be tumbled downe to us then otherwise. Waterman's Hall can certainly furnish us with a greater number of men then 200 which I cannot yett learne or nere that number are yett come to the fleet or at least to the shipps they were ordered. But pray, Sir, what your Majestie shall please to order them now to send to us I believe they may not be sent by tickets but rather they be putt on board vessells on purpose appointed to receive them and sent away as many together as may be convenient.

There hath been very bad weather abroad and they must needs have suffered upon the coast of Holland so that as long as the winde continues westerly time is on our side, but I once more beg noe more time may be delayed but all offices and officers pushed on now to more then their ordinary duty, for if the winde change and come faire weather it will be too late to expect farther time."

1688, October 12th. [Folio 9.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the buoy of the Nore. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Colonel Legge on the *Katharine* yacht.

"I am infinitely sensible of the great trust your Majestie is pleased to putt in my conduct of this fleet which to the best of my understanding shall be faithfully performed for your service.

Your Majestie cannot be more desirous to have me from among the sands* then I am impatiently endeavouring to get out, but hitherto more time hath been gained by being here than anywhere I could else have been. There hath been very great storms abroad and 'tis more than probable they have been put in great disorder upon the coast of Holland. One of the smacks now come in gives an account that on Monday last there were but sixteen men of warre seen at the Maes, and that the Admirall shipp had lost her main mast, but I cannot hardly persuade the masters of these smacks to venture any more upon that coast soe that I must now take some other course to have an account from thence, for indeed these small vessels (and some of them are not very well found) are not very proper or very able to endure the bad weather, which [at] this season of the year is to be expected upon that coast, and he farther informes that he thinkes one of our smacks is lost and there is another that he is afraid of.

Sir, I am pretty well prepared for them if they should come upon me here, tho' I shall not venture that as soon as ever I am fitt to put to sea, which I hope to be now very speedily if the victuals come down this tide as I am promised.

Those shipps that were in the Hope are now here and are fitting themselves with all the expedition they can. All the officers and agents from the severall offices are at worke makeing the best of what we have and I have strictly examined and cut off all trifleing and extravagant demands which any of the commanders have and are apt to make which indeed had been the business of the Commissioners of the Navie, and might much have eased me in this expedition, but since that could not be helped I hope your Majestie hath dispatch'd that most necessary part of your service in adding to their number and regulateing them as you intended. I expect the Rere-Admirall downe with his shipp too-morrow or on Sunday at farthest and the *Pendennis* will soon follow tho' my chiefe care is to gett ready those I have with me.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of October 8th

Sir, I hope I am not blameable to gett what I can together for soe great a worke as I have to doe, with an enimy likely to be so much superior to me, and I judge it much more for your service to unite while we have time, then to drop out in parcells with the hazard of being sepperated, especially knowing myselfe here in the best place to doe my business while these windes continue, and be assured, Sir, I will be on sea upon the first alteration, and, Sir, tho' it is your Majestie's great goodness to trust soe great a concerne to me yett I humbly beg leave to lay my thoughts before you that your Majestie may please to judge better and to give me your commands if you please to approve or disprove of my present intentions, which cannot be finall till I am at sea, and with the humblest submission may alter with the oppertunities I may meet, being hard to take any result but as the place and occasion may offer.* None of the Portsmouth shipps are yett come to me, therefore, at my first goeing out I will look towards the Downes and see what shipps I can gett from thence, and leave directions with those shipps that are to follow to come thither first, where farther orders shall lie ready for them, with what I have with me I intend to keep to sea as much as possibly I can thinking that much safer for this Squadron then to venture being any way imbayed or trusting myself to be set upon in any road, and if it shall be necessary for me to ride at any time in the Downes I will allwayes put to sea upon any easterly winds as soon as I get a reasonable Squadron together. I believe it for your Majestie's honour and service if the weather be anything reasonable, to show myselfe upon their coast as nere as conveniently I can in the daytime, still standing off to get good sea room every night while I shall see it reasonable to stay thereabout. I have discoursed with the ablest men and pylots I have with me particularly, and they are all of opinion that there is no attempting anything in their ports at this time of yeare, but I humbly desire that Captain Rooth may be sent downe to goe with me believing it may be of service to you, and if your Majestie please he may have any shipp when it falls in the fleet or be otherwise disposed of after our returne as your Majestie shall see best for your service.

I do not doubt but they will endeavour to attacke me with a considerable force,* but I am very sensible of the great concerne the preservation of this Squadron is to all your affaires, and that they will not venture out with their land forces while I can keep to sea and may be hovering over them.

Sir, I will not peeke myselfe or be provoked to do any rash thing as I will take care do no dishonourable one or omit any oppertunity that shall justifiably offer for your service. I hope your Majestie will remember your resolution of haveing more shipps made ready to turne over our men into if there should be occasion at our returne, especially a good one for Sir Roger Strickland, the *Mary* being so very crancke."

(Postscript.) "Since I writ this Captain Williams has come in with the *Advice* and putts me in hopes the rest of the Portsmouth shipps will soon follow. If they come to me in time there will be need of calling at the Downes before I go upon the coast of Holland."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of October 8th.

1688, October 17th. [Folio 11.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Oaz Edge. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Colonel Legge on the *Katherine* yacht.

"All the Portsmouth shipps that I can yett expect are now come to me, and the Reer-Admirall is this day gone aboard the *Elizabeth* at the buoy of the Nore. The *Pendennis* I expect downe to-morrow, and Mr. Fen is with me and every tide the victuallers begin to come more and more. Captain Willshaw promises that cables and sayles shall speedily be with me that he found wanting in the fleet upon his owne survey. Some men came from Waterman's Hall this last tide, and Captain Cotton tells me more are following, so that now we begin to looke in ernest and the fleet are all in as good heart as can be desired and I do not doubt but God will bless your arms and we shall now be in order and fitt for any service your Majestie can command such a Squadron to undertake, and tho' our men are not so good as they will bee, yett they are generally for their number as good as any I ever saw at the first fitting out shipps. Sir, upon the first comeing of the winde easterly I advysed with the Flaggs, some old commanders, masters, and pylotts, and placed the shipps here in the best posture of defence and safety we could contrive in this place, which was all we could do, not being fitt for the sea before the winde changed, not that I thinke they (the Dutch) can be much readier for the sea at present then we were after so much ruffleing weather upon their coast, and by all the intelligences which I hear they are gone up againe. I shall take all the care imaginable now your fleet is likely to be in soe good a posture to keep it so till I see it absolutely necessary to undertake something for the preservation of all that seems to lie at stake, but upon the best advice I can take here we are all now of opinion that upon the first slatch of winde and faire weather we should fall downe to the Gunfleet where, tho'. it be hard roadeing, yett the ground is good and we shall be well found.

There we shall be ready to cover Harwich as well as the River Thames, be able to go to sea if occasion be, or we can but come up againe at worst. We shall be ready to looke towards the Channell, have very good anchoring between the Kentish Knocke and the North Sands Head, and the Downes allwayes to friend upon bad weather. This, Sir, with the humblest submission to your Majestie's better judgement is the present measures I thinke of till anything offers better for your service. I am even now grieved to be hooked here, though I thinke myselfe safe for I would be glad to have more sea room and keep my commanders now they are in good order as much as may be aboard their own shipps and not liable to be caballing one with another, which, lieing idle together they may be apt as Englishmen naturally do to fall into, especially being in the way of dayley pamphlets and newes letters.

Upon the caution your Majestie hath given me I will not venture over on the coast of Holland without I see settled faire weather,* which is not impossible after so much bad, but I thinke our appearance after this great hectoring would make a populous government change their vaunting. The light moones are comeing on and it may be fit at least to see what use they will make of it, but this I shall leave to your Majestie's thoughts, and my brother William tells me Captain Clements in the *Katharine* yacht is to come againe to me, and indeed both the yachts and captains are of greatest use to guide us both here and on the coast of Holland this season. Sir, I have writ to Sir Henry Tichbourne and to the office all the significations and directions I was capable of thinkeing of, with soe much business as I have here upon my hands, and I humbly desire your Majestie to looke a little into that office when they waite on you, for much of your service both by sea and land depends upon their well ordering and management of their business, and I would not have your Majestie's business faulter or suffer where I am anywayes trusted or concerned, and if I may have leave to offer my thoughts it would be much for your service to go to your Admiralty, Navie, Victualling, and Tower Offices at this time when you have any leisure. I believe it may be of service to your Majestie a little to inspect them, and it would satisfie the world of your generall care of all your great concerns, tho' it were but by your appearing. Pardon this presumption for it is only out of my endeavours to study your service which, by the help of God, shall be faithfully continued to my live's end.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of October 14th.

Sir, I humbly take leave to reminde your Majestie of Mr. Bowles, who hath soe long belonged to the Navie. I hope his readiness to serve your Majestie with me at this time will be noe hindrance to his preferment in the Victualling Office, and if your Majestie please to speak with Sir Richard Haddock or any of the victuallers you will, I hope, find him properer and safer for your service then those I heare pretend to it, but this with humblest submission."

1688, October 22nd. [Folio 13.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Oaze Edge. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Colonel Legge on the *Katharine* Yacht, Captain Clements.

"My brother William brought me your Majestie's last night hither tho' I believe your Majestie expected he should finde me at the Gunfleet where I did not doubt to have been before this for on Saturday the winde about seven a clocke in the morning came about to the westward and kept between the W. and S.W. all day. The Victuallers and Store shipps were that morning aboard both my owne shipp and most of the shipps of the fleet. Between nine and ten I called the Flaggs and Captaines aboard and gave them strict orders to make all the despatch they could possibly. About eleven of the clocke I made the signall for unmoareing, but it was between three and four a clocke before we were ready to put all under sayle when it began to looke a very dirty angry skie, and night comeing on soe fast upon us the pylott and Master thought it much better to secure the fleet againe for that night as we were which we did and truly as it happened much for the best for about ten a clocke at night we had a very storme of winde and tho' we were moar'd and struck all our yards and topmasts yet the Reer Admirall and several shipps drove.

Yesterday it blew so hard and in such gusts that we did not judge it fit to meddle. About one a clocke this morning the winde came out at N. and all this morning hath been from N. to N.N.W. and we are again unmoar'd that if the winde favour us one point or two more westerly we are ready to sayle if it be reasonable.

Sir, I very well know the concerne it is to get out, but the Dutch can make nothing of it as the winde stands and tho' people will be apt to blame me and censure that the fleet is not so ready as really it is yett I hope your Majestie will not believe I give you wrong information especially when it must be soe much to my owne wrong but I do not doubt but by the blessing of God to give you as good an account at least as can be expected tho' I must acquaint your Majestie that on Friday last I had some hints of dissatisfaction in some young men in the fleet, and hearing Mr. Russell is gone for Holland (if it be so) makes me much more jealous then of any interest Herbert can have here. I am glad Priestman is not among us and I thinke he ought to be a little watched for he sets up for a leading politician. The Duke of Grafton was down here among them a little after my comeing tho' he would not let me know it. My Lord Berkeley I am told is very pert but I have taken him in next shipp to me and shall know more of their tempers in a little time.

My old friend Sir Roger hath been very indiscreet and his behaviour hath been very disobligeing all this summer which I could not at first believe, but he is sensible himselfe of the generall dislike there is to him. I have given him the best advice I could and will endeavour all I can to support him for there is no time now for doing anything but make all as much of apiece as possibly I can. I look upon most of the Commanders to be men of honour and will peek them that we are to be steady to your service, tho' I feare they have other advices and still thinke all our mischiefes spring directly or indirectly from the old conduit of Whitehall. This I believe your Majestie findes more of and 'tis fitt I should endure my share; but nothing shall discourage me from doing my utmost wherever I am and by God's help all will be well. We are generally in good heart."

1688, October 24th. [Folio 14.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. "Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Mr. Fen, who on the 25th instant in the morning went from the fleet in the *Cleaveland* Yacht for Harwich whence he was to goe post.

"I thanke God I am at last got hither with your Majestie's fleet safe and in as good condition for the time as could be expected whatever may be suggested to the contrary and our comeing out not sooner hath been hitherto for the best as I hope all things will do for your advantage. I could wish I had more force if the enimy be so strong, as I am told tho' I believe we are as good a winter Squadron as ever England put to sea at this time of the year and as nothing shall be wanting on my part for your Majestie's service so upon the best enquiry I can make I apprehend nothing but a readiness in all the Commanders to do their duty to your Majestie. Sir we are now at sea before the Dutch after all their boasting, and I must confess I cannot see much sense in their attempt with the hazard of such a fleet and army at the latter end of October and if they can make use of this moon it is as good for us as them. I will observe all the cautions your Majestie hath hinted to me and preserve your fleet entire to the best of my power till it shall be reasonable and necessary to venture it but I am upon an element subject to accidents which you are so good a judge of that I need not implore your favor in if I should be soe unfortunate (which I hope not) as that any should happen to me. I wonder to hear by so many letters etc. of the frights that are ashoare though I thanke God they take noe effects upon us here. We take ourselves to be a tolerably good guard upon the coast and if I may have leave to say so (between your Majestie and I only) your statesmen may take a nap and recover, the women sleep in their beds, and the catle I think need not be drove from the shoare. I doubt not but God will protect his anointed and the King's servant shall not be afraid to serve your Majestie faithfully to the utmost of my power. Mr. Fenn hath taken a great deal of paines to helpe us out on his part and will give your Majestie a perticular account of our victual besides a good supply he assured is making at Dover if we go into the Downes which may be likely to be one part of our winter quarters; he hath been with us sometime and is able to give your Majestie an account of the condition he leaves the fleet in."

1688, October 29th. [Folio 15.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent to Harwich to go thence by express under cover of Mr. Secretary Pepys.

"I have received from all hands the account of the Prince of Orange's proceedings which makes me remember your royal brother's story of the Scotch pylott and the wake Councell, for the whole proceeding at this season looks more like the advice of land men or at least men of desperate fortunes then men that knew how to accomplish what they have undertaken, if I may have leave to say soe, as your Majestie was almost too late before you would believe the designe soe as to prepare what was necessary for your owne defence, soe they by their owne delatariness lost their time for this yeare and whatever distracts their measures must gaine time to settle your Majestie's owne affairs.

I have sent over three good saileing friggattes and briske men to attend their motion for now both fleets are knowne to be out there is noe longer making use of small vessells or dallying with one another. I thanke God your Majestie's fleet is in very good condition and (considering the whole matter your Majestie hath been so graciously pleased to leave to me) I will endeavour to keep it soe till it is fit to venture for all; there is noe struggling too much against winde and weather, and if they suffer so much at home there is no sense in meddling with their coast without settled weather for the winde teares and veeres and halls about soe much all this month that your Majestie sees wherever it hath flattered them to venture out it hath returned them backe to their owne loss.

Tho' this be an open road yett there is many conveniences in it. I thinke we are well posted for security each way but as the moon grows older I believe they will grow sicker of their designe and the growing mad shall not provoke me to follow their example.

Sir, when the light nights go off unless by some intelligence I see something better to be done I am advised to secure the fleet better in the Downes for it will not be so safe here after the moon is over and there is noe other place unless we goe backe to the Buoy of the Nore which cannot be fitt till we are sure they are laid up first. I hear they wear English colours and talke of treateing with us, but pray, Sir, be assured I will suffer no language to be spoke to them but out of your guns, and by the blessing of God I do not doubt but to render you a good account of the trust your Majestie hath reposed in me."

1688, October 30th. [Folio 16.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King, sent by Mr. Bridges on the *Cleaveland* Yacht for the river of Thames.

"Since mine to your Majestie yesterday the winde came up last night about nine a clocke to the N., and continued most of the night between the N. and the N.N.E. About four a clocke I gave the signal for unmoreing, and we are just now under saile with the tide at ebb and the winde at S.S.E., and hope to get clear of the Galleper before night. On Fryday last, the Prince of Orange and Herbert were both seen at Helversluce* soe that they could not be stirring, as the windes have been till last night and this morning; no doubt they will gett all to sea this day, and I hope by tomorrow to give your Majestie a better account of them. I have my scoutes abroad, and I believe it impossible for us to miss such a fleet. God prosper your Majestie, and send you victory over your enemys. I am sure I will endeavour heartily my part towards it.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letters to Lord Dartmouth of October 17th and 27th.

Mr. Bridges is the bearer of this, and if your Majestie will give him leave is able to give you a full account of all things relating to this Squadron and your service here. I am afraid in this hurry there is want of him in the Ordnance Office, for tho' he was so very unfortunate, yett I am sure next to Sir Christopher Musgrave there is none better able to serve your Majestie or give you account of that office. I heartily wish for your Majestie's service I could prevail to have him restored to your favour, for my owne experience of him I am sure he is able to serve you in severall capacityes."

1688, November 5th. [Folio 17.]—Aboard the *Resolution* off Beachy. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Captain Crofts, who was despatched express for London, and went by the *Kitchen* yacht to be sett ashore.

"Since mine to your Majestie on Tuesday last by Mr. Bridges I came that night to an anchor about 6 a clocke, the Naz beareing to W., and Babzy church N W. and by N. with a very fresh gale of winde at due E.

Besides the three cruisers I had out before I sent out the *Sandados* to ply to the northward upon the receipt of the abstract from Marquis D'Albevill's,* the *Katharine* Yacht I ordered to ply off to the eastward and the *Kitchen* to the southward. The *Kingfisher* Ketch was likewise sent to Ostend with letters from Captain Rooth, but all this as the winde stood and as it blew so hard availed me nothing, for on Thursday our friggattes that were sent a cruiseing were drove backe and came to an anchor in our offing about a league and a half to windward of us, one of them came in without a foretop-mast, and another wanted his maintopmast. It blew so very hard that we were forced to strike all our yards and topmasts, and ridd with two cables and a halfe out, the winde fretting and never varying above one point either way.

Just at breake of day on Saturday morning we saw thirteen saile about three leagues to windward of us. The three friggattes that lay without us cutt, but could fetch but one fly boate that had lost her rudder; she was taken by the *Foresight* and sent into the Downes with the *Swallow*, who it seems sprung a leake soe that I feare I shall have little good from her. Major Colondsby of Colonel Babbington's regiment with 200 men were in the fly boate, and as I am told the common men rejoiced when they were taken, but I doe not finde the officers soe, tho' the Major pretends a great deal. I got already to saile with the fleet on Saturday, but the sea came in so heavy, and the tide fell soe cross that we could not till yesterday morning. We got under saile at 8 a clocke with the wind at E.S.E. a topsaile gale; about ten Captain Clements came into us with the *Katharine* yacht which was the first newes we received of the Prince of Orange for the *Foresight* returned not to us till twelve this afternoon to give an account of the fly boate. We made all the saile possibly we could to the westward, the weather came very faire and the winde continued at E.S.E. a steady gale. By eight at night we got about the South Sands Head, about twelve we got the length of the Ness, and I halled in with the shoare lest they should be in Rye Bay, but it proved so little winde from twelve a clocke, that when the floud came in we could scarcely stem it, and got noe farther then Beachy by nine this morning, but this ebb I hope we shall make better of it

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of October 29th.

Thus I have given your Majestie a true account of all my proceedings which are soe farre from the vaine hopes I had that I take myselfe for the most unfortunate man liveing, tho' I know your Majestie is too just to expect more than winde and weather will permitt.

Sir, findeing that the Dutch sailed by Dover on Saturday in the afternoon, and that they had a fresh gale all that night, and a faire winde all day yesterday, and such weather for their purpose and soe little for mine to day I am in great apprehensions they will be landed before we fetch them, and if their fleet lie at St. Hellens whilst the rest land in Stokes Bay and Hampton Water their fleet being soe very much superiour as I finde they are both in number and quality, I am at a stand what to doe, for on calling the Flagg Officers and Commanders they unanimously advise me against attackeing the Dutch fleet if all possibility of hindering their landing be over, tho' everybody I assure you, Sir, I thinke are so exasperated at the Prince of Orange's proceedings that I am once more confident they will venture their lives very heartily in your Majestie's service. I consider the success of their landing and beating your only fleet together with the destruction as I may say of the flower of the English fleet or so many of them at least as are here at present. I confess, Sir, the thoughts of this with the consequence it may have in London and all over England checks my inclination of setting upon them without your Majestie's farther orders, but I resolve to endeavour to fall in with the Isle of Wight at breake of day to-morrow morning, and see what advantage it will please God to offer me takeing the caution not to shute too far to the westward in the night, nor to engage your fleet unreasonably, or at least after I see some hopes of doing so.*

Sir, I send this bearer Captain Crofts at Sir Roger Strickland's desire who answers for his sobriety and diligence ; his understanding and seamanship they say are sufficient, but I extreamly want one with me that your Majestie may have confidence in for me to send you upon all occasions. If your Majestie please to think of such a one. I desire what orders your Majestie shall please to send to me may be despatched to Rye with duplicates to Emsworth or Chichester and the Downes. Sir, just as I was finishing this, Sir Roger Strickland, Sir John Berry, and Captain Davis, came altogether to me and earnestly pressed that I would not proceed to make the Dutch with the whole fleet in consideration that the Squadron is at present so weake showing what are now wanting and what I should have with me, which are the *Swallow* and *Tyger* in the Downes, the *Dover*, *Foresight*, *Bonadventure*, and *Sandados* not yet come to us from cruising, since we came into the channell, the *Speedwell* and *Sally Rose* fire ships missing, as in all the small craft except one Ketch of the two Yachts besides the *Yorke*, *Woolwich*, *St. Albans*, and *Newcastle*, so that at present we want twelve. They farther urged that they are doubtfull that upon our appearance their whole fleet would come out to us, and either force us to a disadvantageous battle or a disgracefull going from them, so that I have now resolved with them to ply off and on, and jogg easily till the scoutes, I have now upon their advice sent to the westward bring me an account of the enimy, and that the shipps asterne (or rather left behinde for the present) come up to me, and that I know your Majestie's pleasure what you would have me to do which I humbly desire may be as soon as is convenient for the case is much different now and from what it would have been if we had been soe happy to have met them before they were discharged of their great convoy.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Letter from Pepys to Lord Dartmouth of November 7th.

The places I am likely to come to anchor at are the Naze or the Downes, where I believe some of our shipps may be that are missing.

I understand the Prince of Orange changed his measures upon his last coming aboard when he heard your Majestie's fleet was at the Gunfleet, for before that he intended for the river. Pray God Almighty direct and protect your Majestie, and notwithstanding all this I hope by His blessing yett to be able to render your Majestie good service from this Squadron as time and oppertunity offers for I am faithfully and heartily devoted to your Majestie to my live's end."

1688, November 5th. [Folio 20.]—Aboard the *Resolution* off Beachy.

"Tho' I sent at the same time Mr. Crofts to your Majestie at Sir Roger Strickland's desire, yett I am not so satisfied for the ready despatch of your Majestie's service by him and the way of London but that I thinke it for your service to send this bearer, Dick Carter's groom, who knowes how to cross the countrey and finde out your Majestie's army where I presume this duplicate of what I sent by Mr. Crofts may probably sooner meet your Majesty."

This in addition to a duplicate of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent away this day by Captain Crofts who is despatched "to finde his Majestie wherever he may be if not at London, and went by the *Kitchen* yacht to be set ashoare."

1688, November 7th. [Folio 21.]—Aboard the *Resolution* anchored in the Downes. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent express by Captain Rooth from the Fleet.

"From my last to your Majestie by Mr. Crofts till yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I had not one breath of winde but lay driving with the tide in hazie weather; then sprung up a small gale at S.E. and by E. and from thence varying to the S.S.W. we steered away to the westward till eleven at night, Beachy then bearing N.E. and by E. about eight or nine leagues off. We tacked and stood to the S.E. to get a better offing from the oares, and my endeavours being to backe my scoutes and raise the Isle of Wight by morning if possible. Wherefore about 3 a clocke I tacked againe and stood to the W.N.W. and N.W. till 8 a clocke but there came up a storm at S.W. The *Assurance* making her signalls of distress, the *Mary* bearing up not being able to hold it longer, the paunch of my owne foremast sprung and the head of the mast rung. I thought it not [right] for your Majestie's service to strain the fleet farther but bore up for the Downes, and had so great a rune that I arrived here about 5 a clocke this afternoon where I hope quickly to gather the fleet, being the generall randevouz designed upon for seperation.

Considering your Majestie's service and the state of the fleet as I last represented it to you with regard to the enimy, I immediately despatched Lieutenant Wright to take up six good vessells at Dover etc. to make fire shipps, thinking it the quickest way of despatch to do them here with my owne carpenters and gunners rather then expect the tedious delays from the rivers, and that I may endeavour everyway to render myselfe most serviceable I have sent to Welford to send me out whatever fire shipps are with him anywayes capable of keeping the sea. I hope the three shipps in the river will now have noe longer excuse for comeing to me, and although I cannot yett hope for more men of warre, this will be a good reinforcement of this Squadron soe that I hope yett upon the first easterly winde to be able to do some service, tho' at this time of the yeare I dare promise nothing more, but expect your Majestie's commands and that what strength can will be sent me by degrees, for I understand the Dutch are fitting out more shipps to a good number to backe these they have already soe that I perceive they intend to winter with us, but I hope your Majestie will fit out more shipps, that they may not ride Lords of your seas.

Sir, let my misfortunes at present looke as ill as they are, I hope God will bless me at last to serve you, for I am not conscious to myselfe of any wrong step I have made unless it be too much assurance of my owne success which I hope your Majestie will rather thinke an error of the right hand in a man of my profession that means soe truly well to endeavour your service. I send this by Captain Rooth who hath constantly been on board me, and I am confident will satisfy your Majestie of my endeavours to serve you tho' I have been hitherto the unhappiest man alive.* I will take all the care I can to hinder their setting on me to any disadvantage here tho' that cannot be yett their business as I believe.

I am told they have abundance of small field pieces, and I know your Majestie ordered a very small traine, but if I mistake not there are thirty of the best small field pieces ready to march at Portsmouth which may now be necessary to be drawne out, but I hope in God they will be disappointed in their measures, and that your subjects will prove loyaller than they expect. Pray God preserve your Majestie."

1688, November 8th. [Folio 22.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Downes. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent express by Mr. Hodder from the fleet.

"Captain Cole in the *Pearl* met with a Brandenburg vessell and brought him to me who with some threates (suspecting him coming from the westward) I found to be an advice boate going backe to Holland from the Prince. The whole packett he was carrying I have sent up by this express to Mr. Pepys for your Majestie, and I believe there are letters will give your Majestie some serviceable intelligence.† I understood very few of the superscriptions and therefore opened only the English letters, among which I found Burnett's letter to his wife makeing some reflections on the behaviour of your Majestie's fleet tho' in the same letter he is pleased to take notice we could not come to them. By the list of their fleet I finde tho' they have nine Flaggs yett they are not soe great a force as they were reported soe that we may yett give them a parting blow if your Majestie pleases and thinke it for your service. I am doing all that I can to putt the fleet in a good posture, and after all my misfortunes am still in hopes to render your Majestie good service.

By all I can observe in these letters they intend to march directly towards London and depend mightily upon the people's comeing into them, but I hope in God your Majestie's armes will have good success and one good blow may end all for the best, for I believe there are many will be cautious enough, let their wishes be what they will, that will scarcely venture to show it till they see success in the Prince of Orange's side, which God forbid.

Sir, I hope your Majestie judges of the great torment I am in for not being able to serve you better and to be absent from you at so great a time of need, but by the blessing of God I will render you all the service a poor faithfull servant is capable of wherever you thinke me most capable.

My task hath been hard and tho' not successfull hitherto yett I hope your Majestie will finde the benefit of my labours at last. Not understanding either Dutch or French myselfe I have sent your Majestie the whole packet, but if there be anything in them of use to your Majestie's service here I beg you will order them or abstracts to be put in English and sent backe to me for I am too much in the darke at present, but I hope still all will prove for the best at last."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 9th.

† *Ibid.*—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 10th.

1682, November 10th. [Folio 23.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Downes. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent express from Deale at about seven of the clocke at night.

"Captain Cole examining the cooke of the Brandenburg vessell found that the Captain had throwne some letters into the cableteer, and upon searching found these which I have enclosed to your Majestie believing some of them to be the Prince of Orange's owne hande.*

I am doing the best I can to put things in the best posture I am able to render this fleet serviceable, but after such stormes as we have had your Majestie is sensible that many wants will be pretended which I am searching into the reallity of and will do the best I can, for it grieves my very heart to thinke of my misfortune and to finde such dayly complaints tho' there is great distinction to be made of men at this time, some being willing rather to hide their defects then thinke of being from your service or out of the way of it at this time, but more are willing to be refitting. Sir, upon a through information I will judge the best I can what I shall be able to do. I know the great trust and care your Majestie is pleased to putt in me, and tho' I am an unfortunate man yett your Majestie shall finde in me a very faithfull servant doing everything without regard to anything to your Majestie's preservation and good. Yett, Sir, being sensible of my owne defects and your Majestie's owne better judgement (which is now my only comfort) I humbly desire your Majestie's owne orders and directions at so criticall a time for as I will not be peeked to do any rash thing, soe I am more unwilling to be anywayes backward.

I have shown Mr. Pepys' letters to the Flagg Officers and we are taking it into consideration of secureing the fleet and offending the enimy's the most we can, but being of so great importance they were desirous to consider better of it and I have given them time to thinke till next letters arrive which I hope will not be long before I receive them."

1688, November 11th. [Folio. 24.]—Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downes.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent express by Mr. Cross despatched from aboard 12 of the clocke at night.

"I received the honour and comfort of your Majestie's this day. It is the greatest happiness of my life that your Majestie is satisfied with my endeavours tho' they have proved soe unlucky hitherto. It is strang that such mad proceedings should have such success at this time of the yeare but I hope God will bless your Majestie's forces at last. A difficult part I have to deale withall is the weather, but I am likewise to watch what effect it will have upon them before I can well be able to do anything to the purpose. I this day advised with the Flagg Officers etc., and found it debated by some with great reasons for going to the Buoy of the Nore as the best place of safety and for fitting out a good fleet such as might be able to do your Majestie more effectual service than we can hope for otherwayes; but some were with this winde at N.N.E. (if it holds as it seems very likely to do) for going to

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—November 11th.

Spithead, and since your Majestie is pleased to say you have soe well secured London and are getting westward yourselfe I hope it will not be unreasonable for us (let their force be what it will) to look towards them. It may have a good influence upon the people and yett I may be able to secure this Squadron there I believe better at least then here which are the only places beside the Nore which at best will argue some feare, besides I am unwilling to hooke myselfe soe much within the sands againe.

When I am at Spithead I shall endeavour to secure myselfe from their comeing in at the Needles with the winde westerly, and they cannot terne in from St. Hellen's but with great disadvantage. If I finde they come up the Channell it will be my business to follow them and watch their comeing into the river if they venture at it. All my apprehension is of the fresh Squadron they are saying to fit out in Holland, which I hope your Majestie hath better intelligence of and will provide for. 'Tis very hard the shipps from the river have not yet joined me but I will still hope for them; it cannot but be expected that at this time of the yeare accidents will happen and some shipps will be shattered, but from Portsmouth I hope we may finde fresh and better shipps to turne into and a supply of our wants may be had, so that I hope care will be taken of our victuals and all things that may be necessary to be expected from thence.

Sir, I am very sensible of the ill censures and misconstructions are apt to be made of my proceedings but nothing shall weigh soe with me as to hinder my doing whatever is most reasonable and best for your service according to the best of my understanding.

I most humbly beg your Majestie's own directions (who are best able to judge) how you would have me proceed from time to time as oft as conveniently you can, and more especially that I might have your Majestie's thoughts (if possible) before I stirre from hence, this step being of soe very great importance."

1688, November 11th. [Folio 25.]—Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downes.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to Mr. Pepys sent by Mr. Cross, express.

"I am extreamely sensible of your care and kindness to me in yours of the 8th instant in your owne hand, and this day I received the effect of yours by a letter from His Majestie which hath extreamely eased my very sorrowful heart. You know I have long been hardened to illusage and tho' my Lord Sandwich is often in my thoughts yett I can scarcely forbeare thinking of pushing more then my owne reason would otherwayes prompt me to, for I have good reason to believe the list of their shipps before you was made before the storm that drove them first backe and that their flaggs changed into bigger or that they had their last supply of shipps, yett I call God to witness noe concerne of myselfe makes mee soe uneasie as the thoughts of the unnaturall usage His Majestie meets with, and all his affairs are anxiously before mee. Pray endeavour to let mine this night to the King be answered effectually as soon as possible, for this step I am going to make is of the greatest consequence. Sir John Berry and Davis seem mightie averse to it, and what has become of the shipps from the river I cannot imagine. I thought to have bettered myselfe by comeing hither, but to my great disappointment I finde my loss in the *Montague*, *Centurion* and *Assurance* greater than any recruit I am likely to have, so that nine and twenty men of warre is all I am likely to depend on and severall of them in noe very good condition. I have great confidence that George Aylmer and

Gifford will make good haste to mee; pray encourage them and whatever shipps are fitting to make the best despatch they can. You knowe how farre I am victualled and that must be thought on timely; cables anchors, sayles and long boates must be sent, for this time of the yeare we shall allways be upon the loseing hand and the weather is one of my greatest and constantest enimys I am to expect.

I have no answer to mine yett from you of the 8th and I would be glad to know what I am to do with any vessels falled [falling] into my hands and how to proceed with all Dutch shipps, for as yett you know I am in the darke my instructions being only if I had met them upon their invading.* Sir, I can never enough acknowledge your share in my sufferings even from Tanger to the Long Sands Head, etc."

1688, November 12th. [Folio 28.] Court at Whitehall.—Copy of His Majestie's warrant sent by Lord Middleton for attacking the Hollands fleet in a hostile manner when and wheresoever the fleet under Lord Dartmouth's command should meet or finde them.

1688, November 13th [Folio 26.] Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downes.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent from Deal by express.

"I am very happy to finde by your Majestie's of the 12th, which I just now received, that it is your owne opinion that we should go westward which I was endeavouring this morning, tho' I had not your Majestie's resolution, but it blew by gusts so hard that I was not able to get out before the tide was spent and I have advised with the Flaggs who desired me to have patience till tomorrow when I hope we may have good success. Indeed, Sir, I have been in great paine to be gone up since the winde came easterly but we have had so great a storm from Saturday night till this afternoon that it was impossible to weigh without great danger to the fleete, and the winde comeing since noon and blowing so fresh at N.W. is now noe small affliction to the rest I have already endured. As for the enemye's number of shipps and our owne strength being compared we shall consider it noe longer, but I will doe the best of my endeavours to finde them out and give you the best account God will please to bless me with, but the winde is very variable at this time of the yeare and by the coldness of the weather I hope we shall have an easterly winde, at last I hope for moderate weather. As for the shipps Mr. Froud gave the account of I thinke it not reasonable to part any of the fleet to look after them at this time, and if they come westward I hope to meet them myselfe and indeed it is impossible to look all wayes at once with this squadron. I have scouts out and I hope all will not fail me tho' I have had noe better success hitherto. The Scotch seaman your Majestie mentions is not yet come, being an ill horseman as most of us sailors are, but I will take all the care imagineable of him when he comes to me. I hope Captain Rooth gave your Majestie an account that I was resolved against going to the Buoy of the Nore from the beginning unless I were absolutely forced to it; tho' I have been much prest to it by some of good judgment yett would never heare of it for the reasons I acquainted your Majestie in my last. Spitthead is much more convenient in all respects but I hope not to be forced to either till I have rendered you better service. Your Majestie sees the misfortune it is to me neither to understand French nor Dutch, but I have now got aboard me an ingenious man, one Dr. Morelby, that I hope will be usefull to me for the future. Sir, I finde your Majestie has resolved to go in person at the end of the weeke. God Almighty preserve and keep you and bless all your undertakings.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Order dated November 13th.

Sir, my afflictions are unconceaveable not to be with you at this time and more to thinke of the great trust that you have put in me and I am able to serve you noe better hitherto, but it is noe easy taske I am sure your Majesty knowes to deale with a winter Squadron which is much a greater taske then the enimy. I know the impertinency my misfortunes are lyable to by ignorant and malicious people about a Court, but my trust is only in God and your Majestie.

Pray, Sir, be assured I will do all that I am able to serve you heartily, and tho' it is another misfortune that I cannot now hope to hear or receive your Majestie's commands and advice so often as your service may require it, yett I will do all to the best of my understanding, and as I will noe more presume so will not despair of God's blessing in my honest and laborious endeavours."

1688, November 15th. [Folio 29.]—Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downes. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent away from Deal by express.

"The Scotchman your Majestie was pleased to send me,* I have made very good use of, and give him good creditt with the whole fleet, and I doubt not with God's blessing, better weather and a faire oppertunity yett to give you a good account of all. I have seen this Scotchman myselfe before, and Captain Martin who is my chiefe mate knowes him and gives him a good carecter. I wish he had been able to have got from thence before for he pretends to know they designed either for the river or westward and never intended norward as was pretended. Upon receiving your Majestie's of the 12th yesterday with the warrant from my Lord Middleton, I acquainted the Flagg officers therewith, and we resolved together as we had done before upon your Majestie's first instructions to seek out the enimy and take any faire advantage we could of them, and now we shall set upon the Dutch fleet wherever we shall happen to meet them, and I had thought the weather being moderate tho' the winde was at N.W. and by N. to have got out from hence and to have anchored while the weather continued faire under Dungeness, but it was thought more adviseable and resolved by all (that in regard we had good scoutes out and the winde so variable in respect to the season of the yeare and the darke nights) for the better safety of the fleet to remaine here till the scoutes give notice of the approach of the enimy (if they should come towards us) and upon the first notice to sayle out upon the North Sands Head to gain sea room for the better encountering them and with the first faire winde to proceed to the westward and look them out.

Sir, it is the griefe of my heart that I have not been able to serve you better and that this letter comes still from this place, but it is now starke calme, and I heartily pray for a faire winde, so I hope in God my next will be able to give you a better account. Mr. Pepys writt to me for the officers that were prisoners, but I gave him an account sometime since that I had sent them to Sir Charles Littleton and I believe if the Major be examined and you can make him honest he is capable of giving as good an account as any man of that post among them. For God's sake,

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 12th, and Pepys' letter of same date.

Sir, let them fitt what shipps they can especially at Portsmouth, and let the guns be gott aboard as soon as they can by the ordinary, for what can be must be done at this time.

God Almightie prosper and preserve your Majestie."

1688, November 22nd. [Folio 31.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to his Majestie sent by Mr. Cross to go express to Salisbury.

" I sayled with your Majestie's fleet from the Downes on the 16th with the winde at N.E. and faire weather. By eight the next morning the Isle of Wight bore W.N.W. about seven leagues off, at ten a clocke I lay by and sent in the *Cleaveland* Yacht with orders to the Commissioner to prepare what he could for my returne and to send me out what shipps were at Spitthead with directions to follow me to Torbay, for the windes being at E.S.E., a hard sky and faire weather, I could not judge of a better oppertunity, and if it had pleased God to have continued the winde and weather in all probability I could not have failed for I was about 45 men of warre and fire shipps, and if I had gone into Spitthead I knew many wants would be pretended and considerable time delayed, besides for other reasons I thought it best for your Majestie's service to bring the fleet to fight as soon as conveniently I could. About noon the body of the Isle of Wight bore W. & B.N. four or five leagues off. I set sayle with a fresh gale of winde at S.E., at four in the evening the winde came out at S.S.E. and S. and B.E. then we stood to the eastward to underlay the ebb and gett a better offing, but the winde comeing backe to the S.E. and B.S. we tacked againe about seven at night and stood off S.W. with the tide of floud under our lee. It blew very hard all night, and in the morning the Reer Admiral and severall of the fleet were wanting. I lay atry for sometime and then bore up to get the fleet as much together as possibly I could, but the wind continuing to blow harder and harder to a violent storme, and there being noe ventureing to tack in the night with the fleet we were forced away to the westward and the weather so very thicke in the morning that if the storme had continued but two watches longer we must have been probably put past any port in England, but it pleased God at about 9 of the clocke we had less winde veering about to the S. and so to the westward, and at 10 it cleared up, the Start being N.N.E. about six leagues off. I lay by for the fleet, but could not get above twenty-two sayle together. Captain Arthur told me severall shipps had received much damage on Saturday night and the Reer Admirall among the rest, but I found him got to St. Hellen's in good condition himselfe, but severall of the fleet much damaged for a violenter storme could not be for the time. I heare of none yett lost but the *Helderburg* Hospital* which is foundered and but thirteen men saved. At noon the Start bore N.W. five leagues off, faire weather and a fresh gaile at W.N.W.; about two we luffed up towards the Bury and I sent the *Jersey* (who sailes very well) to haul close in who says he was within two miles of Herbert. Upon his appearance they made signall and got up their yards and topmasts and were endeavonring to weigh but did not which I wonder at, my force being so small and faire in sight of them and they to windward. They lay very close together, close under the shoare, he told as he sayth fifty-seven good stout shipps, but their smaller shipps lay farther in that he could not tell them. By this they should have had some recruites but your Majestie may see how reasonable my coming upon them had been if it had pleased God to bless me so that the winde had stood and the weather continued faire, but there is noe resisting a storm in the Channell at this time of the yeare, and if I should not have ventured when the winde was faire and the weather promised well I might have been justly blaimed, for if nobody should go to sea when the winde is faire for fear of the winde shifting and a storm comeing down things would hardly ever succeed.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 24th.

About 12 that night for feare of overshooting the Isle of Wight I shortened saile and lay by for sometime, but about 2 a clocke it blew very violently againe till morning at S.W. I got in and joined the Reer Admirall with most of the fleet about 11 a clocke at St. Helin's, but I believe several shipps that are missing are blowne to the Downes, whither I have writ to Mr. Pepys to send orders for those that are in condition with the first oppertunity to rejoine me here. the rest to refitt in the river as soon as possible, for to my great disappointment Sir Richard Beach tells me there are very few stores for fourth rates which is the greatest part of this fleet. I will be sure to take all the care and pains I can to refitt and change such shipps as are necessary (if your Majestie will give me leave) for I am very apprehensive of their passing by me in the night (which is not to be avoided especially when it blows hard) and their going up the river while your Majestie is absent, but of this I will take the best care I can. Their fortune hath been extravagant for their hath been but three faire days since I came to sea and they had two of them to land in while I was becalmed off Beachy, but sure I shall have some luck at last for I will struggle all I can and endure with patience till I can compass that service you expect from me.

My business now shall be to gett readdie as soon as possible tho' the season of the year is intollerable, sixteen hours night to eight hours day with lea shoares in the Channell is harder workeing then any battle.

I am sorry to heare any have proved false to your Majestie in the army; I not only wish, but will be watchful that it may have noe influence here. The Prince of Wales I am told is at Portsmouth, and tomorrow I will venture your Majestie's leave to pay my duty to him tho' it is the first time I have set my foot ashoare since I tooke this charge. It is some comfort to be near a part of you since I cannot be so happy to be at your owne side at this time. God protect you both, and enable me to serve as effectually as I earnestly desire it"

1688, November 26th. Court at Whitehall. [Folio 33.]—Order signed by Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth for sending a friggatte to Plymouth for seizing Captain George Churchill, Commander of the *Newcastle*, and for keeping him as a prisoner till further order.*

1688, November 28th. [Folio 34.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King, sent by Mr. George Browne express from Portsmouth, who did not go away till the 30th of October at 12 noon.

"Your Majestie will easily believe with what grief of heart I write this to finde what usage your Majestie hath received, and indeed I finde a great alteration in most people's faces since my comeing in hither not for want of loyaltie in most of your Commanders, but the dayly impressions they receive make them stand amased. For God's sake, Sir, call your great councell and see which way a Parliament may be best called for I feare nothing will give a stopp but that, and if others are the cause it cannot be done it will no longer lie at your door, and if it may be acceptable to you or a reall service you will soon have the thankes and approbation of your whole fleet with assurance of standing by your Majestie in it, but this your Majestie can best judge of, and I hope you will excuse the thoughts of a faithfull servant for such I have ever been, and by the blessing of God will persist in it till my live's end.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers for Original Warrant of same date.

I have been endeavouring ever since my arrivall here to refitt your fleet, and tho' not to be effected according to my desires, yet I hope it will prove serviceable to you and I earnestly beg what orders you have farther for me may be sent when you thinke convenient. Your Majestie knowes my victualling will not last long, but I hope for a month's recruite from hence which we are dayly getting aboard with all the diligence imagineable.

Sir, I am dayly sensible you have reason to mistrust mankinde but if you should have hard thoughts of me it will breake my heart for I am and will be just to my live's end. I am in so great perplexity for you that I am able to say no more."

1688, November 30th. [Folio 34.]—" Sir, since I wrote the former, which was intended to be sent yesterday morning but my Lord Dover haveing the thoughts of stopping the money for payment of the docke and provisions for the fleet put me in such a consternation that I was not able to know what to say, but being prevailed with to let us have both hath now put an end to that matter and I am againe going on with my business and just now I have received an account from Mr. Pepys that your Majestie hath declared for a Parliament which pray God Almighty send you a good end of."*

1688, November 28th. [Folio 35.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's private letter to Mr. Pepys sent by Mr. George Browne express from Portsmouth who did not go away till the 30th of November after 12 at noon.

" The intelligence and orders accompanying yours of the 26th instant received at 10 of the clocke on Tuesday night by express being such as required some privacie and my very perticular regrett is the reason I give your answer thereto apart from my generall letter concerning the fleet. I am much surprised at the Princess of Denmark's withdrawing herself,† with the manner of it, and the malitious insinuations (you inform me) of ill disposed people as if she had been forced away by Papists, all which I feare are heavie burthens and great occasions of trouble and disquiett to our master, whom God preserve and direct to such councells and resolutions as may remove or at least aleviate those dismall and most dreadful anguishes of spiritt which I know he must labour under in the present unfortunate conjuncture of his affaires which I pray God grant so happy an issue as may put His Majestie in saftie, his great minde at ease and the whole nation and people out of that ferment and chrysis of dissatisfaction to his Governement which (from the too many nobles and great men ungratefully deserting him) appears to be so universall.

I have deliberated very thoughtfully on His Majestie's order for seizeing and secureing Captain Churchill at Plymouth, the sending a friggatte on that errand being to run the danger of her being intercepted by the Dutch who (by the last information I gott of them) were cruising off the Start.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 26th. The above letter in the text refers to the letter of November 28th, on folio 34 (*see* previous page), and is here printed as placed in original.

† *Ibid.*—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 20th.

If he be fallen into their company it is impossible to retrive him, and if he be revolted it may be reasonably concluded he has prepared his shipp's company to make a desperate and resolute resistance, so that it will be a hard taske for a single friggate to master him when probably now some of the men may not be so well disposed to it as I could wish. I have therefore resolved to send only the *Quaker* ketch with orders to Captain Churchill to use his utmost diligence to joine me, and if he be found at Plymouth out of command and be honest (which is to be doubted) he will on receipt of this order take the first oppertunity of comeing to me, but if he be under command the Commander of the said ketch shall carry my request to my Lord of Bath with copy of His Majestie's order for seiseing him and send away the shipp if he apprehends she may be trusted with the company and officers she has, if not to continue there till farther measures and resolutions shall be taken about her. In the meanetime it may not be amis if His Majestie thinketh fitt (and if it be safe to venture it by land) that my Lord Bath have the same directions sent him that way.

I shall order such vessell as I send if he meet the Dutch fleet and cannot avoid their examination to make away with his despatches (unless he can secure them) and proceed to Plymouth, giveing my Lord Bath a verbal account of the arrand he comes to him on and returne with what despatch he can to me that I may be throwly informed of this matter, a good success and issue whereto and all other His Majestie's affaires are and shall be not only the prayers but most ernest endeavours of etc.

1688, November 30th. "The letter preceding was intended to be sent you yesterday morning by express, at which time my Lord Dover came aboard me, and having understood from the Commissioners of the navie and officers of the victualling that his Lordship had not only detained the money newly come for paying the yard but countermanded the sending of any provisions to the fleet, which you may be sure must be occasion of great disorder in the docke especially all the worke men and labourers giving over their worke. From which occasion I was led to withold my express till I could give His Majestie by you a good account of an issue being put thereto by my intercessions and reasoning with my Lord Dover, who I persuaded to let all things go on for His Majestie's service as was before directed as well in relation to the money as our provisions comeing off. Last night I received gladly the newes (by your express) of his Majestie's greatest declaration of calling a free Parliament to be held at Westminster the 15th of January next, from which great meeting God grant such event as may establish his Majestie with honour and safetie in the sway of his dominions and people with lasting glory and peace. This news I shall communicate to the fleet which I am well assured will receive it cheerfully, the faces of the Commanders being much changed since our comeing in here from the dayly alterations in his Majestie's affaires, but I doubt not to keep them all in good disposition to serve His Majestie like loyall subjects and men of honour which as has been shall be my continuall endeavours. The surprizeing newes you give me of my Lord Bath's seiseing Plymouth for the Prince of Orange* makes me judge it now unnecessary to send the *Quaker* ketch as I designed, and I do not think it safe to send a single friggate, therefore shall leave this matter as it is unless His Majestie signifie his farther pleasure to the contrary."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of November 28th.

1688, December 1st. [Folio 37.] Copy of the humble address of George Lord Dartmouth, Admirall of the Fleet and the Commander of the shipps of warr now at the Spitthead, to the King, with the names of the signatures attached, which was carried by my Lord Berkeley, Captain Hastings, and Captain Thomas Leighton the 2nd. Thanking the King for calling a Parliament.

1688, December 1st. [Folio 39.] Aboard the *Resolution* at the Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by Lord Berkeley.

"Your Majestie may wonder your men of warre concern themselves so much for peace, but it was unanimously received that there was no delaying the address I have sent away my Lord Berkeley with, and I hope it will be no offence nor disservice to your Majestie, for now if the Prince of Orange doth not desist it will show the world he hath other meanings then are pretended. I am still endeavouring to put the fleet in the best posture I can, and it is no small endeavour I am putt to to make them in good humour, for matters are mightily changed and must be again before it will be fitt to sett upon the Dutch, and it is plane they thinke it not time yett to set upon us, but the best treaties are made with sword in hand so that we must still be upon our guard. My greatest trouble is for your person ; for the rest, time will mend, which pray God may be soon, and that he will give your Majestie His great protection and direction in this most difficult and miserable time."

1688, December 3rd. [Folio 39.] Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by a messenger of Lord Dover's from Portsmouth.

"Yesterday in the afternoon Lord Dover came aboard me and brought me the letters from your Majestie, one dated at Andover the 25th of November, the other at Whitehall of the 29th, with a postcript of the 30th, on the subject of sending away the Prince of Wales,* wherein you were pleased to show thoughts of delaying your intentions therein, and I must confess I was in hopes if your Majestie tooke the least time to consider you would finde soe many undeniable reasons to the contrary as would soon oblige your Majestie to alter your resolutions, and therefore I forbore showing my Lord Dover the surprise I was at first in, but by his letters dated yesterday from Whiteball (which I received this day soon after another) with the greatest dread and griefe of heart imaginable I understand your Majestie persists in your former intentions and consultations held with my Lord Dover in sending away the Prince and conjure me to be assisting therein.

I need not tell your Majestie how strict the lawes are, in this matter, nor after so many experiences of my duty and loyaltie to your person lay before you fresh assurances of giveing ready obedience to any commands within my power, but to be guilty of treason to your Majestie and the known lawes of the Kingdome of so high a nature as this, when your Majestie shall farther deliberate on't I most humbly hope you will not exact it from me nor long entertain so much as a thought of doing that which will give your enimys an advantage tho' never so falsely grounded to distrust your son's just right, which you have asserted and manifested to the world (in the matter of his being your real sonne borne of the Queen) by the testimonys of so many apparent witnesses. Pardon me, therefore, Sir, if on my bended knees

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers for these letters under the dates and the subsequent letters of December 5th and 10th.

I beg of you to apply yourselfe to other councells, for the doing this lookes like nothing less then despaire to the degree of not only giving your enimys encouragement, but distrust of your friends and people, who I do not despaire but will yett stand by you in the defence and right of your lawful successor.

Your Majestie knowes I have alwayes professed myselfe of the Church of England and I humbly appeal to you if ever I gave you promises of being of any other, and therefore as such and a faithfull servant, subject and councellor, I beg leave to advise you and give you my humble opinion that sending away the Prince of Wales without the consent of the nation is at no time advisable, and therefore the doing it at this time especially, and that to France, being what I dread will be of fatal consequence to your person, crowne, and dignity, and all your people will (too probably) grow so much concerned at this your great mistrust as to throw off their bounden allegiance to you which God forbid, wherefore pray, Sir, consider farther on this weightie point, for can the Prince's being sent to France have other prospect then the entaileing a perpetuall warre upon your nation and posterity, and giving France alwayes a temptation to molest, invade, nay hazard the conquest of England, which I hope in God never to see, but that we may have this Prince of your own loines to rule over us. The most I can apprehend your Majestie may be jealous of is his being brought up in the religion of the Church of England and that ought (for His Royal Highnesse's sake especially) to be the prayers of every honest loyall subject. Pardon me, therefore, Sir, that I most earnestly implore you not to make me the unhappy instrument of so apparent ruine to your Majestie, and my countrey as an act of this kinde will be, and I hope your Majestie will not suffer it to be done by any other, for I can forsee nothing else from it then the putting in hazard your owne sacred person and the Queene's and making England the most miserable nation in the world.

Remember I pray, Sir, how prophetically I have foretold you your misfortunes and the courses you might have taken to have avoided them, which I do not mention to reproach you but to putt you in minde of doing it now at last, and for heaven's sake, Sir, as you have made a great step towards reconcilliation by publishing your royall intentions of calling a Parliament treat (if your condition be no better) and that fairly. God in His infinite mercy will perserve you and your royall issue, and the Church of England will defend you in all your just rights and remove the disturbers of your peace, and settle you as great and firme on your throne as any of your predecessors.

Pardon me, Sir, for being thus free with you, for it proceeds from a sincere heart and concerne for you and yours, and what has past between us on this unfortunate subject shall never be an injury to you by being made knowne from me, and I knowe your goodness is too great to thinke ill of your constant and faithfull servant or to impute to me any disobedience for what I have thus most humbly laid before your Majestie is really and honestly from the utmost and extreame care and concerne I have for yours, the Queene's and Prince his real preservation, for as I will not be instrumental in nor suffer him to be carried into France if by any meanes I can prevent it, so on the other hand I will frankly venture my life in your Majestie's and his defense, and as the last expedient I can at present propose nothing more essentiall to your Majestie's great service then in delivering him safe into your owne royall custody, and the sooner your Majestie gives me order for it it will be the better.

Sir, I am afraid if I go from hence the Dutch fleet will soon be here, and I likewise feare the Prince of Orange's forces may cut between you and Portsmouth, therefore, I desire your Majestie will give me order for bringing the Prince to you speedily, and that you will please to recollect yourselfe and apply reasonable meanes to prevent what you seem to be under such dreadful apprehensions of. Your Majestie may see in what confusion I am, so that I can say noe more but my dayly prayers to God Almightie to direct and prosper you."

1688, December 4th. [Folio 42.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to Lord Dover, Governor of Portsmouth, in absence of the Duke of Berwick.

"Notwithstanding what I said to your Lordship yesterday whether by the folly or meanes of Captain Fazly, or by a gentleman of my Lord Powys, or one of the pages of the back staires, or all I knowe not certainely, but I have received intelligence and the fleet was alarumed last night with the endeavours to carry away the Prince of Wales; for God's sake, my Lord, make noe such rash attempt but accept the King's resolutions upon my faithfull advise sent to him by mine delivered into your Lordship's owne hands to be sent by the messenger his Majestie himselfe appointed, which I hope he will hearken to for it proceeded from a heart that never wavered from him nor his true interest in my owne life nor never will, tho' my misfortunes should continue to grow greater if it be possible then they are now."

1688, December 6th. [Folio 42.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent the 7th instant by Captain Neagle who went express.

"I received your Majestie's, dated at nine in the morning on the 5th instant from my Lord Dover, and just now one by M^r Leybourne of the same daye's date at 9 at night, by both which I am rejoiced to see your Majestie is pleased to receive my poor endeavours to serve you, and I doubt not but you will judge charitably of the sincere sentiments of so faithful a heart to you, and may I never hope to see the face of God if I study any other thoughts then your Majestie's true interest.

This is a time to try and search the hearts of all that pretend to be your servants and those who have or doe prevaricate with you are the worst of men.

I am heartily glad your Majestie is sensible that this is noe place of safety for the Prince of Wales at this juncture, and as things stand now here and I am ashamed to thinke (tho' I am sure your Majestie can justify it to be none of my fault) that there is not indeed one place of greater strength or this finished nere what it ought to be. I do not hear of any of the Prince of Orange's forces this way, nor do I thinke he can have any pretence for it now you are in treaty with him, and tho' noe caution can be too great in this so very great concerne yett since you have ordered troops to meet the Prince under command of Lord Dover (who I need not say is soe faithful to you), and that some may be spared part of the way from Portsmouth, I cannot but thinke it much the safest way for there cannot be an unsafer season then this for the sea. However, if your Majestie judges otherwayes I will convey the Prince myselfe safe into Margett Road as you have commanded me, and send the yacht up the river,* for noe place can be soe safe for his Royall

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—King James' letter to Lord Dartmouth of December 5th.

Highness as by your owne Royal person and the Queene's nor so satisfactory to you both.

By your Majestie's of the 29th of last month you are pleased to caution me to thinke of the preservation of this Squadron as of the last consequence to your service, and as my charge increases in it, so shall my care and paines to the last degree, and I believe your Majestie is sensible as the times so my difficulties and troubles multiply upon me. Men are hardly to-day and to-morrow in the same mindes and it is with noe little struggling that I keep things so well for your service as now they are. I did not think seamen would have troubled themselves about Parliaments, but since the Proclamation and that they have addressed them they seem much more satisfyed, and the Prince of Orange will finde things soon alter upon him if he be the hinderance of faire dealeing.

The fleet here can hardly be ready till the latter end of next weeke, nor do I thinke it adviseable to part this Squadron more then may be absolutely necessary for defence of this harbour, which, if your Majestie approves of it, can scarcely be more usefull then to men of warre that can least endure the sea and the small fire shipps with a good advice boate. Too many seamen will not agree with this garrison, and the late barbarous murther of the boatswaine of the *Ossory* who was boatswaine of the *Gloster* when your Majestie was so unfortunately cast away, with the killing and wounding of some others hath so enraged the seamen that I am in paine to send boates ashoare even upon the necessary occasions, but I have writt to my Lord Dover and I do not doubt but he will endeavour to bring them to speedy punishment which is absolutely necessary for your present service.

I am still apprehensive that soon after my departure Herbert will come hither, and therefore I thinke it necessary that what garrison can be spared in this place should be in it, and whither [whether] your Majestie will have the body of the fleet in the Downes or the Buoy of the Nore, for the present I humbly leave to your Majestie's better judgment. Towards the Parliament sitting the latter doubtless will be best to have your fleet neere you and where it can be best strengthened and of most influence, but of this I am sure your Majestie is best judge and of what service you have most for us which shall be readily obeyed by me. I once more beg your Majestie that in these very mistrustful times it may be in the power of none to make you have the least jealousy of me, for I heartily am and do peeke myselfe to live and die with the caracter of your faithfullest servant.

The winde hath been easterly these three dayes which hath brought hither some shipps and victualls as Mr. Pepys will inform your Majestie the winde is now at N.E. and settled in likely to continue, so which I believe will make your Majestie conclude of haveing the Prince by land."

1688, December 7th. Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead at 8 in the morning.

"This was writt last night, but as I was sending it off to my Lord Dover Captain Neagle came off to me from Sir Edward Scott to let me know my Lord was gone with the Prince of Wales this morning,* in which I thinke his Lordship hath done much for the best. I pray God send His Royal Highness safe into your owne armes. I pray God Almightie protect you both, I am sure I will endeavour my part heartily towards it. Pray now consider where your Majestie will have the fleet be and what further commands you please to send me. This bearer Captain Neagle is a very good seaman and served formerly with Spragg and hath been aboard me all this voyage."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Letter from Sir Edward Scott to Lord Dartmouth of December 7th.

Pages 45 and 46 are cut out, and the following is a note at the end of page 44 in the handwriting of William the second Baron and first Earl of Dartmouth.

"The following leaves were cut out by my mother Barbara Baroness of Dartmouth before the book came into my hands.

(Signed) DARTMOUTH."

1688, December 10th. [Folio 47.] Court at Whitehall.—Warrant to forbear from the impressing of seamen and others for the service of the Fleet.

1688, December 11th. [Folio 47.] At the Guildhall.—Order from the House of Lords assembled at the Guildhall to Lord Dartmouth Admiral of the Fleet. [*See* Dartmouth Papers under date.]

1688, December 14th. [Folio 48.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal that were assembled at the Guildhall the 11th December 1688.

"Upon your Lordships convening at Guildhall the 11th on his Majestie's private withdrawing himselfe I have received from Mr. Secretary Pepys the subscribed signification of your Lordships' pleasure at that great meeting, where you had resolved (for the preventing the effusion of blood among us at this juncture in consideration of the Prince of Orange's fleet being now on the English coast) that all acts of hostility should cease and all Popish Officers in the fleet be removed out of their respective commands, on which weighty matters as the only meanes under God to preserve the King my master and establish the lawes, properties, and Protestant religion I had deliberated with myselfe (upon the surprisall and unfortunate newes of His Majestie's withdrawing himselfe) before the receipt of your Lordships' and was putting it in execution and it is now actually done, and have likewise (with the unanimous concurrence of the fleet) addressed myselfe (as I see your Lordships have done) to the Prince of Orange for the better effecting and settling of all things that conduce to the King and kingdome's general safety and good, wherein I promise to contribute as farre as is in my power, and therefore humbly referring your Lordships for all further occurrences of the fleet to the particular account thereof, I have with this sent to Mr. Pepys Secretary of the Admiralty. I subscribe myselfe" etc.

1688, December 14th. [Folio 48.]—Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to Lord Faversham.

"I received your Lordship's and cannot wonder at the consternation your Lordship is in, for my owne heart has been allmost breaking. Oh God what could make our master desert his kingdoms and his friends, certainly nobody could be so villainous as to hurt his person; it cannot be the effect of his owne thoughts but of womanish or timorous councells. God Almighty protect him and direct him to happier measures I am sure his owne heart cannot meane him better then I do. God in His infinite mercy restore him to his throne with comfort again. For God's sake, my Lord, take some pity of this poor garrison of Portsmouth, tho' they did not at first use me well yet I am grieved at heart for them and

I hope they will finde mercy. They are I think willing to do anything or goe anywhere, poor wretches. For God's sake help them in their deliverance. The Duke of Berwicke I hope will be safe. I have taken the same measures with the Prince of Orange that you have done but I doe not thinke of leaving the fleet yett for we are entire yett all but Churchill and it cannot be well for me to do it now.

God send us a happy meeting and preserve our master to us. I am not able to write more. I and my family are the miserablest creatures His Majestie hath left behind. I am worthy nobody's thoughts, but tho' I am unfortunate yett I am, &c.

Pray if my regiment stands take care of my officers. Soper will tell you what is justice and the desert of everybody. Just as I was makeing up this I am told his Majestie is in England and you gone to him, pray let me know the truth as soon as possible. Pray God bless and preserve him wherever he is."

1688, December 15th. [Folio 49.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to Lord Rochester.

"Tho' nothing could binde me more to your Lordship then the friendship I have alwayes profest to you and will persist in to the utmost as becomes a man of honour, yett the favour of your opinion and judgement especially at this distracted time I must owne does not a little highten the obligation, and I pray your Lordship (who is at the seat of affaires that now call for the most judicious and nice management) will continue me your friendly advises for they are not only grateful to me but the chiefest I have to rely on.

Oh God who could have expected that our great master would have withdrawn himself thus in which misfortunes we must put all our hands (as becomes honest loyal Church of England men) to the re-stablishing him in the Government and resettlement of our holy religion, lawes, and properties, for which glorious ends I doubt not but the Peeres will unanimously apply themselves, and I will concurre therein as becomes my present command of this fleet, which I neither have had any intention of leaving as you kindly cautioned me, and before the receipt of the direction of the Peeres at their meeting at Guildhall on the notice I had received of the King's having withdrawn himselfe I was putting out all Papists from any employments in the fleet and have actually done it as believing it (at this juncture especially) the most essential service I could do my King and countrey, then whose preservation with that of our lawes and religion nothing can be more sacred to me, and for those just ends I have (with the joint concurrence of the fleet) applied myselfe to the Prince of Orange as I finde your Lordship and the Peeres have done* whose dispositions in the settlement of all affairs as well ecclesiastical as civil I am heartily glad do suit so well with those of etc."

(Postscript).—

"For your Lordship's perfect knowledge of my proceedings, I here enclose you a copy of a letter from the Prince of Orange to me, and my answer by which your Lordship will be more enlightened in advising me what is fittingest to be done for the King and my countrey's service, and just as I am sending this I hear His Majestie is come backe to you which will still make me more and more beg your advices which I rely upon. God Almightie preserve His Majestie and send it in the hearts of all that are able to advise him to his owne and the relief of his Kingdoms."

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of December 11th.

1688, December 16. [Folio 50.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Duke of Berwick Governor of Portsmouth.

"If your Grace pleases to give me leave to advise you it will conduce much to your safety that Southsea Castle be delivered into the hands of Captain Carter, and that as soon as your Grace considers convenient; and he shall put noe soldiers on but what belongs to the King and but few of them.

The Dragoons in the Island need have no apprehensions for his comeing which will be rather of safety to them then otherwayes, for he is so well-known (by haveing long the command of that Castle) and beloved in the countrey that his very being in it will extreamely satisfy the people whom as I have allready writt about to be kindly dealt with. I will continue doing that becomes me therein as well in respect to his Majestie's service as the security of his subjects and your Grace particularly.

And pray, Sir, do not delay giving the orders immediately, I haveing as a favour to you and all under your care and command given account of its being in fact done. I believe this will be a means to aleviate and make all those in the town be well treated whereto I shall contribute as far as is in the power" etc.

(Postscript).—"Pray, my Lord, be not advised by hot-headed people, for I am sure this advice I give according to my judgment is the best thing you can doe for yourselfe at present."

1688, December 17th. [Folio 51.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at the Spitthead.

Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Duke of Berwick Governor of Portsmouth.

"The great care and concerne I am under for your Grace moves me to write you once more about giving speedy directions that Southsea Castle be immediately put in possession of Captain Carter, which at this juncture is the most effectual course that can be taken for your preservation and of those under your command in the garrison at Portsmouth.

Your Grace I hope and those about you do not think I would advise you to anything inconsistent with His Majestie's service or your owne safety, and this as I acquainted you yesterday is the only meanes to put the people of the countrey and neighbourhood out of such apprehensions as may be very prejudicial to you if not removed; therefore for God's sake, Sir, do not longer give me to believe one thing and be misled to do others when you are from me. You cannot think your delays in this matter is anything correspondent to your applications for good treatment or that that Castle would be of much use to you if you should resolve (which God forbid you should be put to) to stand it out obstinately, and believe me, Sir, when the countrey shall withold provisions from you (which the doeing this will be a great motive to hinder their doeing) your case will be very desperate in few days without so much as fireing a gun to any purpose. Being informed that the inhabitants are under great apprehensions of the dayley threats of unadvised people, I do as a friend admonish your Grace heartily not only to discountenance any such proceedings* but to take effectual care that not the least violence be offered to any even in your worst apprehensions, for anything of that nature being aggravated will embarass you so farre as to put it totally out of my power to serve you, which pray consider well of, and what I also advise may be speedily done about Southsea Castle, else I have just reason to conclude that my advices intended only for your owne good are so farre rejected that it will not be proper for me to interest myselfe so farre on your behalf as is the inclination of" etc.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Letter from the Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth of December 16th.

1688, December 17th. [Folio 52.]—Aboard the *Resolution* at Spitthead. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the King sent by a servant of his Lordship that went express, and was under cover to Mr. Philip Musgrave at the Cockpitt, Whitehall.

"It is impossible for me to express the griefe and anxious cares I am in for your Majestie, and the newes of your withdrawing was the greatest surprise of my life, for I did humbly hope my dutyfull supplications to your Majestie would with your owne considerate thoughtes have wholly altered your intentions of sending away the Prince of Wales, and did thinke it impossible ever to enter into anybody's thoughts that had the least inclination of duty to your Majestie to give you so pernicious and destructive council as to go away yourselfe, and if your Majestie had been drove to such a desperate course (which was morally impossible at least in my thoughts) as to absent yourselfe, Sir, could you have been with more honour and safety then your owne fleet who would always unanimously (I dare say) have protected and defended your sacred person from any violence or unhallowed hands. But this looks like so great mistrust of me that many could witness it hath almost broke my heart.

Your Majestie knowes what condition you left the fleet in, and me in the most unsupportable calamity of my life what could I do but send to the Prince of Orange when I found the whole nation did,* and receive orders from the Lords which were communicated to the fleet and removed all Roman Catholic Officers. I have had yett noe returne from the Prince of Orange, but I hope all will end in your Majestie's happy re-establishment. Mr. Pepys will acquaint your Majestie with the state of the fleet, and Mr. Vaudry I hope will do me justice of my care of the Duke of Berwicke, garrison and harbour of Portsmouth, with all the great shipps; but withall my confusion is so great that I am only able to beg God Almighty's protection of your Majestie and to deliver you out of all these troubles which shall not only be the prayers but hearty endeavours of a heart that never studied anything but your real service and will ever do to my unfortunate live's end."

1688, December 18th. [Folio 53.]—Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter directed to Colonel Richard Norton at his house at Southwark.

The insolent and indiscreet behaviour of the Irish forces in the garrison of Portsmouth to the degree of not only illtreating the inhabitants of the towne but menaceing them with plunder and massacre, in case of the approach of any of the Prince of Orange's forces, in which proceedings Sir Edward Scott hath been very violent not only to the giveing apprehensions to the townes people, but to His Majestie's Officers of the docke, Sir Richard Beach the Commissioner there haveing signified to me their great feares of running the same fate with the townes men, and that on my going hence with the fleet all His Majestie's store-houses and stores would be destroyed by fire, I have therefore sent shipps into the harbour and have secured Gosport and the Burrough Forts, and directed Sir Richard Beach his keeping a good guard in the docks and to have the ordering of all the shipps in the

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of December 11th.

Port, whose commands I have ordered the Captains to obey for the security of the harbour and the navie. Blockhouse Point is likewise quitted, and I have soe brought it to pass that Southsea Castle is again in Dick Carter's hands. I have also persuaded the rash unthinkeing Sir Edward Scott to lay down his commission and he is withdrawn from the town aboard the fleet. The Duke of Berwicke I have kindly advised to what will very decently become him, and I judge will be acceptable to the King and Kingdom, and the whole garrison now being made sensible of their danger, promised to live well with the town, all which I have endeavoured to bring about with noe little care and thoughtfulness for preventing evell of all kind and the shedding of any blood. I confess it was a great vexation to me to see this place in such hands, and I hope for the future it will only be entrusted with people of our owne nation and union, and now since those poor wretches seem to desire nothing but their lives, and I think are willing to go wherever they shall be appointed, I hope they will finde mercy, and bloodshed will be spared, for you noe in six dayes time they may allwayes be reduced to starving if they should forego their promise, and I must confess I do not thinke they will. Provisions growing short in the fleet, I am thinkeing of going hence but would not stire without putting all things in this good posture, and I give you this account of it that you may knowe what to doe in the country if these hot headed people should happen to return to us their former insolences and indiscretions, which I must confess I have not the least apprehension of since I have by faire means reduced them into this compass, and that the docke, harbour, navie, and castles are secured and out of their power.

What farther moves me to go hence is that since His Majestie is returned* I may render him and my countrey the best service in being as nere him, the Lords, and the capital city as conveniently I can, and I hope God will make me an instrument of doing general good to our nation.

I am sure it was never in my thoughts to do otherwise, and I hope all will end well and that if we must have warre it will be against the French, who are very manifestly the common enimy of our master (who I hope will be now sensible thereof), religion, and countrey, all which God Almighty defend from them. I am sure I will allwayes doe my best towards it."

(Postscript.) "Pray excuse me not writing in mine owne hand, being not well and just let blood."

1689, December 16th. [Folio 58.]—Copy of an order from His Highness the Prince of Orange which Lord Dartmouth received at Spitthead 19th December 1688, by Lieutenant Bing who went with Captain Matthew Aylmer that his Lordship sent to the Prince.

"It being for the service of the nation we had required you to leave under the command of Sir John Bury Knight the shipps of warre and fire shipps mentioned in the margent at Spitthead in the order to meet you which did direct and require that he be very careful to send from time to time to me more friggattes to cruise on this coast as he shall judge most fitting to prevent any affront that may be comitted by the French or others. You are also to direct him to be very strict not to suffer any vessell to sayle out of Portsmouth Harbour with suspected persons aboard. You are to supply the Squadron you leave there out of the fleet what provisions you can with safety to yourselves spare, and soe soon as you have given your necessary orders in these matters you are forthwith winde and weather permitting to sayle with the rest of the shipps of warre fire shipps and tenders not named in this order to the Buoy of the Nore, unless such of the fleet as you shall judge not fitt for the sea, and in that case you are to order them into Portsmouth harbour where they are to stay for farther order from us. 'Tis our pleasure that you immediately send an order to the Commissioners of that place that there be a stop putt and nothing farther done towards the fitting out any shipps or vessells of warre in that harbour of Portsmouth till our farther pleasure be knowne, and also you are to give a general order to the proper officers of the fleet in those parts that noe more men be listed or entertained on board any of the men of warre fire shipps or tenders, and soe soon as you arrive at the Buoy of the Nore you are to signifie the same to the Secretary of the navie, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Letter from Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.

Given under my hand and seal the 16th December 1688.
Prince D'Orange.
By his Highnesse's command."

The ships mentioned in the margin are the *Elizabeth*, *St. Albans*, *Dover*, *St. David*, *Tiger*, *Mary*, *Deptford*, *Swallow*, *Portsmouth*, *Bristol*, *Richmond* fire ship, *Defyance*, *Constant Warwicke*, *Woolwich*, *Pearl.*

The next pages are torn out, and at the foot of page 56 is the following note in the handwriting of William the first Earl of Dartmouth.

"The following leaves were torn out long before this book came into my hands by my mother. When I asked her why she had done it she said she thought that they were better out. I told her I was very sorry she had because I had often heard my father say his journal would allwayes be his justification.

(Signed) DARTMOUTH."

The remaining pages of the book are unnumbered.

1688, December 29th. St. James'.—Order signed by the Prince D'Orange, and given at St. James' to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, to make provision for the transport of soldiers from Portsmouth or Southampton to Guernsey and Jersey,* and to receive troops there for transport to ports in England.

1688, December 29th. St. James'.—Order signed by the Prince D'Orange, to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, to appoint two frigates to be employed in the St. George's Channel, and be in readiness to proceed to Chester.*

1688, December 29th. St. James'.—Order signed by the Prince D'Orange to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, to leave certain ships at Spithead (a list of which ships is appended to the order), and to repair with the remainder to the Buoy of the Nore.*

1688–9, January 2nd. St. James'.—Copy order signed by the Prince D'Orange, to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, to carry into execution the orders of the 29th December last, which had not reached him relative to the disposal of the Fleet, and to repair to the Court as soon as possible.*

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—Pepys' letter to Lord Dartmouth of December 29th.

1688–9, January 3rd. St. James'.—Copy order signed by the Prince D'Orange, to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, relative to the disposal of the fleet and of the 49 ships and other vessels to be laid up and discharged according to previous directions, and enclosing a list of such ships and vessels.*

1688–9, January 4th. St. James'.—Copy order signed by the Prince D'Orange to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, or in his absence the Commander-in-Chief, to remain with the fleet at the Buoy at the Nore until further orders.*

1688–9, January 5th. St. James'.—Copy order signed by the Prince D'Orange to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, to give orders for the *Dartmouth* and *Guareand* fire-ships to repair to Chatham to be reconverted into frigates.*

1688–9, January 10th. St. James'.—Copy order signed by the Prince D'Orange, to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, that so soon as the fleet shall be safely brought to the Buoy of the Nore, he do commit the charge and command thereof to the next superior officer, and himself repair to the Prince's presence.†

1691. PAPERS RELATING TO THE IMPRISONMENT AND EXAMINATION OF GEORGE LORD DARTMOUTH.

July 11.—Court at Whitehall. Copy of Warrant for the apprehension of Lord Dartmouth for high treason, directed to Philip Ryley Esq., one of the serjeants at arms, and signed by the Earl of Nottingham.

"Memorandums" (in Lord Dartmouth's own hand).

"Mr. Serjeant Ryley brought this ensuing Warrant to me at the Holt Sonday July the 12th instant about a leven a clocke in the forenoone 1691. [Here follows a copy of the above warrant.]

"Mr. Ryley immedyatly after he lighted (bringing only one servant with him) in a verry civele manner being alone with me begun to tell me that he came upon a verry unwelcome messaige, which having beene my former acquaintance he was verry sorry to be the deliver (*sic*) of, but he was obleidged to obeye the commands were lay'd upon him. I told him he had alwayes beene wellcome to me, and whatever his messaige was, I was ready to receive it, as became me. Then he shewed me the forgoing warrant, which I read and told him I could not imagine why this warrant was graunted, for my Lord Nottingham knew of my being at my owne house that I had acquainted him with my coming downe, and in the Lords' house upon the last Prorougation, at the taking my leave of him, desired to know if he had any commands for me before I went out of town, and that if he had any for me at any time, when ever he sent the least notice to me I would wayt on him in a daye's time; but since the matter stood thus I was redy to make all the dispatch up I could, and did not doubt but to give full satisfaction when I came to his lordship, for I was well assured I was no way guilty of the crime mentioned in the warrant. . . . . . He replyed that he did beleeve himself there needed no warrant to have brought me to towne. . . .

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* *See* Dartmouth Papers.—His letters of January 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

† *Ibid.*—Letter from Prince D'Orange to Lord Dartmouth.

I thanked him for his civility and further added that I was not at all concerned but for the disturbance it might give my wife and family, and the noyce it would make if knowne in the country. . . . .

I told him that it fell out unluckely to be of a Sonday, and that if I should immediatly post up, that being no day for usuall travelling it would unavoydably be taken notice of in the country, and therefore desired him that he would take no farther notice at present, but dine with me, and talke of the Forrest and Woodes as he used to doe when he came downe annually upon the surveyes (For Mr. Ryly is Surveyor-General of all theire Majesties' woodes on this side Trent, as well as one of the Serjant at Armes) this he gentleman-like very franckly did, and after dinner we walked in the gaurden by our selves, and agreed :—

That he should goe away that afternoone towards London, and that I should meete him the next morning at the King's head in Eggame and from thence we should goe to London togeather as friends in my charr[i]ot ; and after having engaged my paroll of worde and honor to him he went away accordingly.

When he was gone I tooke no notice of my journy till the post letters came in from Farnham, but after I had received them I pretended earnest buisness at London the next morning (as indeed it was) and gave directions for my charr[i]ot to goe in the evening before to Bagshot and resolved early to ride my pads theither, thus every thing being ordered no apprehension was either in my wife, famely or country of my errant, only I trusted my freind T. S. with the knowled[ge] of it, that he might prepare my wife as he found it necessary to prevent any surprize, if she heard any thing in my absence.

On Monday morning early July 13th, I left the Holt and called Mr. Ryley at Eghame as had agreed, and came to my house in Arlington Buildings about a levin a clock at noone. After we had cleaned ourselves a litle from the dust in the parler and were againe by our selves, Mr. Ryley desired to goe into my closset to secure my papers, (for I had told him, which should have beene menconed before, that I had no papers or closset at the Holt but a screwtore [escritoir] in the litle parlor which I shewed him all that was in it there, and were only papers relating to the forrest and my estate about it, some fishookes, lines and such other litle convenyencies) ; I immediatly opened the closset doore shewed him every thing and gave him the keye, he double locked the doore, left a servant in the house, and went to my Lord Nottingham to acquaint him of my arrivall and to desire the favor of his Lordship that I might come privately to him, for that I did beleeve I should give that sattisfaction in what could be objected against me, that I might have leave to returne home againe quietly, without making a noyse or being publiquely reproached which was the only thing I was concerned at, or as I beleeved could happen to me in the whole matter.

About 2 houres after Mr. Ryley returned to me againe, who told me the Queen had ordered a Cabinet Councell to be called, and that I should be sent for in the evening, and that I might come privately the back way that the least notice that could be should be taken of it. Mr. Ryley and I continued at my house by our selves till eight a clock at night, and then hearing nothing from my Lord Nottinghame I desired him to send to the Secretaryes Office, to know wheather I should be sent for that night or no, it begining to grow late, and that I had come a quick journy almost fasted all day and was not a litle tyred. The messenger returned a litle before 9 a clock, with an account that the Queene came late from Summerset house, but that the Cabinet was met, but both my Lord Nottinghame and Mr. Warr had forgot to send to my house, but sent to Mr. Ryley's whose famely he had kep'd it so secret from, that theye knew not where he was. We went forthwith in a hacknye coach to Whitehall, but just as we lighted we met my Lord Nottinghame, who told Mr. Ryley that the Lords were just gone, that it was a mistake in sending to the wrong place, but that I must come againe next morning at nine a clock. I was troubled at this disappoyntment since the Lords had met, and being desirous to have it over as soone and as privately a I could, and farther in regaurd it was the Flanders post night, since I supposed an account must be returned thither before any thing would be concluded to be farther done with me (as it afterwards proved); but there was now no remmedy and so I returned home to bedd this night.

On Tusday July the 14th Mr. Serjeant Ryley called upon me in the morning and we went togeather privately the back way to my Lord Nottingham's office, where I was let in to the Cabinet Councell roome, and in some time came in my Lord Nottingham with S^r^ J^o^ Bancks, my Lord saluted me as usuall before him and we only talked of indifferent things and newes, S^r^ J^o^ staying with us till the rest of the Lords came, those which were present were

The Lord President,
Lord Penbrooke,
Lord Nottingham,
Lord Dorset,
Sir John Lowder.

Theye did not take theire places at the borde, but stood about it with theire hats off.

My Lord President told me they were ordered to send for me, and that they had some questions to aske me, which would require my answer..

I told the Lords I should be verry redy to give a cleare answer and I hoped a sattisfactory one to any thing should be reasonably proposed to me, that I had verry redaly obeyed theire commands in coming up so soone as possibly I could, that I had beene in towne ever since a leven a clock the day before, that I understood theire Lordships met the night before, and that I was extreamly troubled that theye should stay for me, that I hoped theye understood it was no backwardnes or negligence of mine, but the mistake of the messinger, but that I thought my selfe verry unfortunate in the manner I was sent for, that I hoped none of theire Lordships doubted, but that the least note or summons from any of them, should have brought me up as soone and certaine as any warraut what somever.

Lord President sayed they all beleeved and knew me so well that theye did not question that, but that they did nothing of this kinde but by order, and that such directions must be followed in the usuall formes, which were alwayes observed.

Then his Lordship was pleased to make a verry generous preamble, That no advantaige was to be taken by this exammination against me, that he hoped nothing would be found, but what theye should now require of me, might as well be for my bennifit heerafter as otherwise, if it should come to a farther examination, for by it I should have some light what was likely to be brought against me, and something farther to the like effect.

Lord President question:

Whether I had at any time to any body found faults with the conduct of the French fleete, or of ours or either of them.

Answer:

My Lords I beleeve I have severall times, and to severall persons, 'tis difficult my Lords for a man to be bred to any proffesion and heare it talked of, and not be apt to give his opinion. I doe acknowledg I have often talked, that I thought none of the Admiralls Torrington, Evertson, or Tourvile did last yeare doe theire duty and I thincke if either side had thoroughly done as theye ought, it had beene much worse for the other.

Lord President:
Ay, but have you never say'd it was indiscretion in the French to come so high up the English Channell, and that theye ought not to doe so.
Answer:
My Lords I am sure there is never an old seaman in England thinckes it, nor did I ever thincke to live to see a French fleete dare come so high up the Channell as Beachy, and this we have talked many times since when we have beene togeather among ourselves, and in other company, but if your Lordships have beene informed that I ever say'd it for theire good or by way that theye should be the better, 'tis falls to the last degree and I hope the whole cource of my life will justefye the contrary. Your Lordships have all knowne me long, and I hope will remember that when I might have made my court as well that way, as others did, I never had a freind man or woman of the French faction in my whole life.

Lord President:
My Lord I must aske your Lordship an other question, have you had no commition from the King, King James.
Answer:
My Lords I have many Commissions by me both from King Charles and King James, theye were no crime when I received them, and as theye are of no use now, I do not conceive theye can be any crime now.

Lord President:
Ay, but have you received no commission from King James lately.
Answer:
My Lords I have neither received one worde, either in writing or by messaige from him, or sent any to him, since his Majesty sent over Mr. Shelden for his horses and coaches, and he went from hence. My Lords I am a plaine man, and desire to answer plainly, I possitivly protest I have received nothing from him directly or indirectly.

Lord President:
My Lord recollect your selfe, I told you my Lord before no advantaige should be taken against you upon what you say now, but are you sure you have receved none, this will either be an advantaige or dissadvantige to you to be sure of.
Answer:
My Lords I am verry sure I never received any from him since I had my last from him to command at sea heere in this roome.

Lord Nottingham:
My Lord doe you say you have never seene any under his hand.
Answer:
No my Lord upon my worde and honour I have not.

Lord Nottingham:
Was there never any commission or paper offered you to be seene, there is no hurt in having any thing offered to you if you did not receive it, recollect your selfe well wheather ever you refused any such thing that might be offered you; there is no fault in that.
Answer:
My Lord I am not lawier enough to know wheather there be or not, but I have answerd planly and I assure your Lordships I have neither seen nor received any.

Lord Nottingham :

But my Lord you may have had none from the late King but have you never had one or one offered you from the Queen.

Answer :

No my Lords never in my life, nor know I what commitions she can graunt, or what theye signiffy, but if shee did doe any such thing, I beleeve she would thincke the least of doing it to me, of any man in England, but I protest I know not what your Lordships means by all this.

Lord President :

Has your Lordship had no discource with any body about Portsmouth concerning the weake places about it, how or where it was most lyable to be surprized.

Answer :

My Lords I am sorry Portsmouth is no stronger then it is, I am sure I have endeavered to doe what I could to make it better, and if it were carryed on as it was intended, 'tis capable enough of being made strong and I thincke it now past being surprized if there be any care taken of it. My Lords I am an Englishman and what hath beene done to Portsmouth by my means, was truely intended for the defence of England, and I would loose the last drop of blood in my body rather than live to see it in any other hands, if I can help it.

Lord Nottingham :

My Lord did you never heare of any designe how it myit (*sic*) be landed neere or any thing of the weake places about it.

Answer :

My Lord I never heard of any such designe till I heard of it at my Lord Preston's tryall, which your Lordships heard as well as I, and I have since read it in the publique printed tryalls.

Lord Nottingham :

Have you never discovred about that tryall or any thing of it since that time.

Answer :

Yes my Lords I beleeve twenty times, and alwayes declared I thought, it such stuff as my Lord Preston might have picked up in coffye houses, whatt use he thought to make of it to vallue himselfe in France I cannot imagine ; it lookes to me as if it were picked up from several hands, by common discource, and put it all togeather 'tis but stuff. And I hope all your Lordships know me better then to beleeve I would ever consent to the landing of the French in England upon any pretence what some ever. No my Lords I am the last man in England will ever suffer it if I can help it, and will endeaver to defend my country as much as any man in England shall, whenever that shalbe attempted ; but I perceive your Lordships may thincke me a weake man, and it is true I am so, but not so weake as to fancy the King of France will conquer England only for King James. No my Lords, if we should be ever so unfortunate he will doe it for himselfe, or at least make us but trybutary, which I hope in God never to live to see, and will endeaver to prevent as much as any of you whomsoever.

Lord President :

Ney, any man that can thincke at all can't surely immagine the King of France will doe it for King James, or any body but himselfe.

Then my Lord President turned to all the Lords and asked them if theye had any more questions to aske me, theye all answered No ; then he told them it was late and theye must goe to the Queen before theye could say any thing more to me. Then I desired theire Lordships that theye would please to represent me to her Majesty as favorably as I hoped upon theire owne long knowledge of me, theye might thincke I deserved, and to remember that I had both preserved Portsmouth and the whole fleete of England to England, and that theye had neither lost a ship nor a man by my conduct, at a time when it was difficult enough to doe so, and at a time that I was impowred by a leagall commisson to justifye, and might have had temptations enough to do otherways, but that after the King was withdrawne, I could not thincke the fleete under my command belonged to any but my country, to whom I brought it by God's blessing safe home, without making any cappitulations with the then Prince of Orainge, of whom I only desired his protection from my enemys, many of them were then well knowne to be about him, that I had then his prommis to protect me, and I did not doubt but now he was king he would do it, espetially at this time. That what ever I might be falcely accused of, no man was free from falce informations, but that I was in no plott, nor I would be in none, that I was retyred into the country, and what I was doing there, even when theye sent for me, was making my owne observations and what I thought was for the good of my country.

Lord President:
Asked me what I meant by that?

Answer:
Your Lordships may remember a time when theire was to have beene a warr with France formerly, and then Van-Runing brought this Admiral Ebertson and severall Duch commanders to Derby house where Mr. Peppys by his then Majesty's command summoned Sir Thomas Allyn, Norborow, myselfe and others, to meete and consult with them about carrying on a warr against France. That I was recollecting what I could of that matter or what elce I could thincke of to be fitt to be done now, for I did doubt the present manaigement was not only very expencfull, but in my opinion other methods must be taken to make a good and effectuall end of this warr. That I did not say this now to palliat any thing that was now brought against me, for I had no apprehension of any thing could befall me, but that I had thoughts of this kinde before I went out of towne and had communicated them to some that could justifye what I intended against the meeting of the Parliment next winter, tho' I did not doubt but there were those that would endeaver to render me useless, as theye had expressed, when it was reported last winter that I was to be imployed, and now I saw the cource was taking to do it effectually. And what ever is say'd against me I am certaine cannot be justly say'd, nor anything pretended against me, except some foolish discource over a bottle of wine.

Lord President:
And that is foolish.

Answer:
And that hath beene no more, then such generall discource as your Lordships some of you may have heard yourselves, and hath beene sometimes argued privately by me on almost every branch in the house of Lords. But I will take up no more of your Lordships' time, hoping you are better sattisfyed with me, I only desire you will make it my humble request to her Majesty that I may have leave to returne home to my owne house in the country, and I wilbe very ready to come up at any time when Her Majesty or any of your Lordships shall please to command me.

Lord President directed me to stay till theye had spoke with her Majesty and all the Lords being very civell to me went away togeather.

I was told that her Majesty went late to chappell, so that I beleeve the Lords could not have oppertunety of speaking till after dinner, for my Lord Nottingham did not returne to me till neere two a clock, and then he came all alone.

His Lordship told me,

That the Lords had all verry fairly represented me to her Majesty, that shee herselfe was inclined to shew me what favor shee could, but what was done to me was by his Majesty's possetive directions from abroad. And tho' I might think it hard, yet it could not be helped, and the most favor that could be shewne me was done by her Majesty which was to let me remaine only committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Armes, in the same manner that I was, but there should be no new commitment upon me, nor could I be dischardged till the reporte had been sent over to his Majesty and his pleasure farther knowne upon it.

I desired to know of his Lordship wheather I should remaine in towne, or wheather I might have leave to goe into the country, where my whole famely was, so that I had neither servants nor any conveniêncys at my house in the towne.

Lord Nottingham:

That is as you and the Serjeant can agree, for you may go any where with him or his Deputy, for he must be answerable for you, that you doe not goe away.

Answer:

Wheather the divell should I goe? thincke what you will of me, I assure you, I had rather stay, tho' I were sure to dye, in England then to goe live in France.

Lord Nottingham:

I thincke so of you to myselfe, but there are some formalle tyes we cannot help."

[Endorsed.] "The first proceedings against me and my examinacion."

Memorandums:

"After all the examination was over and my Lord Nottingham had brought me her Majesty's pleasure, as is mencioned in the former memmorandums, my Lord fell a talking with me of severall things, not as Secretary of State, but as old friends and acquaintance long bread togeather, but at last he say'd to me, sure my Lord there must be something in this of the commition, pray had you never any one or any paper from the Queen.

Answer:

My Lord, I possitively told you the contrary, and what I say is true, and if you observed I stared at you when you asked me that question before, and could not but wonder what you meant, I thought it a strainge question, and then reflected wheather you did only to goe out of the way, or whether you meant it kindly, but now I see you are in earnest, it is a lye who ever has told it.

Lord Nottingham:

'Tis possetively sworne against you, and he must be a strainge fellow then.

Lord Dartmouth:

What commition could shee give, or what could one from her signiffye? there could be none from her.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

Lord Nottingham:

Neye, tis say'd to be in paper, and indeed it could be no com[mission] from here, but is sworne to be so, with a prommis to have it confirmed from King James.

Lord Dartmouth:

'Tis well layed togeather then, for it seemes to be pretended when King James was in Ireland, and so could not come from him from France, but must be from the Queene. I vow I could not immagine what you meant at first. But I see this is villany, neye I have heard that my Lord Preston had messaiges and a letter sent him into Newgate, that I should suspect his going into France, (which by the way shewis I was not intrusted with the secret) and that I had given the King, King William, notice of it, which is as great a lye as can be framed, and all this is like it. I finde I have a fine time of it from all hands; some would render me usles (as they call it) and others would destroy me. For my owne parte I doe not desire to be thought so considerable, nor am I worth all the trouble theye give themselves.

Lord Nottingham:

But sure you saw my Lord Preston when he came to towne.

Answer:

I never knew of his being in towne, till his brother James came and told me my Lord desired to see me at his house. Tho' it seemes since that he had then beene most of his time in towne; but my Lord I knew nothing of his buisness, nor what brought him up, so that I could not then immagine it a fault, nor could I well refuse to see him, espetially James comming a purpose to me, and it being so neere my owne.

Lord Nottingham:

Did you goe along with James pressantly.

Answer:

No, I had some vissitants with me, and as soone as theye were gone, I went to James's house, where I found them at supper. I saw my Lord Preston had beene drincking before, and there passed nothing but generall discourse among us, and I stayed but a little time, for to tell you truely I was not very fond of the company; besides in that litle time he fell a drinking 3 or 4 great beere glasses of wine. I am confident I did not stay much above a quarter of an hour, and neither knew before that night of his comming to towne, nor then of his going out, when, where or how, and that appeares pritty planely by the manner of his going; for if I had had a hand in it, I hope you thincke better of me then that it should be mannaiged no better.

Lord Nottingham:

Who was there besides my Lord and James? I don't aske you to pump you, or to make any use of it, but freindly.

Answer:

There was nobody but my Lady Dorchester, and to tell you truely, 'twas shee whose company I did not much like, and that made me goe away so soone.

[Endorsed.] My Lord Nottingham's and my discource after my examminacion."

1698, August and September.—Letters of William, second Marquis of Halifax from Acton and London to Lord Dartmouth on private matters.

1700, June 28.—Heneage Finch to Lord Dartmouth, at his house in Leicester Fields, London, referring to Lady Halifax.

1700, July 16 and July 26. Acton.—Lord Halifax congratulates Lord Dartmouth on his marriage, which happened between these dates.

1701, Sept. 2. Squirres (or Squerries near Westerham).—Earl of Jersey to Lord Dartmouth. Offers to meet him at Croydon with his coach.

Another note from the same dated "Sunday at night" runs—"The Duke of Leeds has been this morning an hour with the King in private, I know not if he will own it to his friends. I shall be in town to-morrow and will endeavour to see you in the evening at your house to tell you what more I know of this interview."

[1702?], March 21.—Viscount Townshend to Lord Dartmouth, Great Russell Street. Was not under any apprehension of being convoyed to town by a serjeant, yet had the House of Lords taken any notice of so inconsiderable a member being absent from their service, he had fully resolved to have put Lord Dartmouth to the expense of a speech in his defence. Has at this time but a very little inclination to the politics, the pleasures of a country life gaining every day so much upon him. Lord Anglesey and his wife have found the town some amusement, it is as melancholy a story as was ever heard, and by what the writer knows of it his Honour seems to be a very barbarous fellow.

1702, April 1. Burley.—Earl of Nottingham to his daughter, the Marchioness of Halifax, at Halifax House, St. James's Square. Hears that Mr. Atkinson who married the writer's cousin, Kate Bulkeley, is dying and can't live a week. He has a good living at Kingsthrop near Northampton, which is in the gift of Lord Feversham; wishes it may be given to Dr. Burton. Lady Halifax might get Lord Dartmouth to speak for it.

1702, May 23. Perry Hall.—Sir H. Gough to Lord Dartmouth, Great Russell Street, London. Hopes to have his Lordship's company at his house, when Sandwell is put into better order.

1702, June 18. St. James's.—Minute of Privy Council meeting, at which William Lord Dartmouth was sworn a member; with a copy of the oath taken by him.

1702, Aug. 14.—Heneage Finch to Lord Dartmouth, at his house in Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Recommends young Mr. Tilson, whose father had held Ditton living, to him as a chaplain.

1702, Nov. 16. Hinton.—Earl Poulet to [Lord Dartmouth]. Asks his interest in getting Mr. Trafford excused from serving as Sheriff in Norfolk. The writer is nearly interested in the matter, as Trafford married a childless daughter of his sick old grandam, whose blessing he is concerned for.

1703, June 1. Dublin.—Francis North to Lord Dartmouth. Business matters. The Duke of Ormonde expected there with the first wind; his coming wished for, as there was nothing but poverty in the whole kingdom.

1703, July 3, Sept. 22, and Nov. 6. Coleshall.—Lord Digby to Lord Dartmouth at his house in Great Russell Street. Recommends him to purchase the estate of their neighbour, Mr. Wyrley, in the manor of Handsworth.

1703, Sept. 5.—Dr. Mossom Wye to Lord Dartmouth. Desires permission to exchange his living of Kilsoran, presented to him by Lord Dartmouth's father, for another.

1704, Aug. 8. Whitehall.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth at Lord Guernsey's house at Aylesford. About the guardianship of Lord Dartmouth's nephew. Four mails waiting from Holland.

1704–5, March 4. Dublin.—Edward Southwell to [Lord Dartmouth].

1705, July 25. Hinton.—Earl Poulet congratulates Lord Dartmouth on the birth of his son. It will be a most sensible pleasure for him to stand godfather with Lady Halifax and Lord Townshend. Complaint that the coasting trade is shamefully neglected. It seems the A——ll's Council is changed without any alteration, as they in the country are the first that feel.

1705, July 25. Rainham.—Lord Townshend to Lord Dartmouth at Queen's Square, Westminster. I heartily wish your lordship joy of your third son, and am extremely obliged to you for the honour you do me in accepting of my assistance towards the making him a Christian. I am glad to hear you design to dedicate him to the service of the Church, and the more so because there is no danger of its not being triumphant.

1706, June 29. Burley.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth. In the midst of our triumphs perhaps it will be counted a fault to lament one misfortune in the West Indies. Would much rejoice to hear that some care had been taken to stop the progress of the French there, without which all our islands will be lost.

1707, April 28. Burley.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth. 'Tis said in these parts that Dr. Freeman is to be Bishop of Chester ; a worse could not be thought of.

1707, July 28. Burley.—Same to same. On his daughter's proposed marriage [to the Duke of Roxburgh].

1707, August 5 and 7. London.—Duke of Roxburgh to Lord Dartmouth. Asks what answer has been received from Lord Nottingham, and desires his assistance.

1707, August 9. Burley.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth. Expresses at some length his hesitation to consent to his daughter's marriage.

1707, August 29, Sept. 6, and Sept. 10. Burley.—Same to same at Sandwell. In the last latter Lord Nottingham writes that his wife for his one and twentieth child brought him a girl, and he hopes that his niece [Lady Dartmouth] will not be jealous, notwithstanding one of her own sex has made an example first of christening and then marrying the imp of her love and of the state (*sic*).

1707, Oct. 5. Stratton.—Duke of Devonshire to Lord Dartmouth. Complimentary.

1707, Oct. 22. Squerries.—Earl of Jersey to Lord Dartmouth. His enquiries into the Duke of Roxburgh's character more favourable perhaps than Lord Nottingham would desire. Wishes the latter could be brought to reason about his daughter's marriage.

1707, Dec. 16. Admiralty. — Hill to Lord Dartmouth. "My Lord, we have got a 4th rate for Capt. Legg, viz., the *Weymouth*, a good ship. I am with great passion," &c.

1707–8, March 2.—Sir Michael Warton to Lord Dartmouth. Will be glad if the house throws out Mr. Moyser's Register bill. "It cannot be advantageous for this Isle, which, though a place of land rents, is so mixed with trade of the greatest value, that the best computers say we trade yearly for four times as much as the income of the land comes to; and men being brought by a register to be trusted only for their real value must sink this mighty bulk of trade. This was the opinion of old wise William Pier (*sic*)."

1707–8, March 8. Burley.—Earl of Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth. Prays his support to a bill to mend the way between Stratford and Dunchurch.

1708, Oct. 14. *Weymouth* [ship], Carlisle Bay, Barbados.—Capt. Thomas Legge to Lord Dartmouth and to the Clerk of the Council. Forwards a representation of the unusual hard treatment he meets with at the hands of Metford Crowe, Governor of Barbadoes.

1708, Nov. 26. The same.—The same to Lord Dartmouth. Further complaints of the barbarity and tyranny of the Governor.

1708–9, Jan. 31.—Earl of Sunderland to Lord Dartmouth. Is informed the enemy intend playing them some trick on the following day at the Committee of the Scrutiny, and that in the house they will endeavour to bring again the question of the Duke of Queensberry's vote. Begs him to summon Lord Guernsey and their friends early to the Committee.

1709. Feb. 15.—Sir Cleobury Holte to Lord Digby at Mr. Nicholas's house in old Spring Garden. Asks him to use his influence with Lord Dartmouth to obtain for Mr. Ranshe, the son of a neighbour, a curacy at West Bromwich, Mr. Adenbroke, the minister there being on the point of death.

1709. May 6.—Antigua. Governor Daniel Parke to Lord Dartmouth. Sends him a dozen and a half bottles of citron water procured from Barbadoes. Defends himself from certain charges. Captain Legge and he have often drank his lordship's health together.

1709. May 18. Barbadoes, Secretary's Office.—A. Heene to Lord Dartmouth, During Captain Legge's absence on a cruise at sea, Governor Crowe has ordered that depositions shall be taken against him withou giving any notice to his friends. Lets his Lordship know that he may take his injured innocence under his protection.

1710. [June ?]—Saturday, 10 o'clock. Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Dartmouth. The Duke of Somerset and he are very desirous to meet his Lordship that morning at Mr. Harley's house in York Buildings. He is to come in a chair or hackney coach to avoid observations.

Two other undated letters from the Duke of Shrewsbury evidently refer to the coming appointment of Lord Dartmouth as Secretary of State.

1710. [June 13 ?]—Tuesday at night. Earl Poulett to Lord Dartmouth. "Your brother Boyle went to Sunderland for the Seals and is to bring them to the Queen to-morrow morning." His Lordship must await the Queen's commands at home.

1710. [June 15 ?]—Thursday morning. The Earl of Jersey congratulates all mankind and wishes Lord Dartmouth much joy in the choice made of a secretary of state.

1710, June 15.—Court at Kensington. Minute of Council that William Lord Dartmouth was that day sworn one of the Principal Secretaries of State, with copy of oath taken, and note of fees paid (26*l.*)

1710, June 15 to 28.—Congratulatory letters from Lord Radnor, the Bishop of London (Compton), Lord Nottingham, Sir Roger Mostyn, the Archbishop of York (Sharp), the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Digby and others. The Archbishop sends a petition from Mary Lamplugh (widow of his predecessor's son), who desires to get her third son, lately from Westminster School, into the Secretary's office.

1710, June 22.—The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Dartmouth. The Lord Mayor thinks he can make a useful discovery of the combination about coals. He is gone to take some depositions and desires to see the Secretary of State at his own house instead of his office, so that the secret may be kept. What the Lord Mayor proposes seems a thing of some nicety.

1710, June 24.—The same to the same. Is in pain to know whether the Lord Mayor has brought any depositions, or witnesses to be examined.

1710, June 26.—Newnham Padox. Earl of Denbigh to the same. Solicits for the protection of Abel Roper, and that he may be concerned in writing the Gazette. He is an honest fellow and his relations, who are the writer's neighbours, are so too. If the "place of Trade" be not disposed of, would apply for it himself, if encouraged by Lord Dartmouth. Had a promise of the Queen's favour, she knowing Lord Marlborough had used him ill in point of the army.

1710, June 28.—Robert Monckton to the same. Congratulates his lordship, but fears he will be plagued by his own party to spring a mine and blow them [The Commissioners of Trade, of whom Monckton was one] all up.

1710, Jully (*sic*) the 3rd.—The Duke of Marlborough to the same.
"My Lord,

I have receiv'd the favour of your Lordship's letter of the 16 past by which you are pleas'd to acquaint me with the honour the Queen has done you in apointing you Secritary of State in the room of Lord Sunderland you will naturally believe from the relation he beares to me, I can not be without concern for the change, but since Her Majesty has thought it for her service to remove him, I congratulate your Lordship upon the honour she has done you, and pray you will believe I shall be glad of all occasions to assure you of the truth and estime wherewith I am, &c."

1710, August 9. Squerries.—Earl of Jersey to the same. Postboys, Examiners, &c., are the usual entertainments of the country gentry, but news from a Secretary of State's office is unusual, and he gives thanks for that received this morning.

1710, August 10. Sir Michael Warton to the same.—"Give me leave to congratulate her Majesty's great grace and bounty to her subjects, in the late expulsion of the Sieur Volpone [Godolphin], it will certainly prove an universal remedy for the spleen and vapours." If her Majesty will dispense this great elixir plentifully to her subjects, the golden age will revive again, and the skies as well as the looks of all her subjects will assume their former brightness.

1710, Aug. 14. Gloucestershire.—William Blathwayt to Lord Dartmouth. The Duke of Beaufort, believing the writer from a false print to be one of those who voted against Dr. Sacheverell, is pleased to oppose his election at the Bath. The report is altogether untrue, as by reason of his illness he never once attended any of the debates, much less was in any division on the subject. Has referred his Grace to Lord Dartmouth. Prays to be remembered in any alterations that may be made in the Commission of Trade and Plantations.

1710, Aug. 21. St. James's Square.—Duke of Beaufort to the same. Sends copy of paper publicly sold at a print shop, next door to Old Man's Coffee-house by Charing Cross, in order that measures may be taken to find out the author.

1710, Aug. 30.—Earl of Jersey to the same. Thinks himself obliged to state that unless Lord Dorset is put out what the latter has already done will have a very ill effect on the elections in the county [Kent?] by encouraging the choice of those who are entirely against the Queen's measures.

The Electress Sophia to Lord Dartmouth.

"Monsieur, A Herenhausen le 2 de 7 bre, 1710.

Comme i'ay apris que la Reyne vous avoit choisis my Lord pour estre un de ses principaux Secretaires d'estat, i'en ay eu beaucoup de ioye, vous aiant touiour regardé comme amis, depuis que ie vous ay veu icy, cela m'a fait recevoir avec tant plus de plaisir l'obligante lettre que vous m'avez escrite et me fait souhaiter la continuation de votre bonheur, si i'y pouvois iamais contribuer par quelque service vous me trouveriez jamais my Lord.

Vostre très affectionné à vous servir

SOPHIE, ELECTRICE."

1710, Sept. 6.—Earl of Jersey to the same. Has delayed his departure to the country as he wishes for a moment's discourse on account of something that fell yesterday in a conversation he had with the two great men of the Treasury relating to himself.

1710, Sept. 8. Squerries—The same to the same. As to the argument used in their last discourse for delaying the dissolution of parliament there seems so little force in it that he suspects there wants an inclination to dissolve, for the pretended invasion set about by the Whigs can be no reason against it. If it were likely that Mr. Boyle and others would quit the Queen's service on a dissolution, with a view to gain popularity, it would be advisable to disappoint them by dismissing them beforehand. Some impertinent paper has done him the honour with their news to set the parish bells ringing on his account. Prays Lord Dartmouth to issue a warrant that his humble servant, for want of other news, may not be stuffed into a public paper.

1710, Sept. 11.—Robert Harley to the same. The Queen has directed that the Bishop of Exeter's and his clergy's address shall be inserted in the next Gazette.

1710, Sept. 15. Bellem.—Lord Galway to the same. Refers to the Consul's memorial about having divine service performed in his house. The Factory had hitherto assembled at the writer's house instead of the Consul's. Has received an account from Gibraltar of the Moors insulting our trade, which would not be if we had any ships in those parts to protect it. The treaty with the Moors ends on Oct. 1, and should be renewed, which he has no power to do.

1710, Sept 21.—E. Spragge to Lord Dartmouth. Begs his Lordship's support of his petition to the Treasury, in consideration of his own long service from his infancy, his father's and brother's blood laid out in the service, and now six small children interceding but for a bare subsistence.

1710, Sept. 21. Winchester.—Duke of Beaufort to the same. Recommends George Duke, Esq., of Sarson, who has a good estate, to be a deputy lieutenant.

1710, Sept. 26. Squerries.—Earl of Jersey to the same. Our new managers seemed so much disposed to provide for one who had been so barbarously used by the two late great men that had he been more solicitous it would have shewn a mistrust of their kind intentions; but the uneasiness of his friends and well wishers who see places disposed of every day and himself only talked of for a place is the true occasion of his troubling Lord Dartmouth. Thinks it morally impossible but that he shall find a suitable provision before these removes are at an end, wishes however that his Lordship would bring the Queen to some declaration in this affair.

1710, Sept. 28 and Oct. 6.—The same to the same. On the like subject.

1710, Sept. 28.—The Duke of Leeds to the same. Recommends Abel Roper for the Gazette. He is the writer of the Postboy which informs the world with truths on the side of the Church party, which the Postman, &c., does always conceal or put in false colours.

1710, Oct. 3.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

There are two mails come from Holland this morning and one from Lisbon last night. My Lord Galway writes word that my Lord Forbes and Capt. Haddock had taken two Genoese ships coming out of Cadiz that had about four millions of Patacks on board. Mr. Lefevre says in his two millions of pieces of 8, and that the Portuguese army consisting of 8,000 foot and 2,300 horse had passed the Guadiana in order to enter Spain. Sir John Norris writes from Barcelona that by the King of Spain's order he was going to embark some troops at Tarragona in order to make an attempt on Valentia. Mr. Cole from Venice says he hears the project of a Treaty between the Princes of Italy is laid aside. Mr. Chetwynd of Genoa says there are great preparations making in Provence for sending forces to Catalonia, which he says he has given Sir John Norris an account of. His brother at Turin says the enemy intend to detach 20 battalions and some squadrons of horse for Spain as soon as the snow falls, which the Germans might prevent if they would take winter quarters in Savoy, which he cannot believe they will be prevailed upon to do. Mr. Evelyn of the Post Office brought me a letter he received from Ostend which gives an account that five ships were sailed from Dunkirk for Cadiz last week, and thirteen more were fitting out with all expedition. The letters from Rotterdam are full of the great preparations at Dunkirk, and that 6,000 men are marching that way to be embarked for Scotland, &c.

I am with the greatest submission, &c."

1710, Oct. 5.—H. Compton, Bishop of London, to Lord Dartmouth. On the great disorderliness of several parishes in the Leeward Islands, which discourage and hinder ministers from residing amongst them by pretending to a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

1710, Oct. 10. Whitehall.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen. "Madam,

This morning arrived a mail from Holland with the enclosed letters for your Majesty. That from the Duke of Modena is only to acquaint your Majesty with the death of the Duchess.

I received one from the Duke of Marlborough, in which he says by the accounts he has from Dunkirk, there are no preparations worth taking notice of, and that the ill weather has retarded the siege of Aire, but that he hopes in a few days to be master of the town. Dr. Newton writes word the great Prince of Tuscany is very dangerously ill. The rest of the letters have nothing material in them. I have a letter from the Admiralty which gives the same account the Duke of Marlborough does of Dunkirk. My Lord President desired me this morning to acquaint your Majesty that the parties in the case of Mr. Crowe are not ready to be heard to-morrow. I am, with the greatest submission, &c."

1710, Oct. 11. Coleshall.—Lord Digby to Lord Dartmouth. The Warden of All Souls complains that Mr. Blencowe of that College, being obliged by the Statutes to take orders or quit his fellowship, has found means to prevail with the Queen to interpose in his favour on account of his being employed in her service. Cannot doubt but that the Queen, when she is rightly informed, will leave the Colleges to their own Statutes, especially when she reflects upon what was done at Magdalen College in her father's time, which has made them all more jealous ever since and apt to be alarmed at the least encroachment of royal power. Lord Dartmouth's father was a generous advocate for that College, which makes the writer the more bold in applying to him in something of a like nature, though in no degree to be compared with that. The whole University is concerned in a precedent of this kind.

1710, Oct. $\frac{13}{24}$. Lisbon.—Tho. Leffever to the same. Lord Galway embarked on board the *Bedford* for home, being much afflicted with the gout, and sailed on the $\frac{3}{14}$th. Gives a long account of the bad state into which King Charles's affairs are getting. The King has but 13,000 foot and 6,000 horse, having been forced to leave several detachments to keep the communication with Arragon and Catalonia open, he is in a country where there is no money, the Duke of Anjou, and those who followed him having carried it all away, &c.

1710, Oct. 13. Whitehall.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen. "Madam,

As many of the Lords as are in town met this morning at the committee, and in obedience to your Majesty's commands I laid the Papers from my Lord Marlborough before them; and Sir John Leake and Sir George Bings attended to give their opinions, which they did in writing at the desire of the Lords, of which I have enclosed a copy. . . I am ordered to send the enclosed letter to Duke of Marlborough by an express to Ostend that no more time may be lost if the expedition be found practicable.

I gave the Lords an account that everything is ready for transporting the recruits for Spain, upon which they ordered me to write to the Admiralty for a convoy, and to the transports to go with all expedition to Cork. . . . . I was ordered last Tuesday to write to my Lord Shannon to put the men on board at the Isle of Wight with all expedition, which I accordingly did, and am with the most profound submission, Madam, &c."

1710, Oct. 13.—Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney General, to Lord Dartmouth. Has prepared a new bill for the Lieutenancy of London, in obedience to the Queen's warrant.

1710, Oct. 15. The Duke of Buckingham to Lord Dartmouth. Is in great confusion at his child's excessive illness. The Emperor's envoy states that his master has agreed to send the forces desired, but thinks our consulting the States about it will retard a matter that requires so much haste by their sending to the Prince of Savoy, and treating farther concerning it.

1710, Oct. 19. Versailles.—Marquis de Torcy to the same. Begs Lord Dartmouth to use his credit in obtaining the release on parole for six or twelve months of the Marquis de Tallard, who has been a prisoner for more than six years, and whose private affairs urgently need his attention, in consequence of the death of his eldest son.

1710, Oct. 19. Squerries.—Earl of Jersey to the same. Sends a bit of paper which will inform Lord Dartmouth of the success they have had in their county election, notwithstanding the power and zeal of a Lord Warden, and Lord Lieutenant.

1710, Oct. 23.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen. "Madam, about 12 o'clock I received the mail from Lisbon. I have enclosed an extract of what is most material in the letters which is but a bad account of the posture of affairs in Spain and Portugal, except the Brazil fleets being arrived safe at Lisbon, which has brought a vast quantity of gold and other riches.

Sir Charles Hedges desired me to acquaint your Majesty that Mr. Thomas Smith the Queen's Proctor is dead, and that it is necessary there should be another before the next court day, which will be on Friday in the next week. He recommends Mr. George Smith, son to the last to succeed, and tells me he spoke to your Majesty formerly about him. I am," &c.

1710, Oct. 23.—Lord Dartmouth tō the Queen. " . . . . . . A post came in this morning from Holland. The Paris news is that 32 battalions and 22 squadrons are sent from Dauphiné to Spain, that the Duke of Noailles is to besiege Gironne, and that King Charles has sent a detachment to besiege Seville, and that the report in France is that Valentia is reduced to King Charles and that he has joined the Portuguese army. Mr. Chetwynd from Turin says that Marshall Dawns has promised he will keep the field as long as possible. Dr. Newton says the Herbert from Newfoundland is come and brings an account that the English ships in those parts have taken and destroyed above 60 sail of the French, and that the *Concordia* Privateer had brought into Leghorn a French Privateer of 24 guns. I am," &c.

1710, Oct. 31.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen. "Madam, after Mr. St. John left the Committee, I read Mr. Lefevre's letter to them. and upon consideration of the whole state of affairs in Portugal, as he represented them, the Lords were unanimously of opinion to advise your Majesty, that what supplies and recruits your Majesty shall think fit to send for carrying on the Spanish war, should be sent for the future to Spain itself, there appearing no disposition in the Court of Portugal to encourage your Majesty to apply your assistance that way. And they are of opinion, I should receive your Majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Stanhope that you have thoughts of sending a reinforcement to Spain, and that he should send your Majesty his opinion, which is the properest place to send them to, in order to the reduction of Spain . . . . . ."

1710, Oct. 31. Dartmouth.—Arthur and Robt. Holdsworth, Tho. Floud, Tho. Newman, Caleb Rockett, and other magistrates, to Lord

Dartmouth. Thanking him for his acceptance of the High Stewardship of the Corporation of Dartmouth, which had been vacant since the death of his worthy and good father.

1710, Nov. 1.—Elizabeth, Queen of Charles III. of Spain, to Queen Anne.

"Madame Ma Soeur, les bontés inexprimables et sans nombre que vous nous aves toujours temoigné ne me laisse point douter que V. M. les ora pour nous dans la presante conjoncture don depant tout. Le Roy est en Castille avec son armée et tout se montre avantageux pour lui, notre armé fort affoiblie celle de l'enemie auxmenté journellement, quinsi tout depant dun pront secours, car les troupe que nous avons seront obligé d'aitre sur p'ieds tout l'hiver pour se maintenir dans se qui est acqui. Le Roi m'a fort chargé de soliciter V. M. en son noms ne pouvant même ecrire à cause du risque qu'il y a un corps d'énemie nous ayent coupé le passage, je suis entièrement persuadé que V. M. nous facilitera un pront secours et qu'elle pousera aux bout ce qu'elle a commancé avec tantele bonté, car il seroit facheux que faute de troupe l'on se veroit obligé de l'acher prise, vous assurant que si lon tems que je viverris comme aussi le Roi nous ne cesseront de temoigner nos reconnoissances a V. M. particulièrement j'embrasserois les occasions avec plaissirs de luy pouvoir montrer combien je suis, &c.

ELISABET."

"Barcelone, le 1 de Novembre 1710.
A La Reyne de La Grand Bretagne Madame Ma Soeur."

1710, Nov. 7.—The Duke of Marlborough to Lord Dartmouth. "The messenger your Lordship dispatcht to me, having been detain'd at Dover by the contrary winds, did not arrive here til yesterday in the evening with your letter of the 13th of the last month giving an account of the preparations for our intend'd expedition on the sea coast, with the Queen's pleasure on that subject. Your Lordship may beleive it was with the utmost concern I found myself oblig'd, some days ago, to acquaint Mr. Secritary St. John, for Her Majesty's information, with the impossibillity of going on with this design, in order to put a stop to any further expense at present, the weather having been so very unseasonable, and rendred the roads so excessive bad, as to make it impracticable. I had this expedition the more at heart, as being fully persuad'd nothing could have conduced more to the publick good, nor to Her Majesty's intirest in particular at this juncture, then the successe of it, but since Providence has thought fit to prevent it, we must submit til a more favourable oppertunity offers. In the mean time a particular care shou'd be taken that these stores may be ready when requier'd. Your Lordship will have seen by our dispatches yesterday, by the ordinary post, the state of our siege; we have continu'd our sapps and advanced our bridges to-night with good success, so that I am hopes three or four days may put an end to this tiresome siege, that the troops may return to winter quarters, which they have very great need of, after so long a campagne and so ill a latter season."

1710, Nov. 9. Edinburgh.—Earl of Mar to Lord Dartmouth. About Colonel Stewart's negociations with the French Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners concerning the exchange of the Middletons. Had written more fully to Mr. Harley of the prospect they had of a good election. He and some more countrymen will set off for the meeting of Parliament on Saturday, for whose assistance his lordship will not be the worse; can adventure to say that all the number will be tight. Regrets that a friend of theirs has joined himself too close with other folks, and wishes he may now give it over, though afraid he will not.

1710, Nov. 10. Duke of Marlborough to Lord Dartmouth. Acknowledges letter of 17th past. Was sorry to see that the troops were embarked from the Isle of Wight, and hopes his letter to Mr. Secretary St. John came in time to prevent their proceeding any further. Despatched an officer yesterday express to give Her Majesty an account of the surrender of Aire. Now preparing to march to winter quarters.

1710, Nov. 10. Madrid.—General James Stanhope to the same. Has resolved to send Major-General Wade into England, he being fully informed of all that relates to this war, and his lordship will not be sorry to have such a person upon the spot to answer any questions concerning the affairs of Spain, or to explain any doubts that may arise upon the accounts, estimates, &c. transmitted home. Speaks in high terms of Wade's services, especially at Saragossa, and warmly recommends him to the Queen's favour.

1710, Nov. 19. Lord Galway to the same. Is very proud that the Queen is pleased to lay her commands upon him to inform her of the present posture of affairs in Portugal; and will lay himself at the Queen's feet to-morrow in the evening about six o clock, or at any other time when she shall be pleased to admit him to her presence.

1710 (or 1711), Nov. 21. Countess of Dorchester to the same. "I received your Lordship's letter at Weybridge which made me so long before I returned you my hearty thankes for having given those orders that will free me of the trouble of my lord's horses, and a rascally groom hectors the whole house and I dare not find fault with him for fear hee should take occasion to go away and leave me unprovided, but as your lordship has this year been so very instrumental in bringing greater folkes out of the vexsation given by saucy servants, you'l not I fancy much vallue yourself upon what you have don for me, how great soever I take the obligation to be."

1710, Dec. 11. Marquis of Carmarthen to the same. The bearer Francis Povey, a gentleman long honoured with the favour and friendship of Lord Dartmouth's father, and of great skill in fortifications and gunnery has been recommended to Lords Craven and Berkeley, two of the proprietors of the Bahama Islands as in every way qualified to serve them in re-fortifying Providence, and in taking the command there. Earnestly requests Lord Dartmouth also to give his recommendation to this deserving but unfortunate gentleman.

1710, Dec. 13 (received). Palace of Mequines.—The Emperor of Morocco to Queen Anne. One of his cruisers has captured an English ship, wherein were eight Christians and a lading of butter, and salt flesh and fish; and as there is no English Consul within his dominions to serve as a mediator during the present truce, he has laid an embargo on the ship until he sees what the Queen and her Parliament will direct.

1710, Dec. 14. Charles Street, St. James's. Lord Galway to Lord Dartmouth. Is now able to go abroad again, and will be proud to give her Majesty that account of her affairs in Spain and Portugal which he was prevented from doing sooner by this fit of the gout.

1710, Dec. 21. Barcelona.—Charles III. of Spain to Queen Anne.

"Madame ma Soeur, Vous aurois apris par le Marquis de Campo et mon ministre le Comte de Sallasch le etat dans le quel ce trouvoit l'armée alliée icy alors que je resolus de partir vers icy avec le conseil de tous les alliez; apres cela ayant trouvé nos generaux impossible de nous maintenir plus long tems en Castiglie ont resoleu de retirer l'armée dans lequel tems le Comte de Staremberg s'at (*sic*) trovée obligé par les raisons que vous expliquera plus mon ministre d'engager un afaire general dans le quel le bon Dieu a bien voulu donner a nos armes une nouvelle et complete victoire le 10^{me} de ce mois, l'ennemi ayant laissé sur le camp 6,000 morts et abandonant par une fuite precipiteuse toute sa artiglierie. Cette hereuse journee me donne nouvelle occasion de feliciter V. M. de tout mon coeur mais de l'autre costez m'est tres sensible la perte du S^{r} Stanhope et du corps de troupes de V. M. lesquelles une heure devant que nostre armee pouvoit arriver à son secours furent obligées a se rendre prisonnieres de guerre apres avoir fait une tres vigueureuse defense, cette perte m'est autant plus sensible que je me confies tout a fait du zèle et bravure de ces troupes et en particulier je regret la prison de S^{r} Stanhope qui a tousjours montrée tant de zèle pour le service de la cause commune et je m'estimerai heureux si je pouvais contribuer a leur prompt echange sans scrupuler en caracter ni sujet qui fus prisonier dans mes mains.

Nonobstant dons de cette victoire les afaires d'icy ne sont pas si remises qu'eux n'ay besoins d'un grand et prompt secours tant d'argent que des troupes lequelle j'éspere de la bonté maternelle de V. M. Le Comte de Tallasch aussi bien que S^{r} de los Rios porteur de cette lettre vous informeront plus de l'estat des afaires d'icy auxquelles je me rapport esperant que V. M. voudra bien achever cet oeuvre si glorieusement commencé et me metre en etat de pouvoir concluire cette longue guerre et je suis &c.

Votre tres afectionée frere

"Barcelone ce 21^{me} Xbre 1710. CHARLES."

A la reyne de la grand bretagne Madame ma Soeur."

1710–11, Jan. 2. Robert Walpole to the same.

"I have received your Lordship's letter signifying the Queen's pleasure to dismisse me from my employment of Treasurer of the Navy.

"As I have allways with the greatest zeal and duty endeavour'd to serve Her Majesty whilst I had the honour to be in Her service, I beg your Lordship to assure Her Majesty that nothing shall ever lessen my duty to Her, but that I shall be allways ready to doe all that is in my power for Her Majestie's service, and retain for ever a most gratefull and dutifull sense of the favours Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon me, whilst I had the honour to receive her commands."

1710–11, Jan. 8. Lichfield.—John Floyer to the same. Applies on behalf of his son, now 30 years old, who has served as a cornet three campaigns in Flanders under Duke Schomberg, for a captain's commission in one of the new regiments now being raised. His son has been bred up in the church interest and will remain faithful to it. In his low sphere the writer will endeavour to serve the public by publishing his interpretation of the visions in the Revelation by the history of the Roman Empire and by the past Annals of the Church, and there will be some observations to prove that the German Empire with its confederates must destroy the Popedom, and after that the Turkish Empire. Begs Lord Dartmouth's leave to mention his name in the dedication

1710–11, Jan. 23, 25, 26, and 28. St. James's. — Letters of Robert Harley and the Earl of Rochester about the arrangements for the Queen's receiving an Address from Convocation on Saturday the 30th.

1710–11, Jan. 29. Reigate.—Earl of Shaftesbury to Lord Dartmouth. Has not been able since the winter to stir out of his chamber. Sends a petition that, with the Queen's leave and under her protection, he may obtain his passage through France early this spring to recover his health by the only means remaining.

$17\frac{10}{11}$, Jan. 31. Barcelona.—Charles III. of Spain to Queen Anne.
"Madame ma Soeur, Ayant icy les afaires changée de quelque tems de face en nostre domage je ne peu m'excuser d'informer V. M. de nostre mauvais etat voyant asteur (*sic*) avec les peu de forces des alliez qui sont resté sur le point d'estre accablée par les forces des ennemis. La foible guarnison de ma ville de Girone ayant ésté contrainte apres une longue et vigueureuse resistance de capituler je me trouve presentement au milieu de deux armées ennemies sans les moyens necessaires d'argent et des troupes de pouvoir arreter les ulterieures operacions que les duques de Vandome et Noyalles voudront entreprendre dans ce pais, lesquelles ne manqueront pas defaire leur possible afin de me reduire dans la derniere extremité avant que par les secours des troupes et d'argent que j'espere et implore de la bonté maternelle de V. M. je puis garantir cette province de la derniere extremité si prejudiciele aux interets de la cause commune. Mon ministre le Comte de Sallasch aura l'honneur de vous faire un detail plus exacte des afaires d'icy et de vous representer la necessité indispensable qu'il y a de m'assister vigueureusement et les plus tost qu'il sera possible tant des troupes comme en particulier des subsides de l'argent, qui nous manquent tout a fait et sont la plus grande cause de nos misères et de la perte des troupes, pour conserver un pied ferme dans ce continent. Je me rapporte dont sur le dit Comte en assurant Votre Majesté que non obstant le tres mauvaise etat òu je me trouve je me sacrifiere (*sic*) jusque au dernier point pour le bien de la cause commune et je n'oublieray rien de mon cotez que puisse contribuer a la conservacion de ce peu de troupes et pais jusque a ce que les renforces de V. M. et des alliez me tirent hors du present embarras, esperant que la bonte maternelle avec laquelle vous avez tousjours regardée ma personne et les afaires d'Espagne voudra bien aussi a proporcion de la necessité augmenter ces renforts et assistances sans lesquelles je ne scaurois me maintenir long tems dans un pais ou les ennemis sont dejà maitres de tous les places à la reserve de Barcelone et Tarragone. En atendant que j'espére les efets de votre bonté je suis, &c.

Charles."

"Barcelonne ce dernier de Janvier de 1711."

1710–11, Feb. 11. Westminster.—William Paterson to Lord Dartmouth. Encloses a petition of Robert Cassills, fifteen years a prisoner in Newgate, charged with conspiracy against the late king. Cassills alleges that he has found out during his confinement that long sought for problem the Quadrature of the Circle, and begs that his demonstrations may be referred to Sir Isaac Newton and others. Attached is a certificate dated Sept. 24, 1709, signed by J. Lowthrop and Jos. Raphson (Professors of the Royal Society), H. Ditton, of Christ Church, London, and James Gregory, at the College in Edinburgh, that they had seen Cassills' demonstrations and could not discover any fallacy therein.

1710–11, Feb. 17. Lisbon.—Earl of Portmore to the same. Had been under some apprehension concerning the disposition of the Court at Lisbon, but they are now convinced that the late battle was rather to our advantage than otherwise, and are in no way discouraged by the change of our affairs in Spain, though perhaps it may serve them for a handle to demand more subsidies. Their whole management of the war is wrong in the most essential points, &c.

1710-11, Feb. 20, 11 at night. Cockpit.—Lord Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam, I left a letter of revocation with your Majesty to Mr. Molesworth as envoy to Genoa; if it should not go by this night's post it may fall out that your Majesty may have two envoys at Genoa both delivering their credentials at once, which would be thought something extraordinary there. The Duke of Argyll has explained his demands into a great many more. I shall lay them before your Majesty to-morrow morning, it being too late to trouble your Majesty with them to-night."

To this the Queen replies in her own hand :—

"Wensday.

I am very sory I did not send you Mr. Molsworth's revocation last night, but I hope if you send a messenger with it presently, it may com time enough to overtake the packet.

I am,
Your very affectionate freind,
ANNE R."

1710-11, Mar. 10.—Note in the handwriting of Erasmus Lewis, enclosing some French papers about the Marquis de Guiscard—one a statement made at the Hague on 21 March 1709 by Etienne de la Foux.

1710-11, Mar. 15.—Baron Bothmer to Lord Dartmouth. Will not fail to send the Queen's letter to the Duke of Modena to the Count de Bergomi at the Hague. Attached to this is a copy, in Lord Dartmouth's hand, of the letter, which requests an exchange of the prisoners taken at Saragossa and Brihuega.

1711, Mar. 27. Rotterdam.—Duke of Argyll to the same. Has received the Queen's letter to the King of Spain. Is to begin his journey to-morrow, and will make all haste.

1711, May 1, ten at night.—Earl of Rochester to the same. Has just received a letter from the Lord Keeper that the Judges will not be ready by to-morrow with their opinions concerning the Address from the Bishops, so there will be no occasion for a Cabinet on that day. [The writer died suddenly on May 2.]

1711, May 8.—Robert Harley to the same. Regarding the despatch of Mr. Murray, the Duke of Argyll's aide-de-camp, to Spain with new directions to the Duke. "If he does not make haste he will scarce find King Charles at Barcelona."

A letter from Harley, dated April 27, also refers to the same subject.

1711, May 8. Lambeth.—The Archbishop of Canterbury (signed "Canterbury") to the same. Though very far from being able to go abroad will take care to communicate to-morrow to the Convocation the Queen's letter and the Judges' opinions, which he has just received.

1711, June 3. Cane wood.—William Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, to the same. On behalf of Robert Squibb, indicted for an action whereof he is said to be innocent. The writer has known the gentleman's father for many years as a very honest, well principled man.

1711, June 6. Somerset House.—Earl of Clarendon to the same. Making an appointment.

1711, June 16. Whitehall.—Lord Dartmouth to Paul Jodrell. Asks his opinion on the state of the case between some people of Lewisham parish and himself. Refers to the Dean of Canterbury [Dr. Geo. Stanhope] as parson there.

1711, June 16. Chancery Lane over against Lincoln's Inn Gate.—Paul Jodrell, replying to the last, makes an appointment to meet Lord and Lady Dartmouth.

1711, June 19. Earl of Jersey to Lord Dartmouth.—The sons of Lord Middleton are to be bailed out of the Tower to-morrow by advice of the Attorney-General. Has been asked to be one of their bail, but as they are prisoners of State, thinks he ought not to consent without first acquainting Her Majesty.

1711, July 6. Cockpit. Lord Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

There has no foreign Post arrived since I was at Windsor. But this is to acquaint your Majesty that the Duke of Queensberry died this morning at five o'clock. The Lords of the Committee sent for Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Rowe, his under secretaries, and ordered them to deliver your Majesty's seals to me, it not being thought proper that they should be left in the Office, and to seal up all his papers till your Majesty's further pleasure be known. I shall bring the seals with me to-morrow, and am," &c.

1711, July 25. Whitehall—Earl of Mar to Lord Dartmouth. Introduces his friend Jacob [Tonson ?] for a favour his lordship will know of. Could not refuse the recommendation, as the writer was the innocent occasion of his almost being sent a little too quick down stairs a twelvemonth ago.

[Swift notes in his journal under July 26 that the two Jacobs Tonson have lost the printing of the Gazette.]

1711, Aug. 31. Glasgow.—The Duke of Montrose to the same. Sends an account of his suit to the Queen on behalf of the Scots Peers, whose case at present, he writes, is not the happiest in the world.

1711, Sept. 2. Richmond.——Hill to the same. Has not been able to go so far as London or Windsor since he received the Queen's commands. Prays therefore Lord Dartmouth to consider how impossible it is for him to undertake a journey of 2,000 miles. Upon full examination with himself and his chirurgeons is morally certain he cannot perform the journey [to Spain ?] imposed upon him. He should be proud to die in her Majesty's service, but it would not be for her service to die like a post-horse upon the road, before he had performed his stage.

1711, Sept. 7.—Dr. Geo. Stanhope to the same. On behalf of Mr. Hugh Totterdale, a lawyer of great eminence in Jamaica, and master of a very considerable fortune in the island, that he may be appointed one of the Council there.

1711, Sept. 14.—Countess of Dorchester [wife of Lord Portmore] to the same.

"My lord, as you promist me to give orders to the Admiralty to derect a ship for my Lord's return, I depended upon its being done, so quiatly stayd in the country without asking any questunes tell this moment, and now I am told no ship has been order'd; how can you forget your friends in so matterial a point; pardon this litle reproach to the impatiance of a kind wife, and one that is," &c.

1711, Sept. 26. Cockpit.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

I am commanded by the Lords of the Committee to acquaint your Majesty that they have had the Attorney and Solicitor Generals before them this morning upon the disputes between the City of Dublin and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which increase every day, as appears by some remarks the Duke of Ormonde has sent me upon the City's Petition. It seems to require immediate directions that a stop may be put to it; therefore the Lords agreed that I should send their opinion of what was proper to be done, that such directions may be despatched to my Lord Lieutenant as soon as possible, if your Majesty thinks fit to approve of them, of which I have enclosed a copy.

Upon inquiry to-day whether Hallier has naturalised himself according to the Act of Parliament we found he had not, upon which all the Lords were of opinion it was most advisable to send him away, and give him 50*l.* here and 150*l.* more when he was on the other side of the water. This my Lord Treasurer desired me to receive your Majesty's pleasure upon, for if it be not done speedily he will put it out of your Majesty's power to remove him. I am," &c.

[Enclosed are a copy of the minutes taken, for the Queen's approbation.]

That a private letter be written to the Duke of Ormonde directing him to persuade Alderman Constantine to make his application to the Court of Aldermen and desire them to excuse his serving this time as Mayor, notwithstanding he is the eldest Alderman, which if they will grant he shall be very willing to take that office upon him at another time.

That my Lord Keeper be desired to write to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the same effect.

That by the same post a public letter be written to the Duke of Ormonde acquainting him that the Queen does approve of His Grace's and the Council's asserting Her Majesty's right in disapproving mayors elected by the Court of Aldermen of the City of Dublin when they think.

To the above the Queen replies with her own hand,

"Sep. the 26.

I received your letter an hour ago, but it is now soe late I have only time to tell you that I approve of the Lords' advice concerning the dispute in Ireland, and of Hallier's being sent away as soon as it is possible.

I am, your very affectionate freind,

ANNE R."

1711, Oct. 9. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam,

I received the enclosed letters from Count Gallas, who sends me word he has not been in a condition to attend at Windsor this last fortnight, therefore desires me to deliver them to your Majesty. I hear by other hands he has been able to go to a great many places in that time.

I received a letter last night from Sir John Norris off the Isle of Wight, where he is at present with the men of war, Turkey ships and others to the number of a hundred and thirty sail, and intends to proceed immediately to the Downs.

The Duke of Ormonde writes word that the City of Dublin have made choice of Alderman Gore (a very honest gentleman) for Mayor, and that Alderman Constantine has declined standing, as your Majesty directed, which has put an end to that dispute for this time. I am," &c.

1711, Nov. 16.—Earl of Oxford (Harley) to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is but just able to make a lame and weary hand thank Lord Dartmouth for his favour yesterday. Hopes the Queen has given him the names for the Commission of Chamberlain of Scotland that he may send it thither express in order to bring up the Peers from thence. The town is full of a disturbance to be to-morrow by a hired mob; 200*l.* is collected for it, Duke of Montagu gave 50 guineas towards it. The chariot or machine is in Castle Yard in Drury Lane; there are several parts in the city where the same is to be acted in miniature. Should not a letter be sent to the Lord Mayor to take care of the public peace, and also to the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

1711, Nov. 27. Dublin.—Edward Southwell to the Earl of Dartmouth. The letter relating to the printing of the two addresses of the Lords arrived too late, and the directions in that affair could not be obeyed. This matter was intended to have come into the House of Commons but by his Grace's direction it was put off there. The House of Lords immediately upon that entered into it. The dissenting ministers here did apply to his Grace, being under concern lest this address might draw on them some orders from her Majesty about their pension; but his Grace spoke favourably to them. Lieut-Gen. Ingoldsby arrived here on Saturday and his Grace had sailed before now but that the weather has been very tempestuous.

1711, Dec. 2. Chester.—The Duke of Ormonde to the same. Announces his arrival in England. Two days before he left Dublin the *Hind* frigate sank just as she came into the harbour, but all her men, guns, and rigging were saved.

1711, Dec. 8. The Hague.—The Earl of Strafford to the same. "My relations to your brother St. John, my master, are so ample that I have nothing to ad but to beg you to see he dose not throw them asside like your *Coles* (*sic*). 'Twas a mighty misfortune that five packets were keept on this side for he had such a vollum in folio of my letters that I doubt it has quite distasted him from them, and yet my lord I scribble on, tho' a misfortune happen'd last night to my long relation, it was fain to be copyd over and for the future I shall follow that way for his ease in reading a better hand and my liberty of scratching out what in my former relations I was fain to leave in, tho' I don't like them. I don't know what you think of me at home, but I think I have done great matters here to bring the States to consent, tho' but in an awquard maner. 'Tis thought here I pleaded with mony to back me, but God knows 'twas very empty handed, and the conversions Paul made was not more by the dint of holding forth then mine were, for Paul cou'd not be poorer then I am, and have ben since I came over. My marriage sunck all my ready mony and ty'd up all my estate . . . . My expence at Utrecht will ruin me if I have not good friends to promote my pretentions, that is in case I am design'd to be one of these famous Plenipotentiarys, for one told me for certain Lord Marlborough was to be one, and I to stay here like *Pilgarlick* or to return home, which I pleased."

"[P.S.] Put not your trust in Buys for he will deceive you."

1711, Dec. 22.—The Duke of Shrewsbury to the same. Asks if notice had been sent to the Archbishop to prepare the Prayers for the fast.

Also two undated letters from the Duke referring to the intended calling to the upper House of Lords Compton and Bruce. Other letters of this time refer to the wholesale creation of peers at the beginning of 1712.

1711, Dec. 27. Whitehall.—Henry St. John to the same.

1711, Dec. 28.—Sir Michael Warton to the same. I am surpriz'd at your Lordship's letter and am sensible of the great intended honour the Queen wou'd bestow upon me; but my Lord I am old and infirm and doe intreat the favour of you to excuse me; I insist on this from your freindshipp, for I am positively resolved to take my ease and be quiett. Pray my Lord putt this affaire by, for I cannot bear the thoughts of itt."

1711, Dec. 29.—The same to the same. "I sincerely own your kindnesse tho' really mistaken as to me: I am positively and seriously resolv'd against this thing, and am resolv'd not to be concern'd in itt; therefore pray my Lord stop it totally."

1711, Dec. 29.—G. Granville [Lord Lansdowne the poet], to the same. Desires that his brother Bernard may be included in his patent of peerage, as he suffers himself so very heavily from a former omission of that kind that he is sufficiently warn'd not to repeat the like neglect.

1711, Dec. 29. Henby Park.—Lord Bruce (son of the Earl of Ailesbury) to the same. Is very sensible of the great honour the Queen does him by calling him to the House of Lords and will be in London on the Tuesday following.

1711, Dec. 30. Ashby.—J. Lord Compton (son of the Earl of Northampton), writes to the same effect.

17$\frac{11}{12}$, Jan. 5.—Sir Christopher Musgrave to the same. There is so much talk of alterations in the Ordnance and other places that he hopes he may be excused desiring any preferment Lord Dartmouth shall think him most capable of serving in. Such a countenance would enable him to recover the interest of his country, and bring him into parliament at Carlisle, where he is informed the election will be made void between Sir James Mountague and Col. Gledhill.

17$\frac{11}{12}$, Jan. 10. Windsor.—The Duke of St. Albans to the same. Has always endeavoured to perform his duty to her Majesty, and shall always acquiesce in her pleasure. Has therefore, after eighteen years service in the Band of Pensioners, given directions to Lord Dartmouth's messenger to take his staff which lies in town and deliver it up. For his part he must be contented to stay in the country, and take care of his numerous family.

1711–12, Feb. 23. Naples.—Earl of Shaftesbury to the same. Complimentary.

1711–12, March 9.—Earl of Oxford to the same. Hopes to attend the House to-morrow, for he cannot think all these meetings of the enemy are designed for no end. Cannot Lord Dartmouth discover if anything be designed by the Whigs?

1712, May 14. Epsom.—Lord Guilford to [?]. Intends to be in town to-morrow, time enough to show the respect he always had for the memory of the late King, which can be no otherwise expressed at present than by preferring the interest of his favourites before that of the public.

1712, [May 29–31.]—Five undated letters from Bridget, Lady Poulett to Lord Dartmouth, refer to the challenge sent by the Duke of Marlborough to Earl Poulett after the latter's insulting speech in the House of Lords. In the first her ladyship begs Lord Dartmouth to order the Guards to be ready upon two noblemen's falling out; she will listen when Lord Mohun comes, and will send a more speedy and exact account. Her next note runs, "I listend and itt is my Lord Mallbouro that has challings my Lord by Lord Mohun. Pray lett him be secured immedatly. B. Poulett."

In a third note headed "Saturday morning," Lady Poulett again urges Lord Dartmouth to send guards and adds "the Treasurer must make itt up with Halifax and Godfrie (*sic*) that noe more quarills happens one this occasion which I hope you and the Queen will prevent for the present. Pray burn my letters and send the very next gard att hand to secure my Lord and Lord Mohun."

In a letter dated "Tuesday at night" Earl Poulett himself writes to Lord Dartmouth. "I think it would look affected in me if the Examiner should offer to touch upon the least allusion of the late challenge and therefore as a friend I earnestly beg you would give a caution to Swift," &c.

1712, June 12. Bromley.—Thos. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester to Lord Dartmouth. Friday June 13, is the day that the writer has kept solemnly for many years in his family as a day of thanksgiving for his deliverance from the villainous plot of Robert Young. If, however, the matter at the House be of such importance that it is necessary for him to attend, he will most certainly be present.

1712, July 22. Wimbledon.—The Rev. Edward Collins, parson of Wimbledon to the Earl of Dartmouth. Writes on behalf of his brother that he may be confirmed in the Government of St. John's, Newfoundland, his competitor for the post, Captain Gully, being dead and buried.

1712, Aug. 6. Cockpit.—Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen. . . . . . "The town is extreem sickly. My Lord Winchilsea died last Monday, and the Duchess of Leeds with her son and daughter are at the Cockpit to secure themselves from his new Grace, who by their accounts does not much deserve that title."

1712, Aug. 20. Cockpit.—Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

I have enclosed an extract of a letter from Mr. Wich to Lord Bolingbroke, in which is an account of a new Alliance that he thinks there is reason to believe; and one from Mr. Pulteney, with the Czar's threats, which seems as unlikely. I received a letter from my Lord Bolingbroke dated at Paris the 27th N. S., in which he tells me he was to depart next morning, and hoped to pay his duty to your Majesty at Windsor in eight days. There was a committee this morning, and there is to be another to-morrow. I have enclosed a copy of Baron Tracy's report upon the petition of Robert Husher, who is to be executed next Saturday at Kingston, unless your Majesty order otherwise. . . ."

To which the Queen replies :—

Aug. 21.

"I have read Baron Tracy's report on the petition of Robert Husher, and do not think him a proper object of mercy.

I am,
Your very affectionate freind,
ANNE R."

1712, Sept. 25. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

The commission for building the 50 churches obliges me to give your Majesty this trouble, the time allowed by Act of Parliament being so near out, that there is a necessity for its passing by immediate Warrant. The Duke of Argyll pretends he stays for a pass, therefore have enclosed one, if your Majesty shall think fit to sign it. I am," &c.

1712, Oct. 10 and Oct. 13. Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. —In the latter he writes, "I intend to kiss your hands on Wednesday at Windsor. I shall bring with me an humble servant of yours (as all of my name ought to be) my cousin Harley, who will give you no disagreeable account of Hanover. I hope to have your company that night at supper."

1712, Nov. 4. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen. "I received last night a letter from Lord Lexington of the 28th Oct. N.S.

with the renunciation as agreed to by Spain (in as strong terms as your Majesty can desire) which I laid before the Committee this morning, and was directed to draw the enclosed answer, if your Majesty shall approve of it. My Lord has not sent a copy of his Memorial, but your Majesty will see by the answer what the chief points in dispute are, that of Sicily's going to the heirs male of the House of Savoy is a precaution seems necessary to prevent that Island's falling into the hands of France, the Duchess of Bourgogne being the eldest sister. My Lord Steward told me your Majesty ordered the Cabinet should not attend at Windsor till Sunday. I am," &c.

1712, Nov. 12. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.
"Madam,

I received a letter from Lord Lexington last night dated the 6th Nov. N.S., to acquaint me the King of Spain had made the Renunciation the day before with great solemnity, but says he could not give the particulars till next post. The French envoy sent the enclosed account to his Court, which Mr. Torcy transmitted to Lord Treasurer. I am," &c.

1712, Nov. 17. Earl of Cardigan to the same.—On behalf of his chaplain Mr. Hackett, that he may have the prebend of Canterbury vacant by the death of Dr. Nickson.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF PRIVY COUNCIL TAKEN BY LORD DARTMOUTH ON THE DUÈL BETWEEN THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND LORD MOHUN.

1712, Nov. 18. Cockpit.—Lord Keeper; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Steward; Lord Strafford; Lord Bolingbroke; Lord Treasurer; Lord President; Lord Lieutenant; Lord Dartmouth.

Mr. Lo, the coroner upon the Inquest taken upon the death of Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun, called in, and his depositions taken upon that occasion read, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals present.

Reynolds and Nicholson both say Macartney called to them to bear witness he had done all he could to part them, but saw nothing done by him towards doing of it.

Sir Robert Rich and Joseph Churchill dined with Lord Mohun and Macartney at the Globe Tavern, and Macartney's man in a green livery waited upon them, which servant came to the "Baniough" (Bagnio), in Long Acre for Macartney's portmantle, and said Lord Mohun was killed and his master would be hanged if he were taken. Rice Williams, a servant of Lord Mohun's, called in, said he waited upon his Lord to a Master in Chancery where his Lord met Duke Hamilton, and heard his Lord say to the Duke upon his saying an old servant of Lord Mohun had neither truth nor honesty in him, his Lord said he had as much of both in him as his Grace; and they said more, but he did not hear what. He could not remember who dined with his Lord on Friday at the Globe tavern except Sir Robert Rich, and supped with him at the Queen's Arms except Col. Churchill, the Duke of Richmond, and Gen. Macartney.

The master of the Queen's Arms says he remembers Lord Mohun, the Duke of Richmond, and no more supped there on Friday, but he went away presently, and does not know anything more of them.

Mr. Thornhill, lawyer, called in, who was present on Thursday at the Master in Chancery when they fell out, says upon offering to read one Whiteworth's evidence, who had been excused two years before for his age, upon which Duke Hamilton said he did not believe he would speak true, upon which Lord Mohun said as true as his Grace; that the Duke came to his chambers on Thursday, and desired him to continue his care of his cause.

Remington, the coachman that carried Lord Mohun to Hyde Park, called in, says he took up Lord M. and Macartney, as he understands since he did not know Macartney then, says the seconds never fought as he saw, and the 2d Lords tell the thinks (*sic*) the Duke first and several ways (*sic*).

Morrice, a groom to Col. Gorge, that was present—he never saw the seconds fight tho' they all four drew at once, and were very nigh the two Lords. He thinks Duke Hamilton was first hurt, Lord Mohun making the first thrust, but Lord Mohun fell first, and Duke Hamilton upon him, and the second took him off; he saw the swords and the Lords were bloody, the others not. The coachman says the same.

Reynolds, keeper of the lodge, called in—says the seconds stood close by them, but he never saw them fight. Lord Mohun fell into the dell, and the Duke was upon one of his knees upon him, as he thinks, and the seconds stood over them. He says he took Duke Hamilton's sword and the 2 seconds', and one of the seconds' swords was bloody, but he cannot tell which, that one of the swords was a black one.

Nicholson called in—says all four drew their swords, Lord M. fell first and the Duke upon him, he never saw the seconds fight, he saw them move as the others did, and they were very near the Lords; that three of the swords were bloody, he took my Lord M.'s from him which he held very fast.

Harris, drawer at the Queen's Arms, called in—says the company on Friday night were the Duke of Richmond, Sir R. Rich, General Macartney, and Col. Joseph Churchill. My Lord Mohun and Sir R. Rich came first, and Sir R. Rich went away before supper.

Mr. Ferguson, gentleman of the horse to Duke Hamilton, called in—says the Duke told him just before he went out that he was going to vindicate his honour, but charged him not to speak of it, but fetch a surgeon to the Park. He went for Bushire (?) but could not find him, but carried his man, but as soon as he came Lord Mohun was dead, and the Duke dying chid him for crying, and bid him carry him to the lodge, but he told him no circumstances of the quarrel, or who it was with, but ordered him to ask no questions.

Hipsley, the Duke's porter, called in—says Mr. Macartney called very early on Friday morning; he said the Duke was gone out, and when he told the Duke he said if he had known it he would have seen him, but must go to Lord Bolingbroke, and if he came again to desire he would stay till he came; but he refused to stay, but said he would come again, but did not come till 4 in the afternoon, and then he spoke with the Duke; that Macartney called four times that day; that George Hill, the Duke's valet de chambre, waited upon him the morning he fought.

Brown, my Lord Mohun's valet de chambre, called in, said he was in the country with my Lady, and knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. Ame had nothing to say of his own knowledge, but that Lord Mohun lay at his house and Macartney on Friday night, and that Macartney's man came to his house and said the (white ?) gentleman was killed and his master would be hanged, and owed him some wages, and therefore he would take his portmantle.

Mr. Woodward, the surgeon that dressed Mr. Hamilton, called in—he was sent for by a gentleman to the Half Moon in Cheapside. He was cut through the shoe and stocking across the instep on the left foot, but he would not tell his name, that ordered him to meet him at the Rose somewhere, but he never heard of him since.

Ordered, that a warrant should be sent for Mrs. Beard, landlady to Mr. Macartney, that refuses to come without, and that Mr. Lewis should examine her.

Nov. 21. Cockpit.—Lord Keeper; Lord Treasurer; Lord Lieutenant; Lord Steward; Lord President; Lord Bolingbroke; Lord Dartmouth.

Colonel Hamilton called in, and the Lord Keeper desired him to give an account of what passed in the duel, and that he might say nothing that could hurt himself desired him to confine himself to the transactions of Saturday and gave him the reasons why. Then Colonel Hamilton was sworn He said the Duke sent a servant to him called Lessly at seven o'clock in the morning to get up and dress himself, and after the Duke came himself and sent word he stayed for him in his own coach below; but came up soon after and desired him to get ready, which he did immediately. And the Duke put on his shirt for him and hurried him down that he had not his sword with him, which the Duke took notice of, and bid his coachman stop and sent his servant with his keys, and look in such a closet he would find a black sword, which he brought and the Duke laid it upon the fore part of the coach and bid him drive towards Kensington. When he came to Hyde Park he saw a hackney coach upon the right hand, and said those were the gentlemen he must speak with, got out and crossed the ditch and ordered the coach to drive on to Kensington Gate. They went up to the lodge, went through the house and asked the hackney coachman where the gentlemen were whom he brought. He answered they were walking a little further; and they went on till they met Lord Mohun, whom he never saw before, and Mr. Macartney; and the Duke cried "My Lord, have I come time enough?" and Macartney answered "Time enough." Then Lord Mohun jumped the ditch, Macartney after him. The Duke pulled off his cloak, and he and the Duke followed them. The Duke said to Mr. Macartney "Let the event of this be what it will, you are the occasion of it." My Lord Mohun said "My Lord Duke, these two gentlemen shall have nothing to do"; and Macartney answered the Duke "I had a commission for it". Then Marcartney said "we will take our shares," to which the Duke answered "Here's my friend, he will take his share in my dance." Then they drew and Macartney's sword was out as soon as the Lords and pushed immediately at Mr. Hamilton, who beat down his sword which hurt his leg and then closed with him and secured his sword, and looked back and saw the two Lords upon the ground; upon which he wrested the sword out of his hand and took both swords with him and went . . . . to help Duke Hamilton whom he found upon Lord Mohun. He laid the two swords by and laid hold of the Duke with both hands. He heard Lord Mohun say "I am killed"; and when he had the Duke in his arms he asked him how he was, seeing him all blood. The Duke made no answer, and he saw Macartney with a sword, he can not tell what sword made a push at the Duke. He opened his breast and saw no olood, asked him again how he did; he answered "I am wounded," upon which he took up his own sword in case Macartney should have made another attempt upon them. He led the Duke to a tree where he sunk down and called for his coach. Then one Mr. Ferguson, a servant of his, whom Mr. Hamilton never saw before, he asked him for his coat, and Ferguson said "I have a surgeon here," and went to fetch him from the house. As soon as he came he opened his coat and found a wound upon his left breast which never bled, tho' it was a large orifice which he took to be the wound given him by Macartney. He thought when he saw Macartney push at the Duke it had been at him, and asked him what he meant, but he made no answer but got away, and then he helped the Duke into the coach. He says he saw a man in a red coat lined with blue whom he sent for the Duke's coach, and gave him some money. There were several people by who all assisted Lord Mohun and helped him into the coach but took no notice of the Duke but left him alone with him, and nobody came to them till Mr. Ferguson and the surgeon. He says the Duke and Lord Mohun had both their swords in their right hands when he came up to them, and held them very fast.

Nov. 21. Cockpit.

Ordered that if Mr. Hamilton surrenders himself to me [Lord Dartmouth] I should take him in custody of a messenger and keep him till the Lords determine what shall be done with him.

Nov. 23. Windsor.

Ordered that Col. Hamilton should be committed to Newgate, and that there should be a Proclamation for apprehending Mr. Macartney.

Nov. 26. Cockpit.

Roberts, the chairman that saw Mr. Macartney at the Duke of Richmond's house yesterday, called in—says he carried Mr. Rowley from Brownlow Street to the Duke's house, and saw Macartney between 12 and 1 upon the staircase. A man in the Duke's livery was talking to him, and Macartney's face was towards him. That he told one Mr. Clark, that he met at an ale-house, he had seen him, which man brought him hither to day to give an account of it.

Mr. Tristran Butler called in—said he heard the chairman say he had seen Mr. Macartney, but he never spoke of it to anybody else; that his name is not Clarke but Butler.

Ordered, that a warrant should be drawn for searching the Duke of Richmond's house.

Ordered, that a letter should be sent to the Duke of Richmond to attend the Lords at the Cockpit immediately upon matters of great consequence; that the Duke of Ormonde should send a party of the foot guards to assist the messengers.

. . . .

The Duke of Richmond called in—said he had received a letter from me, but did not know what the meaning of it was. He was told there had been an information upon oath that Mr. Macartney was seen at his house yesterday. He said that he believed was not the only false oath which had been taken on this occasion. He desired to know whether he was to be examined. Lord Keeper told him no, because, he said, if he had he should have refused, tho' he would tell their Lordships Mr. Macartney was not at his house yesterday, but had been the day of the duel, and that he brought him to it, and he had staid till Sunday 2 o'clock; but he hoped he was safe now. The Lords told him they thought themselves obliged to have his house searched, but in civility to him they would not have it done till he was acquainted with it, though they had set a guard upon it before he said all the doors should be open.

Mr. Lewis ordered to wait upon Lady Newburgh and acquaint her there was no design to give her any disturbance; and order the house to be searched (*sic.*)

1712, Nov. 20. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam,

The postboy from Dunkirk had his horse and mail taken from him last night near Deptford, some of the letters were found this morning in a field with the covers of others. Mr. Drift writes from Paris that the mail had been robbed between Amiens and Abbeville, but most of the letters recovered which came from Spain, and were the same taken here. Lord Bolingbroke will acquaint your Majesty with a letter M. Torcy has sent him, and the Duke of Ormonde has given me three examinations taken before the Lord Chief Justice Cox in Ireland, that mention some ill designs against your Majesty's person they expected should have taken effect upon the 10th of this month, which is the more to be regarded for agreeing with the account from Switzerland.

I am," &c.

1712–13. Jan. 29.—The Duchess of Marlborough to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asks for a pass abroad, that she may go to the Duke.

1712–13, Mar. 12.—Earl of Radnor to the same. On behalf of Col. Charles Dowglass, who desires to be Governor of one of the Plantations in the West Indies.

1713, Mar. 25.—R. W. to the Earl of Oxford, York Buildings. Sends printed copy of "scandalous and treasonable paper" called the British Ambassadress's Speech to the French King which is being dispersed by one Robins a shoemaker in Bell Yard near Temple Bar.

1713, April 4. The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has ordered the Attorney and Solicitor (*sic*) to come to the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the Customs, on Tuesday next concerning the commerce now upon the Peace. Should be glad if Mr. Moore were allowed to see the treaty which came from Spain, in order to prepare matters relating to the Assiento and Spanish commerce.

1713, April 22 and May 2.—The Earl of Cardigan again writes on behalf of his chaplain.

1713, May 4.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. Sends enclosed the Proclamation for the Peace. Desires him to write to the Duke of Ormonde, High Steward of Westminster, to send to his officers to attend the Proclamation at eleven to-morrow at St. James's Gate. Heartily congratulates his Lordship that a war which was proclaimed May 4, 1689, is ended May 4, 1713.

1713, May 15, Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam,

Since I came to the office I have looked in the New Testament and find the verse your Majesty objects to is the 10th, and the Archbishop proposes to end with the 9th. The words are "Blessed are the Peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God," which seems a very proper conclusion upon that occasion. I am," &c.

1713, [June 17?]—Wednesday night past eleven. The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is just come home where he meets with certain notice of very rough words passed this day at the trial between Duke of Bucks and Lord Conway; and is satisfied a challenge is sent to meet to-morrow. It is too late to receive the Queen's particular orders, so prays him to secure both.

1713, July 8.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam,

My Lord Portland has sent me word that he received his money yesterday of Lord Ashburnham, therefore shall wait upon your Majesty with the commission to-morrow. I hear the Bishop of Rochester looks upon it as a great misfortune to him that the Bishop of London did not depart a little sooner. I am," &c.

1713. July 10.—Jamaica. A. Hamilton to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has received his Lordship's in favour of Mr. Peter Beckford, but complains of the opposition and obstruction he has been giving to the government there.

1713, July 15.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Queen.

"Madam,

I humbly beg leave to propose to your Majesty whether it were not better these words were left out.

"For which I have ventured so much and with so great success, as obliges me to return thanks first to Heaven and next to the affection of my people."

There seems to me to be no occasion for them. Thanking Heaven is a poetical expression, and I believe never used from the throne before. "Thanks to the affection of my people" is not good English. Besides it will make the speech shorter, which would not be worse; but if this is not your Majesty's own opinion, I beg it may go no further, and that you will pardon the presumption of him who is with the greatest respect and submission," &c.

1713, July 20.—Jamaica. John Peeke to the Earl of Dartmouth. Reminds his Lordship of his kindness, when a Commissioner for Trade, in procuring the writer's promotion to the Council there; and of their acquaintance at King's College, Cambridge. Congratulates him on his new dignities, and hopes he may be privileged to write to him with some freedom touching the affairs of the Island.

1713, July 20. Somerset house.—The Earl of Clarendon to the same. Asks what directions have been giving concerning one Corbett who was condemned last sessions.

1713, July 29.—Lord Berkeley of Stratton to the same. Asks concerning the medals given by the Queen, being informed that Lord Dartmouth had his.

1713, July 30.—Richmond. Same to same. Thanks Lord Dartmouth for the care he had taken of the medal, being afraid of a trick from the under officers of the cofferer. One is inclined to be more suspicious and ill natured as one grows older, but he finds it makes no alteration in the esteem he has long had for his lordship.

1713, Aug. 1.—The Earl of Cardigan to the same. The living of Southam in Warwickshire now reported vacant by Lord Willoughby's promotion to the Bishopric of Bristol, the writer requests may be given to his chaplain Mr. Hackett, a bachelor of divinity and fellow of Trinity College in that University his Lordship does so much honour to.

1713, Aug. 5.—Chief Justice Sir Thomas Parker to the same. Gives a state of the case of William Partridge, and is of opinion that he is not a proper object of mercy. Partridge had formerly committed a felony and had been burnt in the hand. Since then he and another had made it their business to steal cows in Essex and sell them in Hertfordshire, for which they were now convicted.

1713, Aug. 8.—The Country. Jonathan Swift to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"My Lord,

The way I take of shewing my duty and gratitude to those I owe most of both, is by troubling them as seldom as I can. This made me hitherto contradict the violent inclinations I had to write to your Lordship, which now I can resist no longer, especially since I begin to hold up my head after a long disorder it has suffered by the ill life I led and the ill company I kept among you. And I am not altogether in jest, for God knows I kept some very ill company every Saturday, worse than any of my neighbouring Justices here; but I hope that will be mended at my return. And now my Lord you are to know that I will not obey your commands of waiting on you in Staffordshire in my way to London; neither do I think it seasonable or safe for me to be on that side of the Channel while you are on this side the Thames. Your Lordship who has the honor to be one of my Brother Cowards (as you know who calls four of us) will pardon me if my heart begins to ake when I look about at Court and cannot find you. Therefore pray give timely warning to Mr. Lewis and me, that he may trot down to Wales, and I gallop to Holyhead. But my Lord, we the common People, who have the care of your preferment, are resolved not to take away the Seals from you, till we have given you another, much more easy and honourable, though perhaps not altogether so rich. And I who am much older than your Lordship, can assure you, that whenever you change your station your enemies will be able to produce very few examples in the memory of man, of a Minister who has served with so much honor and integrity. My Lord I am preparing my self to come over and demand the dinner you ow me, and hope to find your Lordship in your Turret at Windsor. In the mean time I desire you to believe that I am with the greatest respect and truth, &c.

J. SWIFT."

Another letter, undated, but probably written in January 1713 from the same, runs thus :

"My Lord,

I am writing almost in the dark in my Lady Dutchess of Hamilton's Bedchamber. Her Grace is on one side, and my Lady Oglethorp on the other. The latter commands me to write to your Lordship, and to entreat that you would hasten her daughter's pass, the maid being to go away at two a clock to-day, and her daughter to-morrow with the Dutchess of Shrewsbury. Therefore I desire to use my little credit with your Lordship to do what my Lady Oglethorp desires, that the pass may be signed as soon as possible, by which I find she means by two a clock to-day.

I am with the greatest respect, &c.,

J. SWIFT."

Saturday noon.

1713, Aug. 13. Court at Windsor.—Order of Council for the Earl of Dartmouth to be Lord Privy Seal.

1713, Sept. 5. Paris.—Matthew Prior to the Earl of Dartmouth. Will afford Mrs. Anne Jevon (?) all the assistance he can in her claim. Congratulates his Lordship on the great employment her Majesty has been pleased to give him.

Newsletters from Whitehall to Lord Dartmouth at Sandwell, unsigned, but written by his secretary, Erasmus Lewis.

1713, Sept. 8.—"I was told at Windsor that Lord Ilay made all possible advances, I was going to say submissions but recollected myself in good time. Nothing, however, could prevail with Lord Treasurer to promise him he would give a helping hand to bring him into Parliament. Lord Harley is to be at court this day se'nnight when the compliment is made he will be declared something or other of Newcastle. The Bishop of London is angry that he lost C. P. S., and puts a long dash after his name, instead of the three capitals. Dr. Smallridge and Lord Willoughby not pleased.

Sept. 10.—I was told that Lord Finlater was this morning declared Chancellor of Scotland, and Lord Mar, third Secretary of State. The last I am pretty sure is true, but I am not certain of the first. These things make Lord Bol—— stare.

Sept. 12.—Lord Mar expects to be Secretary of State in as full a manner as the Duke of Queensberry was, excepting only that he is not to divide with us, for which the Signet in Scotland will now be a good equivalent, but Lord Bolingbroke and the Secretary understand he is to have the same Commission that he had once before himself when he continued Secretary for some time after the Union. The Duke of Ormonde has received notice that he is to lose his Government of Ireland, and has already acquainted the Lords Justices with it. The Bishop of Rochester's son Mr. Sprat, is to have the Prebend of Westminster. The Dean of St. Patrick's is your humble servant.

Sept. 15.—The Duke of Shrewsbury declared Lord Lieutenant last Sunday by the Queen, who expressed herself thus—the Duke of Ormonde having served me in the Government of Ireland the usual time I have thought fit to appoint the Duke of Shrewsbury to succeed him. It is not impossible but the Secretary and Chancellor of Scotland may be unmade again, if so 'twill cost dear, for they must be paid double, part for the place, and part for the dishonour. Sir John Stanley succeeds Mr. Southwell. I was chosen at Lostwithiel without opposition last Wednesday. Lord Harley was to be at Windsor to-day in Lord Steward's apartment, but sure he won't leave Lady Harriot at Datchet.

Sept. 17.—Lord Portmore is to be brought in instead of Lord Ilay. Some think the Duke of Marlborough will be made Governor of the Netherlands.

Sept. 19.—The Scots are very angry that Lord Portmore is to be of the number of the elect. They say he is not of their ancient race, and that he was born in Holland and never naturalised. The Bishop of London's letters of revocation will be sent him next post, for it is impossible he and Lord Strafford can be in the same town, much less in the same councils together.

Sept. 24.—The Scotch paper was printed in view of throwing Mr. Lockhart out of the Parliament. Your Lordship will see the honour done to Lord Bingley's skill in architecture, for the Dutch Gazettes say he is to have the care of seeing Whitehall rebuilt. Lord Dartmouth's kinswoman Lady Lansdowne is come to live at Whitehall with six and thirty servants.

Sept. 26.—Harry Worseley succeeds Mr. Delaval at Lisbon, but not with the same appointments. The new Lord Lieutenant seems to have formed a scheme for making both parties easy under his Government; the conclusion of such projects generally is that neither party is pleased. His Grace it is hoped will have better success, the Whigs have already offered to capitulate with him if Lord Chancellor Phipps be recalled, but the Tories say they will sooner part with their new Governor.

Oct. 1.—I can't tell whom Lord Mar can mean [see his letter of Sept. 21] unless it be Lord B——, but be it who it will his Lordship has not much reason to complain since he is now in the enjoyment of ten thousand pounds a year. There is a Privy Council to day at Windsor about the Irish affairs, but Lord Treasurer is not well eno' to be there. In a post or two I hope to send the Earl of Strafford's letter, but I can't ask Lord Treasurer for it till he is quite well; in the mean time Lord Strafford will not expect an answer, for he is in retreat and will by no means submit to act by virtue of the old commission wherein the Bishop is named first, though the Bishop is actually recalled, for he insists upon a new commission wherein he alone is named. The last instructions about the Treaty of Commerce with Spain will be sent away to-morrow. I find by all the pamphlets they give up the distinction of Whig and Tory, and bend all their thoughts to make new distinction between the Tories themselves, as Hanover Tory and Pretender's Tory, English Tory and French Tory, for trade or against it," &c.

1713, Sept. 21. Stamford.—The Earl of Mar to the Earl of Dartmouth. On his way to Scotland for the election. Some of his friends have not shown themselves altogether such, and have not acted so ingenuously by him as he might have expected, but he will have a story to tell Lord Dartmouth about that when he sees him. Lord Bingley is in the country, pulling down the other half of his new house, he supposes, &c.

1713, Oct. 2.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. Give me leave to tell your Lordship how obliging you are. The Church designed that a wife should be for better for worse, in sickness and in health. I have had experience of your friendship to me in all estates . . . . . , Our friend Lewis asked for Lord Strafford's letter, which I have put into his hands. I thought a good while that the best reproof was silence, but since his Excellency will not be contented with that, I have by this post told him I concur with everybody else to think he had better let the dispute alone, if he had been in the right, as he is not, for he must not pretend to oblige the Queen to alter her credentials. We are at last in earnest demolishing Dunkirk, and our young politicians will find by this day's letters from France, that they do not know quite so much as they fancy to themselves. My wife and Lady Henrietta found themselves extremely obliged to Lady Dartmouth at Windsor," &c.

1713, Oct. 4. Lisbon.——Delavale to the Earl of Dartmouth. . . Has never observed any good consequences from her Majesty's great bounty and goodness to the Morocco Ministers, nor any bad from the neglect of them. Cardinash who was the first that came to the Queen had the appointments given to English Envoys, his travelling charges by land and sea, and considerable presents at his departure. The Emperor demanded all this back from him and in the end tormented him very cruelly, took from him his patrimonial estate and left him a beggar. The next that came was Joseph Dias, a slave taken in a Spanish boat, who had a similar allowance and nothing given him when he went away. He pretended to complain of his being imprisoned by the Queen's order on account of the writer's being at Tetuan; but no account was made of him and he is at his work again. Her Majesty will have a minister from Morocco so long as anything is given, tho' never so small, and no longer. Death has removed two persons of late, which the writer hopes will produce considerable advantage to her Majesty's affairs, Benaisha the Admiral of Salley and the Alcaid of Alcassar. The former was a mortal enemy to the Slaves, especially the English, and was a most particular instance of Moorish ingratitude, being sent home by King Charles II. without ransom, and with very considerable presents. The latter was not naturally our enemy, but the uncertainty of his temper rendered him incapable of doing us service. His son who succeeds him is a more practicable man.

17$\frac{13}{14}$, Feb. 17. Boston, New England.—Fr. Nicholson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is now examining Colonel Vetch, late Governor of Annapolis Royal, charged with arbitrary and illegal proceeding. Sends a copy of his letter of Dec. 14 last, in which he complained that there were sent over to Boston and other places all the traitorous, factious, and ill-natured pamphlets of all sorts, and industriously spread abroad among the people; and suggested that a good number of loyal prints should be sent over for distribution to undeceive the people.

1714, April 4.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I am heartily concern'd your Lordship could imagine me capable of altering towards your Lordship. You have had your share of the impertinent humor of some people, though I believe at that time I was chiefly aim'd at. I hope before long to have an opportunity to make them know themselves."

1714, April 6.—George Vernon to the same.—Requests a recommendation to the Lord Treasurer. They are assured in the House of Commons that there will suddenly be many removes made of persons now in employment. Desires a commissionership of Excise.

1714, April 17.—Lord Digby to the same. The town of Birmingham, being unable to finish their new church, have thoughts of petitioning for the Queen's Bounty; but cannot think of doing so with applying first to their near neighbour, Lord Dartmouth, for his advice and assistance, which the writer has undertaken on their behalf.

1714, April 23. Boston.—Fr. Nicholson to the same. Recommends Sir Charles Hobby, the bearer, to Lord Dartmouth's protection; he commanded one of the New England regiments at the taking of Annapolis Royal. Repeats his charges against Colonel Samuel Vetch, who had scandalously run away from Boston when he should have stayed to make up his accounts, &c.

1714, Aug. 4.—The Earl of Dartmouth to King George I.
"Sir,

I should not presume to trouble your Majesty with my humble congratulations upon your happy accession to the Crown, if the station I am in by the favour of the late Queen did not make it my duty in particular to assure your Majesty that no subject in your dominions does more sincerely rejoice at the zeal and unanimity that has been expressed by all sorts of people for securing your Majesty's succession. The little I could contribute upon that occasion has not been wanting, nor shall I ever omit any opportunity to demonstrate that I am with the most profound submission and respect," &c.

1714, Aug. 5. Arlington Street.—Baron Bothmer to the Earl of Dartmouth. Acknowledges the above letter.

1714, Aug. 12.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. "You are so taken up with administering affairs, and attending your Royalty, that I cannot get a moment to converse with my dearest Lord, and thank him for his last favours. I have seriously thought upon our Saturday night's conversation. This day was the first that I could have free discourse with Lord Treasurer. I will not take a step, but in conjunction with your Lordship, Duke of Ormonde, and Lord Treasurer. I have something to propose to your Lordship upon that head, and shall be glad either at the House of Lords or elsewhere to have one quarter of an hour with you.

1714, Aug. 18.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth. "It is in Lincoln's Inn Fields where your children will have the honor of your company, and your humble servant meets you."

Attached to this are the following rhymes in Lord Oxford's hand—

And for those who did conspire
For to bring in James Esquire
Now hope to be sav'd by their own Bonfire
Doctors agree they are never the higher.
Teste Jonathan.

1714, [End of August.]—Same to the Same.

Friday night.

"My Dearest Lord,

Your conversation the other evening had that impression which your good sense and kindness ought to make; the more I turn it in my thoughts the clearer it appears to me, and every reflection I make brings new light to your plan, as accidents and circumstances which hourly come to one's knowledge serve for demonstration.

It is plain that the following particulars cannot be denied, are, as one may say, self evident.

1. The King's unacquaintedness, and partial information, (were he a Solomon) cannot make a plan of an established consistent Government or Administration.

2. Neither party of the two denominations (Whig and Tory) separately can form any such as is practicable.

3. Neither have any amongst them credit enough or perhaps sufficient spirit to form such a settlement.

4. It is therefore plain there must be an understanding formed between those who wish a settlement in England capable of bringing the aforesaid desired end to pass.

Every body seems to be prepared for it, both sides despair separately, now is the opportunity to strike in and my dear Lord's healing hand must apply the remedy: I can assure you there is a great preparation and disposition everywhere. You see how free I am upon the encouragement you gave me, and I have not lost time in cultivating the thoughts your Lordship inspired me with, without any remark or suspicion. But time is precious.

I asked Mr. Secretary Bromley by chance to dine with me *en famille* to morrow being Saturday; if nothing hinders your Lordship you will oblige by coming, who am entirely yours."

1714, Sept. 28.—Viscount Townshend to the same. Replies to an application for 645*l.* arrears due to Lord Dartmouth as Lord Privy Seal, that he has not had an opportunity of mentioning the matter to his brother Walpole. There is not at present any money in the Exchequer applicable to the payment of the Queen's debts, but the amount shall be paid out of the first that comes in.

1714, Sept. 28. The Hague.—The Earl of Strafford to the same. The King has given him an obliging and favourable reception, and several patient audiences. His Majesty will be torn to pieces for places when he arrives in England, so the writer fears he may be forgotten in the crowd and hurry, unless some one mentions him.

1714–5, March 1. Brampton Castle.—The Earl of Oxford to the same. "I owe to the perfect friendship which your Lordship has honoured me with an account of myself since I saw you in London. The next day I went into Cambridgeshire where I stayed until the day before the

Coronation, and was preparing to retire to this place, when I was seized within four days by a most violent stranquary, which was followed with rheumatic pains in my limbs, and the necessity of removing my Library obliging me to go out too soon, I relapsed, which kept me in London until the latter end of January. I trouble your Lordship with this impertinent account of myself, as the reason I have not sooner troubled you with my letters. Our elections in these parts are over, and all the threats and arts could make no impression in all Herefordshire. But for Radnorshire and other places as all over it would need a volume as (Fox's) Martyrs to express what has passed. In the county of Radnor two are already dead of their wounds, being set upon coming from the election without the least provocation. I suppose this is pursuant to the worthy advice of Burnet whose book desires that all whom he calls the passive party may be ordered to sell their estates and depart the land; and I hope this will be esteemed very moderate."

1715, October 3. Charterhouse.—Dr. John King to the same. Asks his lordship's support in his candidature for the mastership of the Charterhouse, vacant by Dr. Burnett's death. Has served (in the office next under him) as Preacher for about 20 years. The master was buried this night.

There are five or six other letters from Dr. King on the same subject, the last being dated Nov. 10.

1715, Oct. 15.—Dr. Geo. Stanhope to the same. On behalf of Mr. Harris, Chaplain to the Duke of Argyll, a candidate for the Mastership of the Charterhouse. Mentions Sir Richard Steele as another competitor, who might get Crown influence in his favour.

1715, Nov. 5 and 6.—Letters from John, Bishop of London, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Guilford, recommending Dr. King.

1716. April 27. Tower.—The Earl of Oxford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"When I wrote my best your Lordship justly complained of its badness, but now it will need much apology to trouble you with my own writing when I can scarce force my hand to hold a pen longer than the writing of four lines at a time.

But the subject I am going to write on being not fit for any one's hand but my own, I presume upon your Lordship's known friendship to receive my thoughts in so bad a scrawl. I know you would do me any act of friendship and kindness. What I shall mention is not only personal to myself, but it carries with it the concern of common justice due to mankind by the law of humanity, and to Englishmen by the constitution. The credit of the present House of Commons as accusers and prosecutors, the justice of the House of Lords as judges, and the honor of his Majesty, for whose succession I have done so much (as the King knows), and suffered what the world sees. These motives encourage me to write to your Lordship on this subject, and because I would be glad (if your Lordship have no objection) that my Lord Townshend may be acquainted with what follows, and the rather from your Lordship because you know upon how many particular occasions I exerted myself to hinder severities, and that I occasioned reflections upon myself by interposing to moderate the heat of others.

All this a preface to let me in to acquaint your Lordship that common fame brings me the report of an Act of Indemnity to be brought in, and that some warm persons design an express exception of me out of it. If this rumour be without any foundation, then I have only your Lordship's pardon to ask for this needless trouble. But should there be any such project I cannot be too quick in using my best endeavours against that which will have so sudden a passage and must in its nature be an act of condemnation of me to (perhaps) perpetual imprisonment, and leave me without remedy either for my liberty, or what is the dearest thing to me, my reputation.

Can it be taken amiss that I do my utmost to ward against such a fatal stroke ?

After having waited above nine months under an imprisonment attended with severe sickness and exorbitant charges, without giving the least interruption to the affairs of the House of Commons, or hearkening to the insinuation of some who would fain embroil the ministers by my trial—. And when the House of Commons have thought fit to begin so ample an Act for Indemnity for real crimes, must I be condemned unheard by an Act of the Crown (who formerly were the fountain and authors of acts of grace) must this I say be done to me for crimes of the first impression, & unproved ?

Can the House of Peers, who are my judges, refuse my petition, or refuse to hear me ? Is it agreeable to common justice to punish me by an exception, which is really an Act of Attainder as to my liberty, because my judges and my accusers did not in a year's time think fit to try me.

Had I put off my trial, had I absconded, had I tampered with witnesses, were the facts I am accused of such as did relate to any hazard of the State, I ought immediately be brought to answer; but to be destroyed by a side wind has something wants a parallel. I have a very great stock of patience, but when there appears to be no end of my sufferings, and neither measure nor modesty observed in the undeserved reproaches I am loaded with, I owe it to my self, to my family, and to the liberties of my country as an Englishman, to attempt a vindication.

I was forced out of my country retirement, for which I had prepared my self from the time of the Queen's death, and I have lain quiet here thus long in the assurances of my innocency, in hopes of a proper opportunity to make it clear to the world ; and it will be strange that I should now be forced to defend myself against an unexampled method of confinement. Yet this exception carries something further, for it prejudges my cause (on which issue is joined) unheard; for such an exception in an act of Parliament must not only blacken me to the world in general, but will tend at least to warp the inclinations of my judges hereafter. Having mentioned thus hastily these few considerations amongst many others relating to the two Houses, I cannot but take notice that his Majesty, from whom such an act and exception must originally rise is concerned in honor and justice to have this affair truly and fully stated to him, before he consents to have such hardship attempted. If the King should not think fit to let me have any share in his mercy, I submit, but an exception in my case is a condemnation, a leading the way to a further sentence.

I will not mention my services to his Majesty and his family. The proofs of them are strong and uncontestable, the King knows them, the world knows them; a recital of them may be called an exprobation; and I never aimed at more than under that family to enjoy the common liberties of my country. But on the other hand it will be hard if my zeal for the Protestant succession is to mark me out for a sacrifice; and though I have never used it as a plea of merit I must be excused if I produce everything I can in my own defence."

Attached to the above is a short note from the same, dated "Friday night, April 27, 1716," which runs :—

"I have sent your Lordship a letter which I entirely commit to your Lordship's disposal when you have perused it. I wrote it in one run of thought, but I was forced to let my weak hand often take breath, to recover strength to go on.

I have endeavoured to couch it so as to avoid any expression which might give offence.

I am ever yours, and your whole family's, most devotedly and entirely."

1716, June 19. London.—Edward Southwell to the same, at Sandwell. "We are like to have a busy week by the closing of the long Sessions, the settling our future government, and his Majesty's great impatience not to lose the present season of the waters. His Royal Highness proposes to be very active and obliging to all mankind, to make some progresses, and to efface those evil impressions which disaffected people have spread to his disadvantage in the country."

1716, July 5. [Tower.]—The Earl of Oxford to the same. Congratulates him on an increase of his family, and thank him for the mark of his friendship in being admitted godfather to his son.

1716, July 17. "In the 2d year of our taking this Castle" [the Tower]. Same to the same. Thinks the Lord of the Nunnery at Cheshunt (Lord Bingley) has forgotten to deliver the above letter, and repeats its contents adding "My father was a hearty and sincere servant of your father's, " and sent to offer his service to be his bail. I pray God this new " comer may inherit all the virtues, good fortune, and the longevity of " any of his ancestors."

1716, Nov. 29. [Tower.] — Same to the Same. "Being afraid that your Lordship should forget there is such a place in the world as London, and fancy that Birmingham in your neighbourhood is the biggest city, (at least) in England, and this is not unlikely, for there are those who determine that Bremen, &c. are better sea ports than any in Britain. To prevent therefore your Lordship being entirely pervaded (to use your own university word) by such a forgetfulness, this is to tell you there is such a place as London, and that even the owner of Cheshunt Nunnery [Lord Bingley] is retired to London. If your Lordship is inclined to see whether I tell you true, you will prevent a summons after the eight of January. What the weather will then prove, the Almanacks for next year not being yet published, I cannot tell. It is certain Partridge's predictions for this month prove true, for there is a book publicly sold containing the most spiteful and abominable characters of some very great men who were in this Government at first, and this . . . . . declare that an undoubted *zeal for the Protestant succession in some men would not render them otherwise than incompatible in the Administration and a dead weight against the common interest.*

And now having given your Lordship a quotation of my this day's reading, I beseech you to believe me," &c.

"[P.S.] I find amongst my MSS., Robert Legg, Esq., Treasurer of our Gallys, temp. Henry 8. Have you anything about him at Sandwell? What I quote is from the original."

1717, May 9. [Tower.]—The same to same. "If it will be agreeable for your Lordship's affairs Sunday a quarter after twelve the Gates are open, and we may have two hours to go over my petition and the precedents before any one comes."

1717, June 10. [Tower.]—The same to same. "Last night I was surprised with an attempt at a negociation. Your humble servant was categorical in his answers, and to their grief not to be altered. It is convenient your Lordship should have an account of this at large, either to yourself or to our common friend, by discourse. Wednesday will determine (according to the present system) the liberty of more than one."

1717, June 11. Tuesday night. [Tower.]—The same to the same. "I found the paper as soon as your Lordship was gone, the words are as follow:—

"D. thinks it very dangerous for him to meddle or interpose any way whatsoever in this present point; for the event will be most certainly to make one party his bitter enemies, without making one single friend amongst the others, and so he shall inevitably be crushed between both."

Pray destroy this.

My Lord,

I cannot tell what to say more than what we talked this morning. A few days more or less is but a small matter to one who has continued so long a prisoner; but displeasing my friends is a great matter. Therefore I do entirely refer myself to their judgment, and I believe it is impossible for them to determine until they talk with one another and feel the temper of the House.

I desire no better judgment than yours, nor a truer friend than your self."

1717, Aug. 26 and Nov. 17.—The same to the same. Two friendly and cheerful letters written after his release from the Tower.

1718, Oct. 27. Westminster.—John, Bishop of London to the same. Recommends one Mr. King, half brother to the worthy Master of the Charterhouse, for a living in the gift of the Governors.

1718, Nov. 4. Stainborough.—The Earl of Strafford to the same. Also recommends one Doctor King to the Charterhouse living of Norton in Essex. Is plagued, like Lord Dartmouth, to be in town at the opening of the Sessions, but shall continue his resolution of staying at home *pour planter des choux*.

1719. June 24, June 26, July 22, July 24, and July 31.—Lord Guernsey writes from Albury describing the illness of his father, the Earl of Aylesford, and his death in the night of July 23.

[1720. Aug. ?]. Lord Bingley [unsigned] to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The fall of the South Sea stock seems to give an opportunity of coming in to advantage, even now when the price is so high, because the stock is still much higher in people's opinions, and opinion is the thing will raise it. Therefore if your Lordship continues in the desire of being an adventurer I believe this is the time of making preparation for it. I told Lady Cardigan yesterday, when I was consulted, that Company had got the philosopher's stone, and any lady that touched her dressing plate silver there it was immediately changed to gold; besides, that diamonds that are lodged there grow."

1720, Aug. 23, and Sept. 6.—Henry Weston to the same. About the purchase of South Sea stock.

1720, Sept. 8, and three undated letters.—Lord Bingley to the same. On the same subject.

1720, Oct. 1.—Henry Weston to the same. Could he have given any satisfactory account of the South Sea stock he should not have lost the pleasure of communicating it. The stock fell down on Thursday night to 170, on Friday morning at the Books was 180, but rose before night to 320. Many of the most eminent Bankers had stopped payment, and there was a still continued run on the Bank. Lord Bingley thought the danger was over, that the Bank would be able to support herself, and that the ship would be able to go to sea again; but for the writer's part he might as well have been drowned, as most of his goods had been thrown overboard. Lady Aylesford had once made very considerable profit, but was now under the same circumstances. Colonel Lumley, who bought part of Lord Dartmouth's third subscription, had absconded. There are very few gainers besides the Directors, who are treated like betrayers of their country and insulted wherever they go; Sir John Blunt had narrowly escaped being shot on Tuesday night. The loss would fall chiefly on the persons of quality and estates, and on officers of the army.

1720, Dec. 10. Cotesmore.—W. Leveson Gower desires Lord Dartmouth's support of himself as a candidate for Staffordshire.

1720–1, Jan. 9. London.—Lord Bathurst to the Earl of Dartmouth. About Mr. Secretary Craggs' purchase of the lease to a Mr. Allen by Lord and Lady Jersey of the house and grounds at Squerries.

1720–1, Jan. 9. Cockpit.—J. Craggs writes on the same subject.

1720–1, Feb. 18.—Henry Weston to the same. On South Sea stock. Lord Stanhope was buried yesterday in Kent as a General officer, the horse and foot guards attending the procession through the City, with the King's and Prince's and most of the nobility's coaches. It is said Mr. Methuen will succeed Mr. Craggs. The Commons were this day in a Committee on the South Sea Bill. Mr. Walpole moved that a clause might be added that the estates and effects of all the South Sea directors might be confiscated and applied to the repairing the losses of that Company, which was agreed to.

1721–2, Jan. 23.—Earl of Aylesford to the same. Is desired by Lord Dartmouth's friend and fellow traveller Sir Thomas Twysden to beg his lordship to order his steward at Blackheath to speak to the freeholders at Lewisham to be for him (Twysden) and Sir Edward Knatchbull in the Kent election. The Whigs are fallen out, which gives them greater hopes. As for Parliament affairs, the Tories go on to state questions, and lose them, their number seldom amounting to more than 22.

1721–2, Jan. 30. Lewisham.—Dr. George Stanhope to the same. On election matters in Kent. Had sent messages to his friends in Deptford on behalf of Sir Thomas Twysden.

1721–2, Mar. 2. Orchard Wyndham.—Sir William Wyndham to the same. Is sorry to have been prevented by the perfidiousness of a little fellow in that country from helping Mr. Lewis.

1722, Mar. 27.—The Earl of Strafford to the same. I wish you joy of disposing so well of Lord Lewisham, who will become a sort of countryman of mine, tho' I doubt the fine place you are making for him will not let him think of inhabiting our northern hills. I have a design on you which is an honour I have had in view at the birth of every child, but as they proved daughters I reserved that honour for my first son, that he may value such a godfather and strive to imitate his great and good qualities. I design the christening to be Thursday sennight. In a day or day I shall be going out of town to assist Charles Leigh in Bedfordshire.

1722, Sept. 15. One Black Ball in Lincoln's Inn Fields.—The Earl of Oxford to the same. Has with much trouble brought up his "crazy carkasse" to town. His long and severe sickness prevented his earlier congratulations on Lord Lewisham's happy marriage. Hopes to have the happiness to embrace Lord Dartmouth in town before the Parliament meets, where they say will be affairs brought on which will make every one's presence necessary.

1731, Nov. 3. Bath.—The Earl of Orrery to [Lady Kaye]. "At my return from Marston I received the great favour your Ladyship to bestow upon me. Such a kind enquiry after an humble servant does me as much good as the Bath waters and raises my spirits more than all the cordials my physicians have prescribed. . . . . . .

This place begins to thin (tho' I shall not diminish the number till the beginning of January). It has never been very full of the first rank, and tho' our rooms are sometimes so crowded as even to make 'em uneasy to breathe in, the group consists of people that neither know nor are known. Lord Peterborough has been here for a few days, but in his journey hither lost all his shirts, so that his Lordship was oblig'd to some of his acquaintance for clean linen during his residence at the Bath. Poor Lord Sussex ended his days here, and what is more extraordinary died a martyr to love, even the unfashionable love of his wife. Such a man, in such an age, would be sainted in any other Church but ours. A duel that has been fought lately, between one Jones a gamester, and one Mr. Price (a gentleman's son but of the same profession too), has put us in great confusion. Price is kill'd, and Jones has made his escape. In the General there has been no high play, and your Ladyship knows that raffles, toyshops, and puppet shows flourish of course. Nash seems dejected and oppressed at heart; I suppose he has not yet recovered his losses of last year, and the malicious part of us say that his taxes and contributions are much lessened, and that upon his application to his Parliament for a vote of credit the majority was against it. What, Madam, can be more abject than a despised King? But in my mind, he seems to labour under the unconquerable distemper of old age, and tho' he attends the balls as usual, his dancing days are over. Among our beauties Lady Bab Mansell (at least according to my poor taste) bears the belle. There are indeed many others who make conspicuous figures at our public breakfasts. Pretty Miss Nanny Stonehouse is a great toast; she is followed by a knight who seems mightily in love with her, but is afraid to tell her so. He always puts me in mind of the old song, "Once I lov'd a Lady," your Ladyship knows the rest. Miss Pennyfeather has her followers, and Miss Rodd captivates many powder'd beaux. Mrs. Fazakerly is really beautiful, and Mrs. Gardiner is as pretty an idiot as I ever saw. Pardon me, Madam, for calling any of your sex so, but I speak the language of this censorious place, and am like an actor who struts his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more. I have been thinking of beauties so long, that I had like to have forgot that my wife hopes her compliments will be acceptable to your Ladyship."

1731, Dec. 22. Bath.—The same to Lady Kaye, New Bond Street, Hanover Buildings. Encloses some verses and adds, "We have likewise a Houghton Tale by Sir W . . Y . . . g, and satires and lampoons without number, but that is a ware I don't deal in." Had just had a visit from Lord William Beauclerk, who looked so ill that he did not know him.

1731, Dec. 27. Bath.—The same to the same. ". . . . The censures on Mr. P . . (Pope?), are universal and severe; none to take his part, and all out of envy or, you may suppose, judgment, running him down. He has wrote too many things that have afforded me much pleasure, for me to join in this clamorous throng, nor dare I speak my opinion of so powerful a man, but under your Ladyship's roof in Bond Street. I see he has vindicated himself (or endeavoured at it) in the Daily Journal, I think of last Friday. I hope he'll not be so intimidated as never to write again, for tho' his enemies are powerful in their tongues, they are not so in their pens."

[Another of Lady Kaye's correspondents, whose letters are in this collection, was Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Worcester; but the most important of them were printed in Wilmot's Life of the Bishop, published in 1810.]

1735, Feb. 23.—Heneage Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is extremely glad to hear the books and pamphlets sent to his father have given satisfaction. The continuation of Rapin's history is by one Falaizeau who lives at the Hague, tho' the fairness with which he represents the facts would give one little reason to have supposed him a Frenchman, or living at the place he does.

The Suffolk Street Riot has made much noise, but is now pretty well blown over. The persons present were Lord Middlesex, Lord John Murray, Lord Boyne, Lord Harcourt, Sewallis Shirley, Sir James Grey, Mr. Strode, and Mr. Denny; and there is now a copper plate of the Company in that style, which Lord Dartmouth may like to have among his collection at Blackheath. Remarks on the number of housebreakers about, who began in Essex, and are now making attempts in London; about two hundred lately come out of Ireland who are associated with them, many of whom are dispersed in and about Birmingham.

1735, Feb. 27. Birmingham.—S. Swynfen to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanks him for his goodness to him and his neighbourhood in giving warning of the danger they are in from this new sort of Irish invasion [the housebreakers?]. Is that moment setting out to consult how the storm may be best guarded against.

? 1735, Aug. 20. Pynest Green, near Waltham Abbey.—Arthur Collins to the Earl of Dartmouth. Sends an extract from a manuscript of Nicholas Jekyl, of Castle Hedingham, Esq., temp. Jac. I., about Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Jekyl, he writes, intended to have written the antiquities of his county, and was of the Club of Antiquaries with Camden, Selden, Sir Robert Cotton, and others. The writer had intended to publish a new Baronage, but after having been at great expense and no little labour had not found a suitable encouragement.

1739, Oct. 13. London.—Erasmus Lewis to the Earl of Dartmouth. Sends his hearty congratulations to the family on the marriage of Lady Anne Legge to Sir Lister Holte.

1739, Oct. 14. Dublin.—Henry Legge to [his father] the Earl of Dartmouth. The Duke of Devonshire has pressed his acceptance of the Secretaryship of Ireland, the holding of which will not interfere with his attendance on Sir Robert [Walpole?]. If Sir Robert should die he would still have a most kind and generous patron in the Duke. His not residing in Ireland as there is no vacancy in the Irish Parliament will not be at all improper or resented by the country.

1739, Nov. 5. Portsmouth.—Edward Legge to the same. Has received order to fit out his ship for the West Indies, with the utmost expedition. Four of them are appointed and perhaps more. The conjectures are various upon what service they are determined, but from the people that are to go he believes the voyage is intended for their advantage.

1739, Nov. 6. Lincoln's Inn.—Heneage Legge to same. On behalf of Mr. Lowth, parson of St. Margaret's, Rochester, a candidate for Lewisham vicarage, Mr. Inglis being dead. He found the book mentioned by his Lordship to be as he suspected only a trick of a bookseller's, a specious title to make trash sell. What little pretends to be new is not authentic, and not worth 12*d.* instead of 12*s.* It is true Adrian Drift was executor to Mr. Prior, but has himself been dead many years, and all Prior's papers are in the hands of Lord Oxford, who is extremely angry at such an imposition upon the world, tho' the publishers have had the impudence to dedicate the book to him. Shall not think of buying them unless his lordship gives further orders.

1739–40, Feb. 26. Lincoln's Inn.—The same to the same. Was yesterday at St. James's to kiss the King's hand, having had the honour to be appointed one of His Majesty's counsel, a distinction of some consequence in the profession to which he belongs, and a step towards greater preferments.

1740, May 27. Lincoln's Inn.—The same to the same. Has sent the book desired, but can give no character at all of it, more than that the Lives of the Black Prince and John of Gaunt, if tolerably written, must afford some curiosity, and they come out under a name of good authority in that way, Arthur Collins, who published the late edition of the Peerage. Has likewise sent a book of his own, the papers of Lord Burghley, published from the manuscripts at Hatfield. It was originally designed to come out by subscription, but the person who undertook the work, having since got the living of Hatfield, has laid aside all thoughts of proceeding in that way. Of what value they are cannot pretend to say, but believes they are full as good as any other things of that kind which are published every day, and the world is very fond of.

1745, Sept. 14.—The Earl of Dartmouth to the Duke of Newcastle. Sends a packet of Jacobite papers addressed to him in error he thinks, as he never in his whole life held any sort of correspondence with the Pretender or his followers.

1745, Sept. 21. Newcastle House.—The Duke of Newcastle returns the papers to Lord Dartmouth, with the King's thanks. They are the same as have been sent to many persons of distinction for two or three years past.

1745, [December.] Friday night.—Lord North and Guilford to the Earl of Dartmouth. As there came an account this morning that the rebels were at Derby on Wednesday night, and there seems a possibility that the Duke may not be able to intercept them in their way to London, and when the town is left bare of troops by the marching out those who are order'd to canton about Finchley Common, there may be insurrections, asks for directions whether Lord Lewisham and his sisters should remain in town. Is undetermined about his own children, but rather inclined to venture their staying in London.

1745, [December.] Sunday morning.—The same to the same. As upon the Duke's quick approach to Northampton the march of the Guards to the camp near Finchley has been suspended, and people who had thoughts of moving from hence seem generally to intend to delay it, the sending of the children to Lord Dartmouth may be delayed for a little time. Cannot yet learn that the Court owns having had any account what is become of the rebels since they were at Derby last Wednesday night.

1746, June 30. House of Lords.—Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to the same. Summons to attend the trials of William Earl of Kilmarnock and George Earl of Cromartie for High Treason on Monday, July 28.

1746, Dec. 24. House of Lords.—The same to the same. Summons to attend the trial of Simon Lord Lovat on Wednesday, January 21 next.

1746–7. Jan. 29. "From my House on the Pavement beyond the King's Road, Grays Inn Lane."—Arthur Collins to the same. Sends an extract from a Register in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury relating to the will of Robert Legge of Great Cotton. Has written an account of all who have been Barons of this Kingdom, more fully than Sir William Dugdale but the work, though much to the honour of the nation is so large and expensive that in these times no bookseller will venture on the printing of it, and the writer's circumstances are so narrow that he cannot be at the charge of it. He may justly say he has found no public spirit remaining, so that he almost despairs of ever having justice done him.

1746–7, Feb. 6. House of Lords.—Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to the same. Summons to attend the trial of Simon Lord Lovat, on Monday, Feb. 23.

1746–7, Feb. 17. Powis House.—Same to same. Regrets he cannot accept Lord Dartmouth's proxy, having two proxies already. Rejoices to hear he is better in health. "The other malady comes upon us all faster than we wish, and I only desire to go through it with the same good temper and tranquillity your Lordship does."

1747, June ? Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Heneage Legge to his father. Acquaints him that the King has been pleased to appoint him a Baron of the Exchequer. "The principal news we have here is a speedy dissolution of the Parliament."

1751, July 28. Leipzig. William, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth to the Rev. Dr. Huddesford, Trinity College, Oxford. Describes his travels after leaving Oxford with Mr. (afterwards Lord) North. Spent some days with Lord Carnarvon at Gottingen university, where there were nearly 700 students, 12 only being English gentlemen. Their greatest distress was for want of good butter even in Holland. At Hesse Cassel saw our Princess Mary, and were honoured with a seat at the Landgrave's table, —a mighty agreeable court where they used very little ceremony. At the Hague they saw our Princess Royal, and the young lady the Gazettes had already disposed of to the Prince of Wales, only 8 years old, but one of the largest children he ever saw.

1752, March 3. N.S. Leipzig.—The same to the same. Leipzig as dull a place as possible, and to supply the want of amusement they had taken a trip to Dresden during the last fortnight of the Carnival. Had just heard an account of Sir John Shaw's wedding and of the festivities in Sir Gregory Page's house on Blackheath upon the occasion.

1752, Aug. 26.—Vienna. The same to the same. Had been present at the christening of an Arch-duchess, and seen the Emperor and all his children, nine in number besides the new-born, all pleasing, many beautiful countenances. Glad to hear the old Town Hall was at last destroyed, and that a new one would soon be in its place, nothing else was wanting to make Oxford perfect, which was already the handsomest town in England.

1753, Feb. 6. London.—George, Lord Lyttleton to the Earl of Dartmouth. Sends notes of such places in Italy as young travellers sometimes overlook, and yet are well worthy their attention. Lady Lyttleton adds a postscript.

1754, Dec. 9. Lyons.—Henry Lyte to the same, New Bond Street, London. Has arrived at Lyons with Lord Brudenell after having completed the tour of France. Gives an account of the places worth notice, especially the sea ports, Mont St. Michel, St. Malo, Rennes, Brest, &c. Near Bordeaux they saw a great number of shepherds walking on stilts 4 or 5 feet high with great ease and swiftness; they could outgo a fast trotting horse. The reason they make use of them is to spy the wolves at a distance. At Toulon they saw nine Calvinists brought in from Nismes to be confined to the galleys for having assembled contrary to law. The Calvinists were numerous all over Languedoc, but harassed, especially in the Cevennes by soldiers that are quartered on them.

1765, July 8. Grosvenor Square.—The Marquis of Rockingham to the same. He now hopes an administration is formed and desires Lord Dartmouth's presence in London to make choice between two offices. Urges his acceptance of the presidency of the Board of Trade.

In his reply dated 9 July, a copy of which is preserved, Lord Dartmouth asks time for consideration.

1765, July 12. Claremont.—The Duke of Newcastle to the same. "I should have given your Lordship a constant account of all the proceedings which had come to my knowledge since His Majesty first declared his firm resolution to part with his ministers, a resolution which I firmly believe was never intimated or suggested to His Majesty either by the Duke of Cumberland, or by any of those, whom His Royal Highness has since been pleased to consult upon the plan to be formed of a new administration. I must do justice to us all that it was essential in forming an administration that would satisfy the nation, and be able to carry on the business with credit and reputation, to have your Lordship in such rank and station as should be most agreeable to you. The Marquis of Rockingham very wisely would have got your Lordship to himself if he could, in the Treasury." Urges at great length and in very flattering terms, Lord Dartmouth's re-consideration of his refusal to take office. "The Duke of Grafton and my Lord Rockingham are both about your Lordship's age, and if they had not got the better of their own inclination for the sake of the King, and the public, I don't know where the King would have got a Secretary of State, or a Treasury." . . . . "As to myself, my age and other circumstances have made me long declare both publicly and privately that I could never accept any ministerial office, or office of business; but at the same time whenever His Majesty had an administration composed of those whose attachment to the Protestant Succession in His Majesty's Royal Family, and whose zeal for the religion and liberties of this country never had been and never could be doubted, that administration should have all the assistance in my power, and as the greatest proof of it, I most earnestly hope that your Lordship will be one of them, and accept this very honourable and very important station."

1765, Dec. 6. New York. — William Smith to the Rev. George Whitfield. As to the prevalent distress in North America and the commotions that have taken place with the causes of these, among them being; the Acts of Trade which have given a monopoly in sugar, molasses, &c. to the West Indian islands, and by putting high duties on foreign produce have prevented America trading with France, Holland, Denmark, &c.: another cause is an Instruction from the Crown relating to appeals which has been taken by Lieut. Governor Colden to mean appeals from the verdicts of juries to the Governor and Council of New York and thence to the King in Council; a third cause is the Stamp Act which has been the occasion of many tumults and insurrections.

"This Government cannot carry that Act into execution, none dare vend nor buy any stamps, many insurrections have been occasioned and houses destroyed throughout the Colonies, the stamp offices have either absolutely resigned or suspended the execution of their offices, and we hear that at St. Christopher's and Nevis they have seized and burnt the stamps and the populace will doubtless do the like in North America if they could lay hold of them. In some places they are confined in castles, in New York they were delivered from the fort (to prevent a desperate attempt of the populace) to the Magistracy of the City, who gave security to the Government for the safe custody of them, and are continually under a City Guard in the City Hall, and what will finally become of them we cannot tell. . . . . The populace threaten another insurrection, are to meet this afternoon (as is said) upon the common to consult of compulsory methods, which puts the officers of Civil Justice almost to their wits end."

The Stamp Act, Mr. Smith says, is resented everywhere. The right of the Colonies to tax themselves on the requisition of the Crown, is universally insisted on.

"There is another matter which has given some concern, but it respects only this colony, and relates to the granting of lands. What Sir Henry Moore, who arrived the thirteenth of the last month, will take for passing patents is yet unknown.

Mr. Colden our late Lieutenant Governor took 12*l.* 10*s.* upon every thousand acres, the Surveyor General 5*l.* upon every thousand, besides full pay for actual services in the survey and laying out of the lands, the Secretary 4*l.* per thousand, and the Attorney General 3*l.* per thousand."

Congratulates Mr. Whitfield on the acceptance by "so great and good a man as Lord Dartmouth" of the chief seat at the Plantation Board.

1767, March 6th. Halifax.—Paper headed "Observations on the report made by Lieutenant Marr of the Corps of Engineers to Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple commanding his Majesty's troops in Nova Scotia relating to lands reserved at Halifax for fortifications." Addressed to the Governor and signed by Richard Bulkeley, Secretary, and Charles Morris.

1767, Mar. 21st. Channel Row, Dorset Court, Westminster.—Copy letter from Richard Stockton to Samuel Smith on American affairs. A very long letter containing Mr. Stockton's scheme for the pacification of Great Britain and her colonies.

1767, July 10th. Wimbledon.—Mr. Baron Smythe to the Earl of Dartmouth. A chatty letter of no importance.

1767, Aug. 27th. Bounds.—Mr. Baron Smythe to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I am just returned from the circuit and at Maidstone saw your cousin Winchelsea in high spirits, exerting his abilities, which are excellent, on the occasion in favour of Mr. Sackville to be our member next election with Sir Brook Bridges instead of Mr. Fairfax.

"He had been at Canterbury Races the week before where he had introduced and recommended him to everybody.

"When we came to Lewes we found *your friend* and *my cousin* the Duke of Newcastle, who is no bad electioneer, doing the same for him in Sussex, and he told me he had engaged all the Kentish freeholders who live in Sussex for Mr. Sackville, from the sea shore to Kent and Surrey, and Mr. Sackville was at Lewes and at a fine entertainment at Mr. Pelham's; and the Duke of Dorset and he were at the Sussex meeting for naming candidates for Sussex, and all the noblemen and gentlemen we saw in Sussex seemed heartily in his interest. The Duke of Newcastle asked me how your Lordship was inclined to him, I told him I could not tell, but I should take the liberty of writing to your Lordship and recommending him to your Lordship's patronage and assistance in the strongest manner I was able, and indeed I can do it with sincerity for I think him a very deserving young man; and therefore hope your Lordship will give him your interest and support on this occasion. Your Lordship will scarce be in this part of the world the first Monday in October, the day advertised for the nomination, but if you could order some of your freeholders to attend on that day to support his nomination it would be of great service to him, as your countenance of him will have great weight. Lord Romney is applying in behalf of his son, but many who wish well to my Lord think it more advisable for him to join with Lord Aylesford and bring in his son at Maidstone without opposition, than to divide the Whig interest in the county and leave Maidstone a prey to any adventurer who will come and corrupt them."

1768. Feb. 26th. Whitehall.—The Earl of Hillsborough to Deputy Governor Francklin. Forbidding coals to be taken from the island of Breton, and as to the settlement of the island of St. John, instructions for which are stated to have been enclosed.

The House of Commons has granted to the King 3,895*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* for supporting the Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia for the year 1768.

1768, Sept. 12th. Whitehall.—The Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Lord William Campbell, as to a licence granted by Lord William to certain persons of an exclusive right to dig coals upon Cape Breton to the amount of three thousand chaldrons. It is the King's pleasure that no further licences shall be granted on the expiration of the present one except for the use of the King's troops and garrisons, without his Majesty's special order for that purpose.

As to the settlement of St. John's Island, the steps taken by Deputy Governor Francklin have the King's highest disapproval, as he has incurred upon the Government a very great expence by forming an Establishment upon that Island, appointing officers, servants, &c. none of which he was authorized to do by the instructions sent him. The contingent fund in the agent's hands which would have been used for the advantage of Nova Scotia has been entirely exhausted by Mr. Francklin's bills on account of the St. John's Island Establishment, and, Lord Hillsborough says, if any more bills come in from him, they will be protested and the loss and damage must fall upon Mr. Francklin himself.

1768. Nov. 15th. Hanover Square. The Earl of Hillsborough to Lord William Campbell (Private). Requesting his interest to prevail with the Assembly of Nova Scotia to appoint either Mr. George Canning of the Temple or Captain Anthony Wheelock to the office of Provincial Agent for the Province

1769. Sep. 19th. Penzance. — G. Borlase to the Right Honourable Humphry Morice, Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon. Enclosing (the enclosure is not now with the letter) an account of the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

1770. February 6th.—Paper endorsed "Extract of a letter to Lord Egmont." It gives an account of what, in the writer's opinion, ought to be done to improve the Province of Nova Scotia so as to render it a protection to the Newfoundland fishery against any sudden surprise, and a barrier to Canada with its French Roman Catholic inhabitants; stating what roads ought to be made, &c., &c.

1771, June 20. Lincolnshire.—Case with the opinion of Mr. John Maddocks relating to an Escheat in the Manor of Lewisham, Kent, of which Lord Dartmouth was Lord.

1771, Oct. 4.—"Remarks on some parts of Nova Scotia, New England, and Rhode Island respecting navigation, &c." by Commodore Gambier.

1771, Dec. 4. Whitehall.—The Earl of Hillsborough to Lord William Campbell (Copy). Stating that the King has laid down a rule that no Governor of a Province can return to England while he continues in Commission. "The advices which have been received of the Duke of Gloucester's recovery from the disorder that put his life in so much danger at Leghorn have given the greatest pleasure to all his Majesty's subjects here, and I beg leave to congratulate you upon so happy an event."

1772, June 6. Whitehall. The Earl of Hillsborough to Lord William Campbell in answer to an application from Lord William for leave to return to England owing to the state of his health; regretting that permission cannot be given unless Lord William resigns his commission as Governor of Nova Scotia.

1772, Oct. 10. Boston, N.E.—Phillis Wheatley to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a congratulatory poem from her pen, upon his Lordship's appointment as Secretary of State for North America.

Begins:

"Hail! Happy day! when smiling like the morn
Fair Freedom rose, New England to adorn."

Ends:

"Thou like the Prophet, find the bright abode
Where dwells thy Sire, the Everlasting God!"

There is also an account signed Nathaniel Wheatley dated Oct. 12th, 1772, of Phillis Wheatley, who was a slave brought from Africa at the age of eight years.

1772, Oct. 31. London.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Major Legge (afterwards Governor of Nova Scotia). Lord Dartmouth has received private information that Mr. Stuart, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the southern districts of America, is dying, and enquires whether the appointment would suit Major Legge. The salary is 800*l*.

1772, Nov. 4. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord William Campbell. Enclosing the King's permission to return to England, which is not to be used unless on his arrival Lord William resigns his commission.

1772, Dec. 5. Halifax.—Lord William Campbell to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the disposition of the naval force in America so as to prevent an illicit trade being carried on in Nova Scotia.

1772, Dec. 9. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia. Unimportant.

1773, Jan. 22. Whitehall. Report by the Lords of Trade signed by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lords Greville and Garlies, and Messrs. Soame Jenyns and Bamber Gascoyne, to the Lords of the Committee for Plantation Affairs, upon a proposed formation of a colony on the banks of the River Mississippi.

1773, Jan. 29. James St., Westminster.—The Honourable Mr. Hay to the Earl of Dartmouth. Unimportant. As to his going to his Government in the West Indies by one of His Majesty's ships.

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1773, Feb. 3. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord William Campbell. In answer to a letter from Lord William proposing an augmentation in the Establishment of Nova Scotia on account of roads, a salary to a magistrate at Cannçeau, and an allowance to the Treasurer's widow. The proposition shall be laid before the Board of Trade, but Lord Dartmouth fears objections to any scheme for increasing the Parliamentary grant.

1773, Feb. 3.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Major Legge. Promising his influence to Major Legge to secure him some government appointment, and hoping the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will secure him the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 57th regiment.

"It will probably be a satisfaction to you to hear that there are still hopes of Lord Bellamont's recovery; the ball is not yet extracted, but his fever is abated and there is not at present any alarming symptom."

1773, March 17, London.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Major Legge. Offering him the post of Governor, of a new settlement likely to be formed on the Ohio, with a salary of 1,000*l*.

1773, March 24. Anonymous letter from a person signing himself in Greek characters "Philanthropos" to the Earl of Dartmouth. On the prevalent distress among the poor owing to the high price of corn. For this, he blames the large farmers who, although the harvests of 1771 and 1772 have been very good, continue to ask 7*s*. 3*d*. a bushel for wheat, and indirectly the landlords for allowing one tenant to absorb several farms.

1773, April 19. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to Mr. Pownall. "Private." "Our patriots say that the votes of the town of Boston which they sent to Virginia have produced the resolves of the Assembly there appointing a committee of correspondence, and I have no doubt it is their expectation that a committee for the same purpose will be appointed by most of the other Assemblies upon the Continent. If anything therefore be done by Parliament respecting America, it now seems necessary that it should be general and not confined to particular Colonies, as the same spirit prevails everywhere, though not in like degree.

I am to meet a new Assembly the 26th May, which I have reason to think will consist of the same persons as the last Assembly and in the same temper. I have sometimes heard it proposed that the Parliament should address his Majesty to appoint three or any other number of persons, of respectable rank and characters to visit the several Colonies, properly authorized and instructed to enquire into their state and to make report, as a preparatory step to measures to be taken by Parliament, and some have been of opinion that a perfect knowledge of their state cannot be so well obtained in any other way. For my part every measure appears to me of such uncertain success whilst the body of the people hold such absurd principles in Government, and all the servants of the Crown are so entirely at their mercy that I am utterly at a loss what to suggest. The leaders boast that they will submit to no regulations, and that by united strength they shall be able to oppose them." Governor Hutchinson then relates a conversation he had had with the Speaker of the House of Assembly who had received a letter from Dr. Franklin stating that from a conversation the writer had had with Lord Dartmouth he thought that there was hope that the grievances of the Colonists would be redressed; in the meantime he advised them to be quiet. "I asked whether the proceedings of the town of Boston and so many other towns, and the countenance shown them by the House [of Assembly] could be thought consistent with this advice? He

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answered that he opposed the town meeting at Boston as not advisable, and, besides he had no great expectation, at that time, of such encouragement. . . . . I told him I saw no chance of peace whilst the supremacy of Parliament was denied: he acknowledged there was no line to be drawn, but if Parliament could bind the Colonists they were all slaves. This is always the conclusion of the Party, and by this conclusion they strike the minds of the people in general and raise a violent prejudice against all who maintain the supremacy of Parliament."

1773, April 21. 4 Charles Street.—John Gray to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a pamphlet, being a refutation of the answer of the Bostonians to Governor Hutchinson's speech. The writer's intention has been "to pull up the seditious doctrines of the Colonists by the roots in such a manner as to prevent them from sprouting again."

1773, May 4. London.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Lieutenant Colonel Legge. Informing him that he is to be appointed to the Governorship of Nova Scotia.

1773, May 5. New York. "Private." Governor Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking Lord Dartmouth's favourable interpretation of the measures he has taken in his Majesty's interest. "His Majesty's instructions and His Majesty's interests are not at all times one and the same thing, and he who in America follows implicitly the letter of the instructions will not best serve the King, and although I am not ignorant that by an implied disobedience to them, I stake the forfeiture of my Government, yet I would rather make that sacrifice than forego any proper opportunity to promote the public concerns of my Royal Master. Asks Lord Dartmouth's influence to secure a grant of a regiment and a baronetcy for him as a solid reward of his services.

1773, May 12. 4 Charles Street.—John Gray to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for the return of his pamphlet forwarded to Lord Dartmouth on April 21st.

1773, May 19. London.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Lieutenant-Colonel Legge. As Colonel Legge's appointment to the Governorship of Nova Scotia is just at hand, Lord Dartmouth recommends him to make his preparations for leaving the army.

1773, June 2. New York.—"Private." Governor Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the purchase of lands from the Indians. The Governor himself has laid out money in some 40,000 acres. Some of the lands he proposes to settle.

1773, June 14.—Peter Livius to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requesting his assistance in settling his affairs previous to his departure to New Hampshire. Without help from his Lordship he will have nothing to show that he has vindicated his character from the charge of having brought a false accusation (against the Governor of the Colony), and he begs to be allowed a copy of the judgment in his case.

1773, June 15.—Lord Hyde to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing accounts relating to Governor Tryon's expenditure, and the disbursements out of his private fortune, which from June 1764 to May 1773 amounted to 8,986*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

1773, June 17. Savannah in Georgia.—"Private." Governor Wright to the Earl of Dartmouth, recommending Mr. Tattnell, a Captain of Militia, and Sir Patrick Houstoun, Receiver-General of the Province, for seats in the Council.

1773, June 20. Wexford.—George Lehunte to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for a grant of lands in America in recompense for his services in the late war in America under Sir Jeffrey Amherst. Ventures to address Lord Dartmouth on the score of his being related to his family through his grandmother, Alice Legge.

1773, July 2. Antigua.—Valentine Morris to the Earl of Dartmouth. Particulars respecting the Caribbs inhabiting St. Vincent's, and the means to be employed to bring them to their allegiance to the British Empire. With a duplicate copy.

1773, July 7. London (Copy). Long letter from Dr. Benjamin Franklin, to whom does not appear, possibly to the Provincial Congress. Parliament has been prorogued without any reference to the state of America; has forwarded the King's answer to the petitions of the Colonists, part of which runs: "That his Majesty has well weighed the subject matter and the expressions contained in those petitions, and that as he will ever attend to the *humble* petitions of his subjects, and be forward to redress every *real* grievance, so he is determined to support the *Constitution,* and resist with firmness every attempt to derogate from the authority of the Supreme Legislature." Dr. Franklin proceeds to consider the question how the Colonists may best procure redress of their grievances, and after stating the waning power of England, weakened by the last war she undertook, with a depleted treasury and a decreasing population, and the growth of the Colonies in population, wealth, and resource, thus continues: "Whenever a war happens our aid will be wished for" [by England], "our friendship desired and cultivated, our goodwill courted. Then is the time to say redress our grievances. You take money from us by force, and now you ask it of voluntary grant. You cannot have it both ways. If you choose to have it without our consent, you must go on taking that way and be content with what you can so obtain. If you would have our free gifts, desist from your compulsive methods, acknowledge our rights, and secure the future enjoyment of them.' Our claims will then be attended to, and our complaints regarded." Dr. Franklin advises a declaration to this effect to be drawn up at a Congress of all the Colonies, and a copy thereof presented to the King. This he thinks would bring matters to a crisis.

The letter continues: "With regard to the sentiments of the people in general here concerning America, I must say that we have among them many friends and wellwishers. The dissenters are all for us, and many of the merchants and manufacturers. There seems to be even among the country gentlemen a general sense of our growing importance, a disapprobation of the harsh measures with which we have been treated, and a wish that some means may be found of perfect reconciliation. A few members of Parliament in both Houses and perhaps some in high office, have in a degree the same ideas; but none of these seem willing to be active in our favour, lest adversaries should take advantage and charge it upon them as betraying the interests of this nation."

1773, July 21. Antigua.—Valentine Morris to the Earl of Dartmouth. A long letter (with a duplicate) giving further particulars of the condition of the Caribbs, and the means proposed for subduing them.

1773, July 23. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Offering his services in the purchase of land from the Indians.

1773, August 5.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Suggesting that Governor Hutchinson should be recalled to lay before the King the state of his government.

1773, August 11.—Extract of the minutes of a Cabinet Council relating to a projected settlement by a French trading company on the coast of Africa, in order to carry on the gum trade.

1773, August 12.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Relating a conversation he had with Lord North, during which it was determined to recall Governor Hutchinson at his own request.

1773, August 14. Blackheath.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing papers for signature, and as to Governor Hutchinson's recall, a letter to Governor O'Hara at Senegal, &c. (not now with the letter).

1773, Aug. 20. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for an appointment in America for one of his sons.

1773, Aug. 28. Pensacola.—Governor Chester to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing copy of a letter from the Governor of New Orleans to Mr. Chester, and copy of his answer thereto; also copy of a letter from one of the magistrates of West Florida, as to a murder and robbery committed by English subjects, who attacked two Spanish canoes on the Mississippi richly laden, and murdered the crews, consisting of three Frenchmen and two negroes. The murderers are now in custody, and are of the worst class of the people who have flocked to the Mississippi for the past two years. As Mr. Chester foresaw, several of the first settlers on the river were persons who had fled from justice, and he strongly recommends the re-establishment of the posts on the river which were abandoned, and the establishment of courts of justice.

1773, Aug. 30.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The French plot for stealing away our gum trade thickens fast. . . . I am informed by one of the principal importers of gum, a Mr. Bradley, that it is certainly true that one vessel is arrived in France from Portendic with gum, and two more are expected, and that this intelligence has given great alarm to the traders here. It is not, however, thought advisable to send out the man of war till a more favourable season, unless the French do upon the declaration of our exclusive claim to Portendic and Arguin, controvert that claim, in which case if I understand Lord Rochford right, a ship of war will be immediately sent with your letter to O'Hara."

1773, Sept. 22. Whitehall.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. An unimportant letter, touching on several subjects, including the dissolution of the Society of Jesus, and its effect upon the members of the Society in Quebec, the state of Boston, the conference of the Dutch Commissaries with the Board of Trade, &c.

1773, Sept. 26. Brookfield.—The Rev. E. Forbes to Governor Hutchinson. On the state of the Province of Massachusetts. Certain false reports concerning the Governor had been spread, which had the effect of raising the temper of the people to a furious pitch. The pamphlet of Philalethes has now been read, and the storm has abated. "We are at present unhappy, but I verily believe that the leading character of this people is loyalty and goodness, but there is a spirit of enthusiasm prevailing at this day in the nations of Europe, of Asia, as well as in America, and when religion or politics are the subjects it always occasions disturbances and revolutions in church and state, but this spirit having its seat in the passions will soon subside and the people that have been affected with it will reassume their leading characters."

1773, October 6. Whitehall.—William Knox to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to Governor Tryon's requisition for troops. Adverse to granting it. "In addition to what Mr. Pownall has mentioned, ... exclusive of the violence and inhumanity of employing the soldiery upon such occasions, I always understood from Lord Hillsborough that the King was particularly averse to the detaching his troops for such purposes, as it serves to make the army odious to the public."

1773, Oct. 6. Vanbrugh Fields.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. The arrival of the New York mail. Riots have occurred in New Hampshire, and Governor Tryon requests troops from the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Pownall hopes Lord Dartmouth will not countenance such an extravagance "in a case where perhaps it will be found that these rioters, as they are called, will be able to show that they have been treated with the greatest injustice and oppression."

1773, Oct. 9. Boston.—J. Brenton to Andrew Snape Hammond. Asking for his interest to secure him the post of Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

1773, Oct. 9. Whitehall.—W. Knox to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing two papers giving an account of the alleged destruction of the fort and garrison at Senegal, and proving that the report is false. It was spread by a trading ship coming from thence to enhance the price of a cargo of gum they were carrying.

1773, Oct. 9. Halifax.—James Burrow to Lord William Campbell. As to a search he had carried on, by Lord William's orders, in Catch Harbour and at Prospect, for evidence of the illicit trading supposed to be done in that locality. The search was unsuccessful, but the writer thinks that his visit will have a good effect. He then proceeds to relate the state of the fishery and inhabitants in the parts he visited, which he considers highly satisfactory and capable of great development. The letter concludes with a plan for a periodical visitation of all the harbours and fishing stations in the Province; the appointment of Tide Surveyors, &c.

1773, Oct 9. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." A long letter on the state of the Province of Massachusetts, from which the following is an extract:—

"It must be allowed that the people in general are possessed with a jealousy that it has been the design of the Administration in England to inslave them, as they term it, or to subject their liberties and properties to the arbitrary disposal of a power in which they have not any share, and ones [over] which they cannot, be the excesses what they may, have any control. There are many, however, and more would appear, if they dare, of the most sensible part of the community, who know and declare that these jealousies are groundless, and that they were raised and cultivated by artful designing men. The conductors of the people are divided in sentiments. Some of them profess that they only aim to remove the innovations since the date of the Stamp Act, or, as they sometimes say, since the expiration of the war, for they are not always the same, and though they don't think Parliament has a just authority, yet they are willing to acquiesce, seeing it has been so long submitted to. Others declare they will be altogether independent; they would maintain an alliance with Great Britain; each stands in need of the other; their mutual interest is sufficient to connect them together. Of the first sort the Speaker of the House often declares himself, so does a clergyman of Boston who has great influence in our political measures, so do some of the Council who have most influence there. Those of the latter opinion have for their head one of the members for Boston, who was the first person that openly and in any publick assembly declared for a total independency, and who, from a natural obstinancy of temper and from many years practice in politicks, is perhaps as well calculated to excite the people to any extravagance in theory or practice as any person in America. From large defalcations as collector of taxes for the town of Boston and from other defects in pecuniary matters, his influence was small until within these 7 years, but since then it has been gradually increasing until he has obtained such an ascendancy as to direct the town of Boston, the House of Representatives, and consequently the Council just as he pleases." The Governor encloses for Lord Dartmouth's perusal the letter from Mr. Forbes, noticed above.

1773, Oct. 12.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a copy of a letter he wrote to the printer of the Daily Advertizer, denying a report which appeared in that newspaper that the garrison at Senegal had been cut off by the natives and the fort entirely destroyed.

1773, Oct. 12.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Understands that Lord Garlies is by this time Lord Galloway, and that there is another vacancy at the Board of Trade. Asking a line to Lord North to secure him the vacancy.

1773, Oct. 14, Jamaica Plain.—The Rev. William Gordon to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Canadian Indians from the French King, which he thinks of sufficient importance to communicate to Lord Dartmouth.

"The salutation of the French King to his former children of the five nations.'

"My dear children, are you yet alive; I yet remember you, you especially of the five nations, and am longing to see you. I hear grievous things concerning your circumstances. I am informed that the English have settled all the lands they have made pretensions to by conquest, are coming hard upon you, are building towns even up to your bedside, and are also oppressive in their trade. This, my dear children, was not the conduct of your former father, the French King. When I conquered you, the five nations, I immediately resigned your territories, because it was the land of that part of the world that God had given to you Indians. I own'd nothing in your territories. Wherever I set foot it was upon your loan (*sic.*) My dear children I resent this treatment that you have received from the English. I am grieved for this cruel usage. Courage my children; courage my children. Your father is awaking out of his stupor. You know he received a blow from the English, with which he was stunn'd; but now he revives; and you remember that at the time before he was quite speechless, he told you that within seven or eight years, he should revive and revenge the cause of his dear children of the five nations. I have now awoke, and am rising and behold, the hatchet is within reach of my hand. Unite your strength, my children, from the north to the south; be of one mind, in general expectation of seeing your old father within two or three years. He has many ships in readiness and men, and warlike stores without number. By that time near upon eighty ships will be ready to enter Canada and an equal number shall enter the Mississippi for my southern children. Then I expect to see you all; furnish you for the field and supply all your wants. Your old father salutes you all and longs to see you."

This letter, Mr. Gordon says, is only known to the Sachems and head warriors. It has had a great effect; "they are expecting a French war, and are ready to co-operate with France in any attempts against the English."

A further letter from Mr. Gordon accompanies the above, explanatory of it and giving further details. Speaking of the disposition of the Indians towards the English he says: "Sir William Johnson has had some account of the affair [of the French King's letter] sent him, but he may not have received it. The Indians are not so well affected to Sir William as formerly. They consider themselves as having been ill used by him; and I have reason to apprehend, from what I have heard in free conversation with persons of consequence and intelligence at New York, in Connecticut, and the Massachusetts that he has attended more to his own private interests than the good of the State, in the distribution he has made of the Government allowance; and that were the Indians to understand what sums have been designed for their use, they would wait for and embrace the first opportunity of scalping him. Unless Indian affairs are better managed and some conciliating methods speedily given into, the Indians will be quite alienated from the English and will embrace any future opening to revenge themselves on the publick for the injuries committed upon them by individuals." Sincerely hopes the Government will not suffer Canada to fall into the hands of the French so that the Colonies might be more easily managed. The remedy would be worse, he thinks, than the disease. . . "I would mention to your Lordship . . . . that Quebec is in a defenceless state, the guns having been taken from the ramparts and carried off before your Lordship's appointment, so that was France to plan the surprise of it, and unknown to the English to send a fleet against it, Canada would be instantly lost." A Duplicate accompanies each of the above.

1773, Oct. 19. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." Enclosing a copy of a most important letter (which is not now enclosed) received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the Agent of the House in England. This letter appears to have proposed a General Congress of Representatives from all the Colonies, a proposal shortly afterwards adopted and carried into effect.

1773, Oct. 20.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth, as to some Conference about to be held with the Ambassadors from Holland. "Mynheer Ribaut is sick in Zealand and cannot come till his stomach settles a little, Mynheer Graffland is arrived with orders to open the Conferences without his colleague, and I find by Lord Suffolk that everything will be ready on Tuesday for the Board [of Trade]. But I do not think the Board will be ready for the business; Lord Robert Spencer begs to be excused, Mr. Jenyns can't come, Mr. Eliot certainly won't come, and Mr. Jolliffe has sent no answer."

1773, Oct. 26.—Copy letter to Lord William Campbell without signature, as to lands in Nova Scotia fit to be reserved by the Crown for the supply of timber and masts.

1773, Nov. 2.—"Copy of a letter to Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson delivered at their house in Boston."

"Messieurs Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson. The Freemen of this Province understand from good authority that there is a consignment of a quantity of tea to your house from the East India Company which is destructive to the happiness of every well wisher to his country, therefore it is expected that you personally appear at Liberty Tree on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock at noonday to make a public resignation of your commission agreeable to a notification of this day for that purpose Fail not upon your peril. O.C."

1773. Nov. 4. Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Copy extract. Enclosing copies of letters showing the attempts of the rioters to intimidate the consignees of tea from the East India Company.

1773, Nov. 4. Copy of a printed hand-bill posted up at Boston summoning the freemen to meet at Liberty Tree to hear the consignees of tea make a public resignation of their offices as consignees. It ends with the words "Show us the man that dare take down this," and is signed "O.C., Secretary."

1773. Papers endorsed "Copy of Narrative," being accounts of attacks made by the rioters on the houses of the tea merchants in order to compel them to attend the meeting at Liberty Tree on Nov. 4, which they had all refused to do. The consignees whose houses were attacked were Messrs. Clarke, Hutchinson, Faneuil and Winslow; and the Committee of freemen comprised Messers. Molineux, Denny and Johonnot and Doctors Joseph Warren and Church.

1773, Nov. 6. Milton near Boston. Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing further papers on the same subject as the above, viz., A copy of a letter from Messrs. Richard Clarke and Sons, Benjamin Faneuil and Joseph Winslow refusing to comply with the request of the Committee of the Town to resign their commissions; Copy minute of a meeting of the Freeholders of Boston held 5 Nov. 1773 at Faneuil Hall appointing the Hon. John Hancock, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Dr. Joseph Warren, Mr. William Powell and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton a Committee to request Messrs. Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson to resign their commissions as consignees of tea; and copy letter undated from Messrs. Hutchinson to Mr Hancock refusing to resign.

1773, Nov. 6.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a letter from Lord Suffolk with papers as to emigration to America, including a copy printed notice referring to the advantages of St. John's Island which had been posted up in parts of Scotland and Ireland; and protests against the increase of emigration which is alleged to be detrimental to the commerce and industries of Great Britain.

1773, Nov. 14. Halifax, N.S.—Governor Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth with respect to the quitrents due to the Crown from lessees of land in the Province. The difficulty of getting them in. The amount of land granted in the Province at one farthing per acre amounted to 3,344*l.* 9*s.*, and of this the collector was only able to obtain 112*l.*

1773, Nov. 15. Boston.— Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. On the state of the town, and the Governor's efforts to restore order. The Council give him no help, as they sympathise with the people's objects though they allege disapproval of the means.

1773, Nov. 23. Parliament Street.—James Meyrick to Governor Legge. On business matters, and military gossip in England. Thanks the Governor for two kegs of cod sounds.

1773, Nov. 23 to Nov. 29. Boston.—Report of debates in the Council between these dates. The matters debated are principally connected with a petition of the consignees of tea from the East India Company, for protection for their persons and property from the violence of the mob; with the question as to whether the council could form a committee of enquiry into the cause of the riots and present a report thereon to the Governor (a proposal opposed strongly by the Governor himself); and whether statements made in the council were to be kept secret from the people of Boston.

The debates show strong opposition to the Governor, and sympathy with the objects of the rioters by a majority of the council. The principal speakers appear to have been, Mr. Bowdoin, violently opposed to the Governor, Mr. Pitts, Colonel Otis, Captain Erving on the side of the Governor, Dr. Winthrop and Mr. Danforth.

1773, Nov. 26. Copy notification printed in the Massachusetts Gazette, from the "select men" of Boston to the inhabitants of the town of a meeting to be held at Faneuil Hall on the 27 Nov., "in order to consult whether further application shall be made to said consignees, or otherwise to act as the town shall think proper at the present dangerous crisis." It is signed "by order of the select men, William Cooper, Town Clerk." There is also an account of a meeting held at Boston, when a further application was made to Messrs. Clarke, Faneuil and Hutchinson, the consignees, to resign their commissions, and a copy letter from them to the Honourable John Hancock, refusing the application.

1773, Dec. 1. Boston.—Long account of the meetings held by the inhabitants of Boston after the first consignment of the tea had arrived in port, proceedings upon the appointment of a watch to see that none was landed, proclamation by Governor Hutchinson, &c.

1773, Dec. 1. New York.—Governor Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." As to the repeal of the Act imposing a duty on tea. The dangers it would involve by encouraging illicit trade in geneva, arrack, yarn &c.

1773, Dec. 1. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Recommending persons for various vacant offices, &c.

1773, Dec. 2. Tortola.—Two letters from James Dawson and Robert French to the Earl of Marchmont. Respecting the death of the Governor of the Island, Mr. Home, and containing recommendations for his successor.

1773, Dec. 2. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private," with a duplicate. Respecting the report of the debates in the Council which he had enclosed in a public despatch. He thinks Lord Dartmouth will see from them "the situation of a Massachusetts Governor, and that he is without the least support in measures for maintaining the authority of the Crown."

1773, Dec. 2. Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Relating the attacks made by the mob upon the houses of the consignees of tea and enclosing a petition from the consignees to the Governor and Council for protection for themselves and the consignments of tea; and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council (who declined any advice in the matter) thereupon, containing a long report made by them to the Governor excusing the conduct of the rioters and declining to give any assistance either to the consignees or their consignments.

1773, Dec. 6. Castle William, Boston Harbour.—(Copy). Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Leslie to the Secretary at War. Giving accounts of the proceedings of the rioters similar to those in the foregoing papers.

1773, Dec. 8. Boston.—Admiral Montagu to Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty. An account of the proceedings of the rioters. The Admiral expresses his readiness to act in aid of the Governor whenever he may be called upon.

1773, Dec. 13. Halifax, N.S.—Letter unsigned, but written by the Governor's desire, to Mr. James Fulton respecting the making of roads in the

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Province, requiring a report upon the best route for a road from Halifax to Truro which would secure the maximum of safety and the minimum of cost.

Enclosed in this letter is a paper headed "Reasons why the Governor of Nova Scotia should not have been restricted from passing grants of land to people from the Northern Colonies in America, but to encourage them to settle in this."

1773. Dec. 14. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." The appointment of a Committee of correspondence of the towns of Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Brooklyn, Dorchester and Cambridge, which has taken under its direction the affair of the East India tea. The proceedings of this Committee to prevent the landing of the tea, &c.

1773, Dec. 15. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. (Copy.) The continuance of the disturbances in the town.

1773, Dec. 17.—Same to same. (Copy.) The destruction of 340 chests of tea by the rioters.

1773, Dec. 17. Boston.—(Copy.) Admiral Montagu to Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty. Another account of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbour. "I must also desire you will be pleased to inform their Lordships [of the Admiralty] that during the whole of this transaction neither the Governor, magistrates, owners or the revenue officers of this place ever called for my assistance; if they had, I could easily have prevented the execution of this plan, but must have endangered the lives of many innocent people, by firing upon the town."

1773, Dec. 17. Castle William.—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable A. Leslie to the Secretary at War on the same subject. "I had the regiment [the 64th] ready to take their arms had they been called upon. I am informed the Council would not agree to the troops going to town, however it must end in that."

1773. Paper headed "Wm. Tongue's remarks on the times in New York, 17 December 1773, after a meeting of the Sons of Liberty at the City Hall respecting the tea from Great Britain."

1773. Paper headed "State of the Province of Nova Scotia with respect to the number of its inhabitants & its produce taken in the year 1773."

1773. Dec. 18. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." The destruction of the tea.

1773, Dec. 20.—Same to same. (Copy.) "There has been no intelligence relative to the teas. It is generally believed that the teas designed for Philadelphia will not be suffered to go up the river, and the expectation of an union of measures in the three great Colonies of Pensylvania, New York, and Massachusetts Bay, has raised a higher spirit here than I have ever seen before."

1773, Dec.21. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." The spread of the spirit of disaffection throughout the Province. "At and near Boston the people seem regardless of all consequences. I may not presume to propose measures. To enforce the duty appears beyond all comparison more difficult than I ever before imagined. I doubt whether any merchant has given orders for any teas from England next year. Now, it is said is the time for teas from Holland. To concede endangers raising the like spirit in other cases of Parliamentary authority."

1773, Dec. 22. Tower Hill, London.—A letter from A. L. (Arthur Lee) to whom is not stated, but to one of the leaders of the rebel

Colonies (probably at Boston), as to the state of affairs in England with reference to America. "I am sorry that a total silence with respect to the redressing our grievances reigns at Court. The professions of Lord D[artmouth] I own give me very little confidence; he was called upon last sessions of Parliament in the House of Lords by our unalterable friend Lord Shelburne to account for his having done nothing to conciliate the Colonies; he answered with fair promises; he will be again called upon this session by the same noble Lord. I think he must then speak decisively, as any further evasion will be palpable. It becomes us to be prepared for the worst: to men of such a disposition what happens bad is better borne; what happens good is doubly acceptable."

Advocates a Committee of correspondence of all the Colonies to demand a repeal of the Revenue Acts from 1764, with all their pernicious appendages. This obtained, "it will be enough. In no sense of policy is it our interest to quarrel with this country, if we are not compelled to it. If they are obliged to retract from the exercise of their assumed power now, when will they be able to renew it? . . . . . they will be glad to maintain their supremacy without attempting to bind us in all cases whatsoever, and it is surely better for us to submit silently to that degree of subordination, till the gentle course of nature shall bring us to maturity and independence, than by a premature, doubtful, and dangerous struggle to hazard the ruin of the whole British Empire."

1773. Dec. 22. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. A long letter relating the whole history of the American revolt, attributed by the writer to the fact that the Act of 7th Geo. III. was declared to be for the purpose of raising a revenue in America. On the subject of plans to allay the revolt, the writer says, "I cannot presume to suggest expedients to your Lordship's wisdom and prudence: some proper ones, I doubt not, will occur. Severities have been tried. If it can be thought consistent with the supremacy and dignity of the mother country to relax and adopt lenient measures on this occasion, it would crown your Lordship's administration with unfading honour, to be the instrument of removing this remaining source of civil discord. For notwithstanding any contrary representations, I cannot but be firmly persuaded that the repeal of the whole Act would ensure the future submission of the inhabitants of this part of America to every other Act of the British Parliament now in force."

1773, Dec. 24.—Same to same. (Copy.) A meeting of the Council has been held, and it has been resolved that the Attorney-General shall be directed to enquire into the matter, and to lay it before the Grand Jury. A copy report of the meeting and of the resolution follows (No. 19).

1773, Dec. 27. Halifax Yard.—Admiral Arbuthnot to Governor Legge. That it is not in his power to lend him 1,000*l*. of the money supplied by the Navy board for the dockyard, for the purpose of facilitating the raising of a provincial regiment.

1773, Dec. 27. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing extracts from a Philadelphia newspaper, and also a written paper giving accounts of the proceedings of the inhabitants of the town on the arrival of the tea ship. These papers state that, on hearing the tea ship had been sighted, the Committee of the town waited upon the consignees of the tea and requested them to resign their commissions. This they did. On the arrival of the ship the captain, Mr. Ayres, was informed by the Committee that he could not discharge his cargo, and that the Committee had determined he should take it back to England.

The vessel was supplied with all necessaries, and in two hours time set out on her return. This is the substance of the written paper. The extracts from the newspaper contain, in addition to reports of these proceedings, expresses from Charlestown, New York, and Boston, giving accounts of the tea riots in those places, the proceedings of the Committees, reports of meetings, &c.

Mr. Reed in his letter says, "As it may be a matter of importance to your Lordship, not only to be made acquainted with the facts, but the circumstances, rank, and character of those who promote this opposition, it would be improper for me to conceal that it has originated and been conducted by some of the principal inhabitants, and I may safely say continued and encouraged by all, as there has not been a single publication nor have I heard one person speak in favour of the measure. Your Lordship will judge from these facts how general and unanimous the opinion is, that no article subject to a duty for the purpose of raising a revenue ought to be received in America. Nor is it confined to this city. Your Lordship will see by the papers herewith that the same opposition is made at New York, Carolina, and Boston, and you may rely upon it that the same idea prevails throughout the country. Any farther attempts to enforce this Act, I am humbly of opinion, will end in blood. . . . . . . The destruction of the tea at Boston has occasioned much speculation in this city, and there is some difference of opinion, but in general their conduct is approved as proceeding from necessity. . . . . . . If the total repeal of this Act should be thought of, it is not possible to frame a stronger argument than what arises from the increase of smuggling, by which there is a regular and sufficient supply of tea, and has been for several years, equal to the demand of this whole country. What a loss must this have been to the mother country! What an acquisition to a foreign state! From the first enquiry and computation I have been able to make, the annual consumption of this province now amounts to 2,000 chests of tea, the profits of which have been totally lost to England for upwards of five years. At the lowest computation it cannot be less than 100,000*l.* lost to England from this Province only; but when other articles are considered which accompany it, who can tell to what amount it may reach?"

1773. Dec. 28. New York.—Major-General Haldimand to the Earl of Dartmouth. The news of what happened at Boston on the 15th has created such a ferment at New York and Philadelphia that the Governors, General Haldimand writes, will probably choose to have the tea sent back to England.

1773, December. A few cuttings from American newspapers.

1774. Jan. 4th. Boston. — Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. (Copy.) One of the tea ships which had been cast ashore off Cape Cod has safely discharged her cargo, and the Governor has ordered it to be stored in the castle. It is not expected that the ships bound for New York and Philadelphia will be allowed to discharge their cargo.

1774, Jan. 4. Newbern, North Carolina.—Martin Howard, Chief Justice of North Carolina to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a memorial for increase of salary and emolument.

1774, Jan. 5.—(Extract.) Major-General Haldimand to the Earl of Dartmouth. The tea was sent back to England from Philadelphia by order of the mob as soon as it arrived. It has not yet arrived at New York. "I cannot find that the behaviour of the people of Boston meets with the general approbation even of the people of that Government, some of which seem desirous that their metropolis should be made to pay for it. . . . . I cannot but think however but that the mercantile interest will prevail and influence a great many parts of that country to approve their unwarrantable behaviour in the destruction of the property of the East India Company." Enclosing a report of a meeting of the inhabitants, held at Plymouth on the 7th December 1773, approving the proceedings of the inhabitants of Boston and Philadelphia, and declaring the consignees to have forfeited the protection to which every good citizen is entitled; and also a protest signed by forty of the inhabitants of the same town, protesting against the foregoing report and declaring their loyalty to the King.

1774, Jan. 6.—Copy of correspondence from December 9th 1773 to January 22nd 1774 between Mr. Meyrick, Governor Legge's English agent, and Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Dilkes and others, respecting money due to Governor Legge for the purchase of his company in the 62nd regiment and for other matters.

1774, Jan. 6. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." Enclosing a Journal of proceedings in Massachusetts Bay relative to the importation of teas on account of the East India Company from November 2nd to December 16th, 1773.

1774, Jan. 6. 25, North Street, Soho. John Hanson to the Earl of Dartmouth. The appointment of a naval officer in the customs at Philadelphia, and on the question whether the appointments to such offices were vested in the Crown or in Mr. Penn. Enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Penn on the subject, and a paper of notes on the same matter.

1774, Jan. 8. East India House.—P. Michell, Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to Governor Legge. The Directors find that their agents at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and South Carolina are in some danger of being interfered with in the execution of their commissions and that some of them are likely to be exposed to the effects of popular indignation. Enclosing under cover to the Governor such instructions to their agents at Halifax as they consider necessary for their future guidance. Requesting the Governor to "give such countenance to our said agents as shall be consistent with the dignity of the high office which you hold under the Crown."

1774, Jan. 12. Newbern, North Carolina.—Governor Martin to the Earl of Dartmouth as to the hardships and sufferings of Mr. Fanning, a Colonel of Militia and a lawyer, which he underwent at the hands of the Colonists for his steady adherence to the Crown and Government. The most disgraceful indignities were offered to his person, and his house and furniture were wrecked at a loss to him of 1,500*l*.

1774, Jan. 13.—Copy of an Act of Parliament entitled "An act to discontinue, in such manner, and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares, and merchandise at the town and within the harbour of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in North America."

1774, Jan. 15. Dublin.—R. Browne to Governor Legge. Asking an appointment in America for his brother, an ensign in the 31st Regiment.

1774, Jan. 19.—An unaddressed letter from the Duke of Manchester. Respecting an appointment offered to his brother, which being of so small value he cannot accept.

1774, Jan. 25. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—W. Hey, Chief Justice of Quebec, to the Lord Chancellor. Submitting "A plan for the Administration of the laws in the Province of Canada."

1774. Jan. 26.—Lord Chancellor Apsley to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a letter from a Mr. Nelme, a copyist, to Lady Apsley, and requesting Lord Dartmouth to let him go with a proper reprimand for his folly.

N.D. Saturday night.—Same to same. On the same subject. Mr. Nelme "copied the letter he brought for Lady A. from a draught given him by Dr Dodd." The letters probably refer to the charge of simony brought against Dr Dodd (the "Maccaroni parson") who, through his wife, offered a sum of money to the Chancellor for a Church living of which he was patron.

1774, Jan. 28. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Respecting the tarring and feathering and other barbarities committed by the mob upon the person of Mr. John Malcolm, a preventive officer of Falmouth, in Cases Bay, he having rendered himself obnoxious by seizing a vessel for want of a register and other acts. Accompanied by an extract from a letter in the Boston Gazette dated 27th January to the same effect, which also states Mr. Malcolm's life to have been despaired of. Both of these papers were laid before the Houses of Parliament on the 11th March 1774.

1774, Jan. 30. Leeds.—Richard Browne to whom not stated. Encloses a letter (not now with the papers) by his brother's desire. Thanks his Excellency for favours received from General Gage and Colonel James, and for his countenance when a volunteer under his Excellency's command in America.

1774, Feb. 2. New York.—Major-General Haldimand to the Earl of Dartmouth. The teaship for New York not yet arrived. "Every thing seems quiet at present, but little matters in the present state of affairs might give new vigour to that spirit of opposition, which is greatly strengthened by the association, and steps taken by the assemblies of the respective Provinces to proceed with unanimity in opposing the authority of Parliament from extending to the Colonies in North America."

1774, Feb. 9. Welbeck Street.—William Payne Georges, Agent for the Virgin Islands, to the Earl of Dartmouth. With respect to a petition from the inhabitants of the Islands to the King, requesting Lord Dartmouth's favour for it.

1774, Feb. 15. Pensacola.—J. Stephenson to Mr. Montfort Browne. As to his settlements along the Mississippi.

1774, Feb. 17. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Private." The proceedings of the people against the Judges of the Superior Courts to prevent a trial of those concerned in the tea riots. Advantage was taken of the weak state of body by which the mind was also affected, of one of the Judges and he was induced, in consequence of the resolves of the last session, to send a letter to the Speaker expressing his determination to comply with the demand of the House. Having carried this point with one, the others were afraid of increasing the rage of the people against them if they refused to comply with the renewed demand made upon them the present session, and one of them assured me that he was constrained to a compliance, merely because his person, his wife, and children, and his property were at the mercy of the populace, from whom there was nothing which he had not to fear. I used every argument in my power to fortify him, but could not prevail, and none but the Chief Justice refused to comply. . . . . . Indeed there is no prospect of any notice of the late extravagancies in the town of Boston, the grand Jurors for that town being persons who were among the principal promoters of the meetings which occasioned the destruction of the tea and were undoubtedly selected to prevent any prosecutions. I see no prospect of persuading the people who disapprove of these proceedings to support me in my opposition to them, unless they could be sure of protection. They all gave me one and the same answer." The illness of the Lieut. Governor has prevented the Governor availing himself of the leave granted him.

Sees no prospect of order being restored without the interposition of power from England. "I rather think the anarchy will continually increase until the whole Province is in confusion. I received intelligence a few days ago of town meetings held in the County of Berkshire adjoining to the Province of New York to form combinations against the payment of lawyers and sheriffs fees in actions at law, because they thought the established fees by the law of the Province were too high. Success in the opposition to the supreme power over the whole leads the subjects of subordinate powers to conclude they may also shake off such subjection whensoever they are dissatisfied with them."

1774, Feb. 18, Friday.—James Burrow to Governor Legge. Enclosing a return of all the papers and books belonging to the Court of Chancery at Halifax.

1774, March 2, King's Bench Walk. The Hon. Daines Barrington to Lord Dartmouth.

"Happening to be the only Vice President last summer in London during the recess of the Royal Society I had the honour to inclose your Lordship a letter from Prince Masserano, in which he informed the Royal Society that the King of Spain had consented to furnish them with the natural productions of South America which they might request, provided his Majesty might receive in return for his own Museum those of the British Colonies.

Your Lordship after this informed me that you had laid this proposal of exchange before the King who was pleased to approve of this intercourse of science between the two nations, and that when we had prepared the first present on our part, you would take his Majesty's pleasure in what manner it should be transmitted to the King of Spain.

The Committee of Natural History therefore having now made a collection which is nearly ready for packing, would be happy to receive your Lordship's further directions on this head.

Give me leave also to take this opportunity of reminding your Lordship that the Royal Society will not be able to continue this barter of natural productions unless a proper artist is sent to North America in order to do justice to fresh specimens, who cannot be procured to cross the Atlantic under an allowance of 150*l.* or rather 200*l.* per ann. an expence which the finances of the Royal Society are by no means equal to."

1774, March 5.—Print of "An oration delivered March 5th 1774, at the request of the inhabitants of the town of Boston to commemorate the bloody tragedy of the 5th March 1770, by the Hon. John Hancock, Esq." A very inflammatory address of 20 pp. long, delivered at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

1774, March 7. Saint Augustine.—Governor Tonyn to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing copies of a letter from Lord Barrington to him and of his answer thereto, relative to a charge for the Garrison Hospital at St. Augustine's which his Lordship proposes shall be placed to the Governor's contingent account.

1774, March 9. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Copy. The first part relates to the attempt of the House and Council to remove the Chief Justice of the Province by impeachment.

"Sunday the 6th instant a vessel arrived from London having on board about 30 chests of tea on account of several traders in tea. The next day the vessel was haled to the wharf where the vessels lay which had the East India Company's tea, and in the evening a sufficient number of persons disguised like Indians went on board and destroyed the tea in a short time, and the next morning the vessel was haled to the long wharf, where vessels from London generally unload to take out the rest of her goods. The owners of the tea are very silent, and I think if they could find out who were the immediate actors they would not venture at present to bring any action in the law against them. If they had attempted to land it, it's probable they would have shared in the fate of the consignees of the Company's teas, neither of which have been able to return to the town since they were first banished."

1774, March 10. Whitehall.—J. Pownall to Governor Legge. "Circular." Enclosing the King's message to the Houses of Parliament, accompanying papers on American affairs, particularly the riots at Boston and of the resolutions of the Houses thereon.

1774, March 24.—Letter signed by Henry Newton, Jonathan Binney, and others, to Richard Cumberland. The writers represent the settlers of Nova Scotia, who have sent a petition to the King praying him to remit the quit rents due from them to him for a few years, as they find themselves quite unable to pay it owing to the youth of the Colony, the absence of roads, &c.

1774, Mar. 25. South Carolina.—Copy of message from the Commons House of Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor, respecting the rejection of bills passed by them by the Council, and the impossibility of any further business being done, and asking leave to adjourn till August.

Copy of Lieutenant-Governor Bull's answer adjourning the House till May.

Copy of resolutions of the House of Assembly relative to the distress under which the public creditors labour for want of payment of their debts, and recommending payment to them of interest.

1774, March 25.—Colonel Dalling to Mr. Pownall. His return home in the ensuing summer in spite of his deputy's non-arrival. This disobedience of orders will be due to the precarious state of his wife's and family's healths.

1774, March 29.—James Burrows to Governor Legge. Inviting him to a dinner the writer proposes to give on his being admitted a member (?) of the Council.

1774, March 30. Boston.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Lee, Agent of the House of Representatives of Boston in England in the absence of Dr. Franklin. This is probably the letter from "A. L.," dated 22nd December 1773, extracts from which are given above. "The Speaker to whom it was directed having lent it to a gentleman, he copied it, and the same person who furnished me with the copy of the letter which I transmitted in October procured this, being in a publick station and thinking himself bound in duty to the King to promote His Majesty's service."

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

1774, April 4. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. I glad to hear that his letters to Lord Dartmouth have proved useful.

Nothing of importance has happened since the departure of the tea ship, but some designs are forming and will be carried into execution unless the Tea Act is repealed. Mentions some grievances. The post office, where the rate of postage for small distances continues the same as in Queen Anne's time. The lowest rate is 8*d.* currency for a single letter, or about 5*d.* sterling. "This is become a very heavy tax upon all trade and business and is a real loss to the revenue, as the postage would amount to more than it now does (from the increase of letters) if it was put on a more reasonable footing."

The bad system of communication between the colonies, the misappropriation of the revenues of the Post Office, and the rudeness and incivility of many of its officers are other grievances connected with the postal system.

Another complaint, mentioned by Mr. Reed, arises from the mode of trying Revenue causes at the Admiralty Courts by deputy judges appointed without the proper supervision of the judges themselves who are in England. "When the Court fixed at this place opened, the judge was a disappointed stamp officer, and every officer in it an underling in the Custom House. The Register was a gauger and surveyor, the Marshal a tide waiter, &c. No measure could have been formed more certain to invite opposition and contempt. These officers are generally interested in the cause depending, so that partly from that reason and partly their incapacity, it is often necessary to procure indifferent persons to do their duty."

1774, April 9. Ashford.—The Rev. Thomas Bliss, Vicar of Ashford, to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to his distressed circumstances.

1774, April 9. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. The King has appointed Mr. Gage Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and requires him to return at once on board the *Lively* to his command in North America, with full powers and instructions. An Act of Parliament recently passed will be sent with this letter, for discontinuing the loading and unloading of merchandise in Boston Harbour, and the Governor is directed to call a meeting for the purpose of securing the best means to carry the Act into effect. Every care is to be taken to quiet the people by gentle means, the troops over whom the Governor has the command are not to be called out unless absolutely necessary, but in the meantime until a proper submission to the King has been made, Lieut.-General Gage is directed to fix the seat of Government at Salem and to remove thither all the Government offices and business which is not fixed by law to be transacted at Boston. Lord Dartmouth proceeds to consider what punishment should be awarded to the ringleaders of the riots at Boston in November and December 1773, the destroyers of the tea, &c., and says that it has been decided that proceedings shall be taken against them in the Colonial Courts by the Governor, but he is to exercise his discretion as to prosecuting them or not, by the likelihood of a local jury bringing in an impartial verdict; "if, however, the prejudices of the people should appear to you to be such as would in all probability prevent a conviction, however clear and full the evidence might be, in that case it would be better to desist from prosecution, seeing that an ineffectual attempt would only be triumph to the faction and disgraceful to Government." Power is given the Governor to veto the election of any persons to be members of the Council, as are known to him to be opposed to the King's Government.

1774, April 11. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. "Since my letter to you of the 9th inst. a commission has passed the Great Seal authorizing you to pardon all offences and to remit all fines and forfeitures without exception."

1774, April 11. Inner Temple.—Francis Maseres to the Earl of Dartmouth. Relative to Canadian affairs. The writer has received two letters from Quebec, one from Colonel Christie and the other from Mr. Delisle the Protestant minister at Montreal. Colonel Christie writes "I cannot give you any satisfactory account concerning the state of this Province, which for want of the long expected laws or regulations from home is every day getting into greater confusion." Mr. Maseres' pamphlet in answer to one by Mr. Cugnet is universally admired, and he quotes extracts from letters he has received to show that it is so. He then states his ideas on the subject of the reform of the Canadian laws at some length.

1774, April 11. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Recommending the bearer of the despatch, Mr. Monk, for the office of Attorney General of Nova Scotia upon the first vacancy.

1774, April 13. Covent Garden.—W. Bollen to the Earl of Dartmouth. Unimportant; mentions the departure of Governor Gage.

1774, April 30. Gray's Inn.—Edward Montagu to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has just heard of the death of Mr. Dalrymple his Majesty's Attorney General in Grenada. Mr. Sharp is thought the most proper person in this island to succeed him.

Same date. Bloomsbury Square.—Similar letter from Henry Wilmot.

1774, April. Copy. Statement of account. Masschusetts Bay with Dennys de Bordt.

1774, May 10. Halifax.—Report from Mr. Burrow to Governor Legge. As to the condition of the Orphan House at Halifax, with estimates for conducting it on a more economical plan. With a duplicate copy.

1774, May 11.—Mary Countess Dowager Gower to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the Vicarage of Ashford of which she is patron. Mr. Bliss, the present vicar, complains of the smallness of his stipend. Lady Gower promises to make enquiries.

1774, May 24. Halifax.—Copy letter for signature of Governor Legge. Congratulating General Gage on his appointment as Governor of Massachusetts Bay and promising his cooperation in everything to promote His Majesty's service.

1774, May 24.—Grey Elliott to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the case of Mr. Gordon, which he requests may be referred to the Board of Trade.

1774, May 27. Halifax.—Governor Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the necessity of Law Officers of experience being appointed in the Colonies seeing that the Governors frequently have not sufficient knowledge of the laws and constitution of Great Britain or the Colonies and need men to whom they can refer cases of difficulty.

Many such cases have been brought before the writer in which he has not had any assistance from Mr. Nesbitt, the Attorney General, as they were for the most part complaints against him for the misappropriation of money. As there was no one else to call upon, Governor Legge was under the necessity of forwarding the papers to Mr. Pownall for the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown.

Has heard that Mr. James Monk is to have the reversion of the office of Attorney General of Nova Scotia. Governor Legge thinks he is too young to have acquired sufficient knowledge of law.

1774, May 30. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. The state of affairs in America in consequence of the proceedings against Boston and Dr. Franklin. Announces himself as one of those "who cannot admit the right of Parliament to tax America." Has been nominated by his fellow citizens to devise and assist in such measures as will prevent the exercise of this right by Parliament.

"If the Boston port bill and the other proceedings against that Province have been founded on a supposition that the other Colonies would leave them to struggle alone, I do assure your Lordship there never was a greater mistake. It is now about three weeks since the advices came, and every Colony from Massachusetts to Virginia, from which we have not time to hear, have signified their resolutions to concur with each other in every measure to relieve Boston from the distresses the Act will bring upon them."

Mentions meetings of the legislative bodies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, to devise measures to support Boston in the struggle. A suggestion has been made to send supplies to that town to relieve distress; "in less than a month there is little doubt but ship loads of provisions will be sent as presents from every Province on the Continent except Canada and the Floridas." Not one person has advised Boston to submit, and it seems certain that they never will, and if neither Parliament or America will recede the most dreadful consequences will ensue. Encloses a petition from the inhabitants of Pennsylvania to John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, praying him to call the Assembly as soon as possible, that they may consult how best to relieve the anxieties of the people and restore harmony and peace between the mother country and the Colonies.

1774, June 2. London.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Is rejoiced to hear he finds himself so happy in his present position. Is afraid it will be difficult to procure him a grant of 500*l.* from Parliament for the roads of his Province, but will endeavour to obtain money elsewhere.

1774, June 3. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. "Separate and secret." Requesting him to procure copies of two letters, one from Doctor Franklin, dated 7th July 1773, the other from Mr. Arthur Lee, dated* 25th (*sic*) December 1773, as they are supposed to be of a treasonable nature.

1774, June 3. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. "Separate." Enclosing the Act for providing quarters for the King's troops in America, which has just received the Royal Assent.

1774, June 3. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. Enclosing (the enclosures are not now with the letter) two further Acts of Parliament which have received the Royal Assent. "These Acts close the consideration of what relates to the state of your Government, and it is hoped that they will have the good effect to give vigor and activity to civil authority; to prevent those unwarrantable assemblings of the people for factious purposes, which have been the source of so much mischief; and to secure an impartial administration of justice in all cases where the authority of this kingdom may be in question." One of the Acts is for the better regulation of the Government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and provides that the Council shall henceforward be nominated by the King on the recommendation of the Governor and shall no longer be elective. The other Act is for the more impartial administration of justice. Another bill, waiting the Royal Assent, is for making more effectual provision for quartering His Majesty's troops and is founded on the artifices used in Boston in 1770 to elude the Act of Parliament, when two regiments had been ordered to be quartered there. The remainder of the letter treats of the impeachment of the Chief Justice of the Province by the Council, which the firmness of Mr. Hutchinson avoided, and the death of the French King on the 10th of May 1774, an event which, Lord Dartmouth thinks, may be of great importance in the crisis. Everything depends on what Ministers the young King will choose to put his confidence in. Who these will be, Lord Dartmouth says, is mere conjecture.

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* Probably a mistake for 22nd December 1773, the date of the letter given in pages 344–5.

1774, June 10. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Announces the determination to hold a general Congress of all the Colonies to oppose the Parliamentary claim of taxation and to relieve the distresses of the port of Boston. The first business proposed for them is to draw up what was on a former occasion called a Bill of Rights and it is probable that certain members will take this personally over to Great Britain. Encloses resolutions "unanimously agreed to by 46 of the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia as proper to be proposed at the Great Meeting to be held next week, when no doubt they will be agreed to as containing the general sense of the inhabitants of this city. These resolutions propose a subscription to relieve Boston, and a meeting to choose delegates for the Province to attend the Colonial Congress.

1774, June 15.—Thomas Pitt to the Earl of Dartmouth, asking an audience for Mr. Wharton who has received important news from America.

1774, June 16.—The case of Colonel Edmund Fanning, private secretary to Governor Tryon.

1774, June 17. London.—Mr. Dennis de Bordt to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for an appointment in America.

1774, June 26. Grenada.—Governor Leyborne to the Earl of Dartmouth. Copy Extracts. Enclosing Acts of the Island for establishing law courts and compelling the specific performance of money contracts. (Not now with the letter).

1774, June 30. Whitehall.—J. Pownall to Governor Legge. Mr. Cumberland's office is not a law office and himself though a very sensible man no lawyer. The Law Officer of the Board of Trade is Mr. Jackson one of the King's Counsel. Encloses Mr. Jackson's observations (not now with the letter) on this letter of the 18th March and the papers enclosed.

N.D. [1774, June.]—Memorial of Lieutenant Cambel, Engineer, for a grant of 1,200 acres of land on the Mississippi in the province of West Florida to himself and of certain other lands to several persons whom he names.

N.D.—Draft letter undated and unsigned from theEarl of Dartmouth to Mr. Reed in answer to his of the 30th May. Is a strong friend to America and will remain so until the clearest evidence of contempt or disregard of the mother country shall compel him to withdraw his friendship. Is fully aware of the turn things have taken there, but hopes they will become better. "I will still hope that principles of another nature prevail in the minds of those who are best entitled to the attention and consideration of their fellow subjects, and that a little time will convince you and all that can think with coolness and temper, that the liberties of America are not so much in danger from anything that Parliament has done, or is likely to do here, as from the violence and misconduct of America itself." The absurdity of the idea that is held out to the common people, that England wants to enslave America. "What then, is the present case? The supreme legislature of the whole British Empire has laid a duty (no matter for the present whether it has or has not a right so to do, it is sufficient that we conceive it has) on a certain commodity on its importation into America; the people of America, at Boston particularly, resist that authority and oppose the execution of the law in a manner clearly treasonable upon the principles of every government upon earth. The mother country very unwilling to proceed to extremities passes laws (indisputably within its power) for the punishment of the most flagrant offenders, for the reformation of abuses, and for the prevention of the like enormities for the future. The question then is, whether these laws are to be submitted to: if the people of America say no, they say in effect that they will no longer be a part of the British Empire; they change the whole ground of the controversy; they no longer contend that Parliament has not a right to exact a particular provision, they say that it has no right to consider them at all as within its jurisdiction." If a proper submission is made, America will probably receive all she wants. As to the case of Dr. Franklin, Lord Dartmouth cannot applaud his conduct with relation to Mr. Hutchinson's letters, and is of opinion that many of those not favourably disposed to Mr. Hutchinson are now ashamed of the clamour raised against him on account of the letters. "I am persuaded the time will come when every body that reads them will be astonished to think they could have been made the ground of a serious accusation against him."

1774, July 6. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. Is glad to see by the Governor's letters that there is a hope that the tranquillity of the Province will be restored. With regard to the Boston Port Bill, Lord Dartmouth says that whenever it shall be certified that the East India Company have received compensation from the town of Boston for the loss of the tea, and, by report from the Governor, that the king's duties may be safely collected there, there is no doubt the privileges of Boston as a port will be restored.

1774, July 8.—Statistics of the town of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, as to its inhabitants, number of houses, stores, and shells of houses not repairable, as likewise the grass lands near the town.

1774, July 8. Halifax.—Governor Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth. The insufficient communication between Great Britain and Nova Scotia. The *Adamant* is the only vessel trading between the two, and she makes but two voyages a year. Has heard by a vessel from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, that the trading towns on the Continent of America are entering into combinations not to trade with Great Britain or the Sugar Colonies.

1774, July 11.—Grey Elliott to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a petition of Mr. Gordon, a merchant, in Charlestown, South Carolina, to the King in Council, praying redress for the loss of lands bought by him in 1763 in East Florida.

1774, July 15. Philadelphia.—Printed Postscript Extra to the Pennsylvania Journal of July 23rd, 1774, containing a full account of the proceedings "at a Provincial Meeting of Deputies chosen by the "several Counties in Pennsylvania held at Philadelphia, July 15th, "1774, and continued by adjournments from day to day."

The names of those present for the City and County of Philadelphia and of the other Counties in Pennsylvania are given. The Postscript then proceeds:

"Agreed that in case of any difference in sentiment the question be determined by the Deputies voting by Counties. The letters from Boston of the 13th May were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following Resolves were passed.

Unan. I. That we acknowledge ourselves and the inhabitants of this Province liege subjects of his Majesty King George the Third to whom we and they owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the late unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interests of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent desire that our ancient harmony with the Mother Country should be restored and a perpetual love and union subsist between us on the principles of the constitution and an interchange of good offices without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these Colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these Colonies that the subjects born in England are intitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the Parliament of Great Britain to bind the people of these Colonies in all cases whatsoever is unconstitutional and therefore the source of all these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the Act of Parliament for shutting up the Port of Boston is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British Colonies; and therefore that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these Colonies.

Unan. VII. That the Bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the Province of Massachusetts Bay if passed into an Act of Parliament will be as unconstitutional oppressive and dangerous as the Act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the Bill for changing the constitution of the Province of Massachusetts Bay established by Charter and enjoyed since the grant of that Charter if passed into an Act of Parliament will be unconstitutional in its consequences to the American Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the Colonies for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading Province with Great Britain would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but in tenderness to the people of Great Britain as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire that the Congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

XI. Resolved by a great majority, That yet notwithstanding as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the Congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this Province will join with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed to at the Congress.

XII. Resolved by a majority, That, if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice shall be received, on this Continent before or at the General Congress shall render it necessary, in the opinion of that Congress, for the Colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh Resolve, in such case the inhabitants of this Province shall adopt such farther steps and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the vendors of merchandize of every kind within this Province ought not to take advantage of the Resolves relating to non-importation in this Province or elsewhere; but that they ought to sell their merchandise which they now have or may hereafter import at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this Province will break off all trade, commerce, and dealing and will have no trade, commerce, or dealing of any kind with any Colony on this Continent or with any city or town in such Colony, or with any individual in any such Colony, city, or town which shall refuse, decline, or neglect to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in Congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote as much as he can the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this Province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their Representatives who are to meet next week in Assembly and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies at such time and place as may be agreed on to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

That John Dickinson, Dr. William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely and William Scull be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of Instructions.

The Committee above-named having brought in a draught of Instructions the same were debated and amended and being agreed to were ordered to be signed by the Chairman. On the 21st the Committee in a body waited on the Assembly then sitting and presented the same."

The Instructions which are very long are printed at length.

With the papers is also a MS. copy of the Resolves which differs in some particulars from those printed in the journal; the 12th Resolve being altogether omitted.

1774, July 18. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. The project of establishing a new Post Office in opposition to that of the Government has failed. The distress of Boston. Non-importation and non-exportation with Great Britain decided on.

1774, July 26. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing the above "Postscript Extra to the Pennsylvania Journal" dated July 23rd. The non-consumption and non-importation agreements throughout America against Great Britain: "There are at present great quantities of English cloth and manufactures in the country; that, and a spirit of frugality which may make it fashionable to wear old cloaths, will I believe induce this Province to go into a non-importation and non-consumption agreement if advised by the Congress; or if the Deputies who will be sent to Great Britain to endeavour to settle these unhappy disputes should be treated with neglect or contempt. It is at present the sense of the inhabitants of this Province that no measure of opposition to the Mother Country should be adopted until other modes have failed of success. The inclosed paper being the first attempt to draw the line of submission between Great Britain and the Colonies may not be unworthy your Lordship's notice."

There is a rumour that General Gage has orders to interrupt the Congress as a measure most obnoxious to administration; but for reasons stated in the letter the writer trusts that the Congress will not appear in so obnoxious a light. The General Assembly has resolved that a Congress is necessary for the redress of American grievances; and seven of their members have been appointed to attend the Congress. The letter concludes "Though I have had some small share in the transactions of this City, I do assure your Lordship it has been with reluctance, and if I could be convinced that a submission to the claims of Parliament to bind America in all cases whatsoever did not virtually and necessarily imply both for myself and my children a surrender of the blessings of liberty I should have bore a testimony against the measures pursued, and I am sure I speak not only my own but the sentiments of many of the most respectable in this City when I say there is nothing they so much lament as these unhappy differences and that they will rejoice to see the old union of affection renewed."

1774, Aug. 3. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. "It is much to be lamented that the people of Boston should still be capable of being made to believe that the measures they are prevailed upon to adopt are likely to attain the end they propose and to promote the reconciliation and union with this country which they profess to desire. Parliament has already shewn that it expects obedience and due submission to legal authority, and I can have very little insight into the principles of Government, if any relaxation from the spirit of the measures it has taken can be expected till that submission is satisfactorily obtained."

1774, Aug. 4. Whitehall.—J. Pownall to Governor Legge recommending Captain Jadis who is anxious to establish himself and his family upon the St. John's River.

1774, Aug. 9. Parliament Street.—J. Meyrick to Governor Legge. On private business matters and military gossip. "General Gansel died in the Fleet Prison on the 28th of last month after a few days illness, he was very near finishing a settlement of his affairs, and obtaining his liberty; Lord Cavan succeeds him as Colonel of the 55th Regiment." A duplicate of the letter follows.

1774, Aug. 9. Ashford.—The Rev. Thomas Bliss, Vicar of Ashford, to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to his poverty and the smallness of his stipend.

1774, Aug. 9.—Extracts from a letter from Major McDonald an officer in one of the Virginia Militia regiments to Major Connolly, an officer acting under the Earl of Dunmore at Pittsburgh. (Enclosed in a letter from Thomas Walpole to the Earl of Dartmouth of Oct. 27, *q. v.*). "On the 2nd instant I and my party attacked the Upper Shawnesse towns; I destroyed their corn fields, burnt their cabbins, took three scalps and made one prisoner; I had two men killed and six wounded. Simon Girty being returned from Wheeling to Pittsburgh gives the following information the 11th August 1774. That he met David Owens and twelve men upon Captina, on their return from attacking the upper Shawnesse Towns, where they had been with Major McDonald, who told him that the day before the pilots (Owens being one) had reached Wackitomika; they came across an Indian coming towards them at whom Owens fired but missed him, then the guides found a horse with some baggage on him. And upon their arrival at Wackitomika, they were informed by a prisoner (afterwards taken) that this Indian was going for bears' oil at some adjacent encampment. That they encamped that night, and the next morning proceeded on their march when three men (pilots or spies) being forward they heard a kind of noise, like a cough on the path before them which alarming them, they saw an Indian coming up towards them on the road, at whom they fired but missed him, advancing a little further they perceived where the Indians had made blinds on the path side to waylay the party who they expected to be coming against them, after proceeding a little further they were fired upon by a party of Indians by which five white men were wounded and two killed; and one Indian supposed to be a Delaware also killed, but how many Indians were wounded is unknown, but they suspected there were some more either killed or wounded. Leaving 25 men to guard the wounded, they pursued the Indians into the Snakes' Town, and the advanced party observing an Indian making from the water up the bank, whom they suspecting to be in the preceding battle, fired at and wounded him, the main body then coming to the opposite side of the river to the said town, Joseph Nicholson called over to the Indians and told them that he was one of the six nations; the Indians reply and asked if he was Simon Girty, Nicholson answered that he was not Simon Girty, for that he was at Fort Pitt, upon which four of the Indians came over. Major McDonald then gave it out in orders that no white man should attempt to come near them or molest them. A council then commencing between Major MacDonald and these Indians, one of his men fired across the river and killed an Indian. The Indians after receiving orders from Major McDonald to bring over two white women they had prisoners, which they promised to obey, were dismissed, however none of them returned except one Indian an Onondaga but without the prisoners, and him they detained as a prisoner. They then crossed the river and attacked the Snakes' Town, where they found some Indians on whom they fired, killed one, and one of their own men was wounded, last of all they proceeded on through the several upper towns, destroying them all and all the corn they found standing as likewise between three and four hundred bushels of old corn."

1774, Aug. 10. Pittsburgh.— Extract of a letter from Colonel George Croghan. (Enclosed in the letter of Oct. 27, from Thomas Walpole to the Earl of Dartmouth, *q. v.*).

"I was in great hopes that the legislature of Pennsylvania would have fallen on some measures to have treated with the Six Nations and the Delawares who live on the river Ohio, and opposite to that province: But I find they have unfortunately neglected to do it, I much fear the true state of the frontiers has not been laid before them and that they do not sufficiently know who was the cause of the present melancholy situation of these frontiers, for if they had they would certainly have speedily and earnestly represented to the natives their innocence in the bloodshed of their countrymen. The Six Nations and the Delawares, have given the strongest proofs of their desire for peace and have taken great pains to stop the war now finally carrying on between the Virginians and the Shawnesse, but at the same time they observe that they are greatly surprised that whilst their brother Sir William Johnson (in behalf of their Father the Great King) and myself are talking to them of peace, giving them peace belts and assuring them of the friendly disposition of the King's subjects, that at the same time the great man of Virginia is putting guns into his people's hands and sending them to destroy their brothers the Shawnesse and their houses and their corn, &c. I have done, I assure you, everything in my power to maintain the present peace with the Six Nations and the Delawares on the river and at a very large expence to myself—as my house has for several months been continually filled with chiefs and principal warriors, but I cannot any longer support the expence and therefore must plainly tell you that unless I receive some assistance from you in behalf of the proprietors of the new Province I shall be forced to fly from hence—the consequence of which will be the inevitable destruction of hundreds of poor familys, who now stay on the plantations depending on my interest with the Six Nations and Delawares. If the new Colony had been established last year, as the Indians were acquainted and promised by Sir William Johnson by order of the King it would be, the blood of the King's subjects would have been saved, and the present unspeakable distress of thousands of families would not have been fatally experienced as it is by them. Mr. Campbell waits on you with this letter and let me intreat of you to send me immediately by him thirty thousand of white and twenty thousand of black Wampum that I may once more exert my utmost influence with the neighbouring nations to prevent the spreading of a general Indian rupture."

1774, Aug. 13. Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay. — Mr. Brattle to Governor Hutchinson. Mentioning alterations in the constitution of the Province which he should rejoice to see effected; 1st "That petit jurors might be drawn out of the box as formerly; 2ndly, that no civil officer be displaced but by advice of Council; . . . 3rdly, that the towns without particular application to the Governor, which will be very troublesome, might at their March meetings have liberty to vote a town tax to defray the charges of the town."

1774, Aug. 15. Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Hopes that "the gentlemen composing the Congress will, after a dispassionate consideration, judge it entirely for their honour and interest to be reconciled to Great Britain upon her own terms."

1774, Aug. 25. Grenada.—Ashton Warner Byam to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking his Lordship for his appointment as Solicitor General.

1774, Aug. 31. London.—Nathaniel Colver to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the distress of patentees and settlers of lands in the Hudson's river and elsewhere. Enclosing a petition to the King from the Sechem and Chiefs of the Mohekanuck Tribe complaining of ill usage by the Government of New York State, and dispossession from their lands therein, and alleging that they served as rangers in the late war in Canada against the French, and are entitled to a grant of lands as a bounty promised them.

1774, Sep. 2. Boston.—Copy of a letter from Governor Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing nine papers relating to the action of the inhabitants against the members of the Council. "Though I saw things were bad when I wrote from Salem, I found them much worse than I expected when I arrived here. Several of the new Councillors who dwell at a distance had fled from their houses and been obliged to seek protection amongst the troops in Boston. In that number were Messrs. Ruggles, Edson, Leonard, and Murray; and Messrs. Loring and Pepperell are lately come into town. The object of the people was to force them to give up their seats in Council which has taken effect with Mr. Paine who was seized and roughly treated."

Other members of the Council were treated badly, Mr. Watson, Mr. Willard, who "was grievously maltreated, first in Connecticut where he went on business and every township he passed through in his way home in this Province had previous notice of his approach and [was] ready to insult him, arms were put to his breast with threats of instant death, unless he signed a paper the contents of which he did not know nor regard. He went home after making me that report, but the news is that a large body was marching to his house in Lancaster to force him to some other concessions." Several members have resigned their seats in Council. General Gage proceeds; "I came here to attend the Superior Court, and in the intention to send a body of troops to Worcester to protect the Courts there, and if wanted, to send parties to the houses of some of the Councillors who dwell in that county; but finding from undoubted authority that the flames of sedition had spread universally throughout the country beyond conception, the Councillors already drove away, and that no courts could proceed on business, I waited the event of the sitting of the Superior Court here on the 30th ultimo. The judges met, but could get neither grand nor petit jury. . . . The Council was of opinion that it was very improper to weaken the troops here by any detachments whatever, as they could not be of any use to the Courts, as no jurors would appear, and by that means defeat their proceedings, and that disturbance being so general and not confined to any particular spots, there was no knowing where to send them to be of use, and would terminate only in dividing them in small detachments and tempt numbers to fall upon them: which was reported to be the scheme of the directors of these operations.

"It was considered that the whole is now at stake, Connecticut, and they add Rhode Island, as furious as they are in this Province, and that the first and only step now to take was to secure the friends of government in Boston, and to reinforce the troops here with as many more as could possibly be collected, and to act as opportunities and exigencies shall offer." The Governor is informed that New York is at present quiet, and mentions several plans he has for the reduction of the rebellion; his information of the depth of it is from too reliable sources to be doubted. The judges have represented to the Governor the impossibility of carrying on the business of the Courts, and civil government is nearly at an end. Asserts the importance of large reinforcements so that a decisive blow may be struck at once. The papers enclosed are a minute of the proceedings of the Council, held Aug. 31st, 1774; several letters from members of the Council to Governor Gage, stating the treatment they have received from the rioters; a letter dated Aug. 28th, 1774, from Daniel Murray to Mr. Councillor Murray, relating an attack made by the mob on the Councillor's house at Rutland, in order to intimidate him from serving on the Council; and a "Narrative of Mr. Loring one of His Majesty's Council in the Massachusetts Bay" to the same effect.

1774, Sept. 5. Norwich.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing his letters and papers as they "may contain some circumstances not mentioned in the despatches from the Governor" (? of Boston). . . . . "Your Lordship will make such use of the letters and papers as you think proper. I should be glad to have the newspaper again on my return to London. The enigmatical piece, in imitation of Swift, discovers the real sentiments and views of the party in a more full manner than any thing I have before seen in print."

1774, Sep. 8. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. Much regrets the unconstitutional step taken by the Colonists in summoning a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, "but I hope their proceedings and resolutions will be such as not to cut off all hope of peace and union with the Mother Country."

1774, Sep. 19th. Halifax.—Proclamation signed by Governor Legge against meetings and assemblies of the people of Nova Scotia "unwarranted by law and called without due authority."

1774, Sep. 20.—Memorial to the Earl of Dartmouth from Captain George Collier, R.N. The memorialist as commander of a ship was put to great expense having received the King's orders to carry Lord Dunmore and his family out to New York and to bring back from Boston Lady Bernard, wife of Sir Francis Bernard, and her family. He has repeatedly applied to Lord North and Lord Hillsborough to recoup him the money he had to spend (730*l.*) but they, though admitting the reasonableness of the demand, would not do so. Begs Lord Dartmouth to represent his case to the King and procure him some redress.

1774, Sep. 25. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. A long letter on the state of America now and formerly. Formerly "no King ever had more loyal subjects, or any country more affectionate Colonists than the Americans were. I, who am but a young man, well remember the former to be always spoken of with a respect approaching adoration, while to be an Englishman was alone a sufficient recommendation for any office of respect or civility. But I confess with much concern that these happy days seem passing swiftly away, and unless some plan of accomodation can be speedily formed, the affection of the Colonies will be irrecoverably lost." The Congress met on the first of September and consisted of 52 delegates from all the Colonies from New Hampshire to South Carolina. They opened their meeting with great solemnity and chose the speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia their president. Great unanimity of opinion prevails. "But what shall I say to your Lordship of the appearances in this country; what seemed a little time since to be a spark which with prudence and wisdom might have been extinguished, is now a flame that threatens ruin to both parent and child. The spirit of the people gradually rose, when it might have been expected to decline, till the Quebec Bill added fuel to the fire; then all those deliberate measures of petitioning previous to any opposition were laid aside as inadequate to the apprehended danger and mischief, and now the people are generally ripe for the execution of any plan the Congress advises, should it be war itself . . . . A few days ago we were alarmed with a report that General Gage had cannonaded the town of Boston: so general a resentment, amounting even to fury, appeared everywhere, that I firmly believe, if it had not been contradicted, thousands would have gone at their own expense to have joined in the revenge. It was difficult to make them doubt the intelligence or delay setting out. . . . . . . The idea of bringing down the Canadians and savages upon the English Colonies, is so inconsistent not only with the mercy, but even the justice and humanity of the Mother Country that I cannot allow myself to think your Lordship would promote the Quebec Bill, or give your suffrage for it with such intentions."

As to the proceedings of the Congress, the writer understands that they will propose; "1st An immediate non-importation agreement; 2nd A non-exportation to Great Britain after a future day not very remote; 3rd Should these fail by a particular day set, then a non-exportation to Ireland and the West Indies." If these fail Mr. Reed thinks they will try the last resort, and the result will be "a civil war not to be equalled in history for its importance and fatal consequences." Enclosing No. 2387 of the Pennsylvania Gazette for Sept. 21st 1774, containing the resolutions entered into by the Delegates from the towns and districts in the county of Suffolk and Province of Massachusetts Bay, copy of a letter from a Committee of the Delegates to Governor Gage as to the fortifications being made by him on Boston Neck; remonstrating against them and the insults offered by the soldiers to persons in the town of Boston; letter from the select men of Boston to General Gage on the same subject, with his answer, &c. Enclosing also the following paper:

"Philadelphia. In Congress, Thursday, September 22, 1774.

Resolved,

That the Congress request the merchants and others in the several Colonies, not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the Congress, on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America, is made public."

1774, Sept. 27. St. James's, "one o'clock Wednesday." — Mr. Fraser to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to secret intelligence which Sir Richard Perrot has relating to America and which he refuses to divulge to any one but the King.

1774, Sept. 27. Parliament Street.—W. Hey to the Earl of Dartmouth. Resigning his commission of Chief Justice of Quebec.

1774, Sep. 27. Bushy Park.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I have a prospect of being able to bring your cousin Legge into Parliament, and I should be glad to learn from you tomorrow whether you and he are desirous of it. If I succeed in my negociation the expence will, I believe, not be considerable, and I shall be ready to grant his offices to any trustee whom he shall think proper to name. Mark me well, I do not say that I am absolutely certain of bringing him into Parliament; I only say that I have hopes of doing so, and that if I succeed at all, I shall succeed at a moderate expence. It is, however, convenient that I should know Mr. Legge's opinion before I receive an answer to a letter which I sent this morning express into the country."

1774, Sep. 27. London.—Baron Alvensleben to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the affair of the "Sieur de Beaufain." What this affair was, does not appear.

1774, Sep. 29. 51 St. Paul's Churchyard.—Mr. Clarke to the Earl of Dartmouth. A packet from New England has unexpectedly arrived. Sends Lord Dartmouth the names of the gentlemen who have taken the oaths to qualify them for the Council, with other particulars.

1774, Sep. 29. Council Office.—Stephen Cottrell to the Earl of Dartmouth. Summons for a Council at St. James's on the day following at one o'clock.

1774, Sep. 30. Lower Grosvenor Street.—Governor Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a copy of a letter he wrote to Lord North, requesting that some favour may be shewn to Mr. Fanning, an American gentleman who has made great sacrifices to prove his loyalty to the King.

1774, Oct. 1. Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the coming election for Bramber. Lord North has no objection to Mr. Thompson's standing with Sir Henry Gough if there is no compromise between Sir Henry and Mr. Thoroton.

1774, Oct. 1. Blackheath.—George Thomson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Declining to stand for Bramber as he hears a compromise has taken place between one of the old members and Sir Henry Gough.

1774, Oct. 2. Downing Street.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the candidature of Lord Charles Montagu for Southampton in opposition to Mr. Stanley and Mr. Fleming. Lord North asks Lord Dartmouth to dissuade Lord Charles from opposing the friends of the King's Government in this matter.

1774, Oct. 2. Same to same.—Upon the same subject. If Lord Dartmouth can dissuade Lord Charles from standing it will be doing him a great service. "A pensioner setting him against the friends of government is a phenomenon, of which there are but two or three examples, and those of a very modern date."

1774, Oct. 3. Southampton.—Lord Charles Montagu to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is greatly concerned that the part he is taking is objectionable to Lord Dartmouth. Has so far pledged himself to the freemen of Southampton as to make it impossible for him to retire.

1774, Oct. 5. St. Osyth.—The Earl of Rochford to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I confess I do not yet despair of the American business turning out right, for if I understand Gage right, the Bostonian Rebels will not meet with assistance from the other Colonies; if they do, he will certainly want a much greater force than can well be spared here. I think, in my poor opinion, he has judged properly in keeping all his forces together at Boston, and if practicable, I think the sooner he is reinforced with ships and marines the better."

1774, Oct. 6. Trentham.—Earl Gower to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I am much obliged to you for your early communication of the news from Boston, and, indeed, I think it of a very alarming nature, and big with mischief to the two countries, for I am sure they may too properly be called two now. I think the servants of the Crown who were in town have done wisely to advise his Majesty to give all the support possible to Gene. Gage in this alarming crisis."

1774, Oct. 6.—Copy of a Speech of Governor Legge to the General Assembly of Nova Scotia with the addresses of both Houses and the Governor's answers.

1774, Oct. 8. 10 Swan Street in the Minories.—Alexander Trescot to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a plan for "the better securing his Majesty's customs."

1774, Oct. 9. Southampton.—Hans Stanley, one of the Government candidates for Southampton, to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the candidature of Lord Charles Montagu for the borough. Enclosing papers on the subject, one being a printed notice to the electors from Lord Charles adverting to the interference of a Cabinet Minister in the election, and the other a statement by Mr. Stanley of how it happened that he divulged the secret of that minister being Lord Dartmouth.

1774, Oct. 9. Southampton.—Lord Charles Montagu to the Earl of Dartmouth. Explaining that he felt himself obliged to publish the printed notice (a copy of which he encloses) above alluded to by Mr. Stanley, as Lord Dartmouth had interfered in the election so publicly that Lord Charles's friends desired to know the meaning of the letter sent.

There is a draft answer from Lord Dartmouth dated October 11.

1774, Oct. 13. Bath, South Parade.—J. Temple to Mr. Pownall. Expressive of his mortification at being superseded in the Lieut.-Governorship of New Hampshire in America.

1774, Oct. 13. Bath, South Parade.—Same to the Earl of Dartmouth. On the same subject; a long letter, stating the hard treatment he has received from Lord North.

1774, Oct. 17. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. Has received his letters by the *Scarborough*. They "represent the affairs of the Province to be indeed in a very dangerous and critical situation, and it looks not only as if the people were determined at all events to refuse obedience to the law, but that notwithstanding the assistance of so large a military force sent purposely to support the authority of civil government, they have it still in their power to trample upon it with impunity, and to bid defiance to all control." Lord Dartmouth proceeds to mention the means about to be taken for augmenting the forces in the Province. No regiments can at present be spared, but three guard ships, with 600 men commanded by a field officer are under orders to proceed to Boston immediately. Encloses commissions for several gentlemen to be members of the Council.

1774, Oct. 17. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage "Separate and secret." As to the proceedings of Mr. Lee, a Major on half pay with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, who is encouraging the enemies of Government at Boston by seditious speeches and writings. It would be desirable if the Governor would take every legal method to prevent his continuing these practices.

1774, Oct. 17.—A return of the state of the Island of Breton.

1774, Oct. 19. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Gage. "Secret and confidential." Enclosing papers (not now with the letter) shewing the steps taken to prevent the importation of arms, gunpowder, and other ammunition into America.

1774, Oct. 20. London.—Baron Alvensleben to the Earl of Dartmouth. Unimportant.

1774, Oct. 20. Parsons Green, Middlesex.—William Weston to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a plan for the cultivation and improvement of America and the West Indies.

1774, Oct. 20th. Southampton Street.—Stephen Fuller to the Earl of Dartmouth. Reminding his Lordship of the petition of the people of Jamaica for more troops and more ships, particularly the latter.

1774, Oct. 21. Downing Street.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a letter from Thomas Boone, Commissioner of Customs, requesting Lord North and Lord Dartmouth to recommend Josiah Tattnell for appointment to the Treasurership of Georgia.

1774, Oct. 24. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. The Congress have agreed upon an address to the King, and have recommended another Congress to be held on the 10th May 1775. Encloses an account of some proceedings at Annapolis in Maryland (but no enclosure is now with the letter) which shows to what height the spirit of the people is raised. "The Americans are certainly determined never to submit to the claims of Parliament, unless compelled by irresistible force, and this submission will never continue longer than the force which produces it. However visionary it may appear at first view to give up the commerce of the whole country, and as the last resource try their strength in arms with so powerful a nation as Great Britain, your Lordship may depend on it they will attempt both. Preparations are making by military associations in every part of the country for the last appeal, and every other step taken which indicates the most determined purpose to yield to nothing but necessity. The universal claim of America is to be restored to the state of 1763."

1774, Oct. 27. Nassau Street, Soho.—Thomas Boone to the Earl of Dartmouth. Recommends Mr. Tattnell as the successor of Mr. Jones the Treasurer of Georgia.

1774, Oct. 27. Bushy Park.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The Recorder is to make his report to-morrow to the King, and in the absence of Lord Rochford and Lord Suffolk, it will I believe be your business to attend. One of the Under Secretaries of Lord Suffolk will give you the list of the convicts with the applications that have been made in favour of any of them. As soon as the Recorder has read each report, you will mention to his Majesty if any application has been made for the convict, and when the King has declared his pleasure, you will write opposite to each name, either 'respited' or 'law to take its course' according to his Majesty's commands. If you are not able to give your attendance at St. James's to-morrow, let me know early that I may go up to town and officiate in your room. Probably you will be there . . . . After the Council you are to deliver the list of convicts to the Recorder."

1774, Oct. 27. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—The Hon. Thomas Walpole to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing papers received from America relating to the rupture with the Indians on the River Ohio. (See under Aug. 9th and 10th above.)

1774, Oct. 28. Vanbrugh Fields.—Mr. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the dispute between Spain and Portugal with reference to their possessions on the Rio de la Plata. "I am sorry to say I think we have taken it up in a way that does not quite consist with that wisdom, spirit, and discretion that I wish should accompany all our measures; instead of taking it up as the friend and ally of Portugal we ought to have taken it up in the higher character of the friend to mankind in general and to the publick tranquillity, and have insisted that the matter in dispute between them should be referred to the mediation of some indifferent state . . . . . and this would have been the more advisable, as I am convinced that in point of justice the pretensions of Portugal are not to be supported. Surely we departed from our dignity and from ground of great advantage when we demanded to know of Spain, whether the armament they were fitting out were intended against us. Grimaldi could not be ignorant that we knew their real destination, and from the place we held in the political system of Europe we had a right to demand an explanation of the motives for any armaments (against whatever states they were directed) that might in our judgment have the effect to disturb the peace of Europe."

1774, Oct. 29.—Draft letter in French from the Earl of Dartmouth to Monsieur Duhamel. Promising to present to the King on the first opportunity the petition which Monsieur Duhamel has handed him from the inhabitants of the Island of Grenada.

1774, Oct. 31.—The Duke of Manchester to the Earl of Dartmouth. In reference to his brother Lord Charles Montagu's candidature for Southampton noticed above. Has heard that Lord Charles is again set out for Southampton to canvass, Mr. Fleming having vacated his seat by acceptance of an employment. The Duke will do his best to prevent his offering himself as a candidate.

1774, October Session.—Address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to Governor Legge. That they have agreed to a Bill for extending the sittings and terms of the Supreme Court of the Province, to three of the most considerable inland Counties to which there is access by land, expressing a hope that in process of time the state of the Province will admit of roads being made so that the benefits of the Bill may operate throughout the whole Province, and praying the Governor to communicate the contents of the Bill to the ministry in England that the King's consent thereto may be obtained.

1774, Nov. 1. Somerset House.—Thomas Desbrisay to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requests leave as Lieutenant-Governor to take possession upon his arrival next spring in St. John's of the house in which Mr. Duport the late Chief Justice of St. John's resided.

1774, Nov. 2. Whitehall.—William Knox to Governor Legge. As to the appointment of Mr. Monk to succeed Mr. Nesbitt (as Attorney-General of Nova Scotia). Unless Mr. Monk can be charged with misbehaviour, Governor Legge cannot pass him by, although he is not approved of, especially as Lord Dartmouth has given him good reason to expect the office.

1774, Nov. 2. London.—General James Murray to the Earl of Dartmouth. Recommending Mr. Suckling, late Attorney-General of Quebec, to Lord Dartmouth's favour.

1774, Nov. 3. Aberdeen.—Lieutenant Robert Hay to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requesting Lord Dartmouth's favour and patronage for his son Edward Legge Hay and enclosing a petition to the same effect.

1774, Nov. 5. Bushy Park.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Before this year I never received a card of invitation from the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and therefore I never sent a formal excuse, but now I think I must send a card in return to that which I have received, and I have directed Mr. Brummell to write one neither rude, nor more polite than the invitation, and I think that you had better do the same."

1774, Nov. 6. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking him to use his influence to procure some accommodation from Great Britain to America, and to avert the civil war which will infallibly occur if the protests and claims of the Colonies are treated with contemptuous silence.

1774, Nov. 9.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. Returning letters announcing the death of the Duke of Athole; "as to his successor" (as a Representative Peer) "I must talk with Lord Suffolk and with a great personage before I can answer the question."

The two letters enclosed are :—

1774, Nov. 6. Edinburgh. Earl of Balcarres to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requesting Lord Dartmouth's assistance, that he may be returned as a Representative Peer in the room of the Duke of Athole.

1774, Nov. 7. Cawline Park.–Sir James Adolphus Oughton to the Earl of Dartmouth. Giving particulars of the Duke's death, which happened at Lord Cathcart's, requesting Lord Dartmouth to recommend his relative Lord Balcarres at the forthcoming election of a Representative Peer.

1774, Nov. 12. Cavendish Square.—Viscount Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth. Offering suggestions for the reduction of the rebellion in the Colony of Massachusetts.

1774, Nov. 14. Edinburgh.—Earl of Balcarres to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for his good offices at the election of a Representative Peer which were not, however, successful.

1774, Nov. 15. Halifax.—Report of the Council of Nova Scotia, recommending a reduction in the quorum of the House of Assembly from twelve to nine members, an increase of four in the number of members returned by Halifax, power to the House to inflict fines on members who absent themselves without leave from the Speaker and the House, and on other matters.

1774, Nov. 16. Cawline Park.—Sir James Adolphus Oughton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"I have a thousand things to say to you and know not well where to begin. The poor Duke of Athol is first in point of time, and the idea strong on my mind. On the Wednesday he was seized with an apoplectic fit: on his recovery from it he swallowed (without knowing it and before he could be prevented) a tea cup full of hartshorn, with which they had been rubbing his temples; he instantly bled violently at nose and mouth, and in the intervals of reason complained most of his head and of violent heat, saying nothing could relieve him, but being put up to the chin in the Tay; he repeatedly said his understanding was gone and he was a dead man, but rejoiced that his son was so soon to be married; he was watched attentively, but with caution, to prevent his perceiving it, but on Saturday about 8 at night he found means to slip out of the house and running down to the river plunged in; all that night he was searched for in vain by the whole town of Dunkeld and the neighbourhood and the next morning was found eight miles below his house not in the least disfigured; but all efforts to restore life failed, never man was more justly or more universally lamented. To you, my Lord, who knew him so well it is needless to attempt his character, let it suffice to say that his manly virtues were as diffusive as his benevolence, and thousands felt the happy effects of both. The poor Dutchess and family set out for London on this day. Lord Cathcart and all his family are now with me and begin their journey to town on Monday. The young Duke is to be married as soon as decency will permit, and at the same time Miss Mary Cathcart will be married to Mr. Graham of Balgowan, a young gentleman of very good estate, and a most excellent character.

And now, my dear lord, how shall I express what I feel for your unbounded kindness to me in adopting so warmly the interests of my young friend, Lord Balcarres. I blush at my own presumption in having requested it, while my joy at every fresh instance of your friendship makes me glad that I did it; he is a well disposed good hearted man, and as sensible as I could wish of your Lordship's goodness to him; his mother quite in raptures about it, and a whole family made happy by your goodness to me. To your Lordship these things are familiar, but what must my sensations of love and gratitude be?

Lord Suffolk's circular letters had given great offence to several of the Peers; meetings were held, and the Duke of Buccleugh laboured hard with them for two days to bring them to some temper. As he had joined those who asserted the independence of the Peerage on Lord Stair's election he judged it necessary to preface his votes with a declaration that he adhered to the same sentiments and voted for the candidates out of regard to their personal merits, not from any ministerial influence. The Earl of Home said he thought unanimity was of peculiar importance at this time to the satisfaction of the King and good of the nation; that he wished earnestly to see it prevail at that meeting, and therefore voted for all the candidates. The Earl of Haddington objected to ministerial lists and circular letters, asserted the independence of the Peerage and voted for none but Lord Eglinton and Lord Breadalbain, because he had not solicited the ministry; Lord Selkirk declaimed with great warmth against ministerial influence, and the insult offered to the Peers in prescribing to them who they should vote for, observed that such treatment was only introduced in the Duke of Grafton's Administrations, had gone on increasing ever since, and unless checked might end in dragooning them into obedience to the ministers' dictates; recapitulated what he had said at Lord Stair's election and the letters he had wrote, which he hoped would have prevented any future affronts of the like nature; professed the warmest attachment to the King, whom he highly praised, and said that it was out of regard to him, as he was at that time pestered by that infamous fellow Wilkes, the detestation of every honest man, that they had not laid their grievance before Parliament, but proposed that every Peer present should sign an address to His Majesty requesting that he would order his ministers no more to insult the Scotch Peerage with their requisitions, which were a manifest breach of the Articles of Union. He added, with a degree of agitation which affected all his auditors, that the first intimation he had of his brother's death was a letter from Lord Suffolk desiring his vote for Lord Aberdeen. Lord Cathcart replied that both time and place were highly improper for discussions of that nature; that they were assembled there by the King's order for the sole purpose of choosing their Representatives in Parliament, and had no legal power to transact any other business. Lord Selkirk then proposed that they should meet at a tavern and draw up an address, though he still insisted that the present time and place was most proper, and he neither understood nor valued any *præmunire* he might incur. Lord Dalhousie replied to the same purpose as Lord Cathcart, said he had no objection to meet the Peers anywhere else, and give his own opinion, but could not agree to any debates at that time. Lord Kelly said the same. Lord Selkirk then desired that the time and place should be fixed, and proposed the next day. To this the Duke of Buccleugh objected, said he would go to no such meeting, acknowledged that he had wrote to Lord Suffolk after Lord Stair's election; that he by no means conceived the affront general to the whole body of the Peers, but merely personal to those who considered themselves as offended by it, which could not possibly be the case of every Peer who might receive such a letter. This put a stop to the altercation, and Lord Selkirk voted for Lord Eglinton and Lord Breadalbain only. Lord Aboyne spoke with great calmness and temper in support of the independence of the Peerage which he thought infringed by such circular letters from the minister whose requests might be considered as equivalent to commands. Lord Ellibank spoke for some time to the same purpose with great temper, propriety, and humour, urged most of the arguments contained in the enclosed pamphlet which he published a few days before the election, said he wished to maintain the honour and importance of the Peers, and that they might at least have the power of obliging one another, which under the present mode was impossible, as he appealed to the candidates whether it was to the minister or their brother Peers that they felt themselves indebted for their election. He voted only for Lords Eglinton and Breadalbain, Galloway and Irwin. Lord Eglinton having offered himself as a candidate before it could be known that the Administration had any other person in view, twenty Peers having promised voted for him. Lord Cassilis nevertheless carried it by a majority of thirteen. It was reported this day that several Peers had met to consider of an address. I shall not close this letter till I get some better information, though I must now hasten to assure my dearest Lord of my most fervent love, gratitude, and affection, in which I am sincerely joined by my whole family.

The report of the meeting was groundless. A report prevails that Lord Strathmore is dead of an apoplexy. I wished much to have paid my duty to Lady Dartmouth by this post, but am so hurried that it is quite impossible. The enclosed newspaper (not now with the letter) of the Lords' speeches I have just got, and it is pretty just."

1774, Nov. 17. Whitehall.—Sir Jeffrey Amherst to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a letter from Major-General Haldimand (not now with the letter).

1774, Nov. 20. Stanhope Street.—Viscount Beauchamp to the Earl of Dartmouth. Recommending Captain Johnson for some civil or military appointment in America not incompatible with his rank in the army.

1774, Nov. 21. Chapel Stairs, Whitehall.—Colonel T. Howard to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for the Lieutenant-Governorship of St. John's, vacant by the death of Major-General Bradstreet.

1774, Nov. 22. Duke St., Westminster.—The Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I have reflected much on Mr. Gage's conduct, and I am thoroughly persuaded that it is not to be rectifyed by sending a couple of subordinate officers to him. He is too far gone to be recovered. It is therefore much better to supersede him at once. In a case of so much importance nothing should stand in the way of the most wise and expedient measure. Gage should be removed and the fittest person, whoever he is, appointed to succeed him, I think not only in the command of the army but in the government also. It is idle to do things by halves, and never was there a busyness of a more serious nature, that required a more vigorous exertion, and more determined firmness. I submit this as my humble opinion; at the same time assuring your Lordship that I shall concur in the wiser determination of the Cabinet whatever it is."

1774, Nov. 23. Wickham.—W. Hey to the Earl of Dartmouth. "My letters speak of the Canadians as happy beyond all expression at the thoughts of returning to so much of their old establishment as is reserved under the new Act of Parliament and that they consider it as the compleatest gratification of their wishes that could possibly be indulged to them."

1774, Nov. 26. London. -- Stephen Fuller to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to ordnance stores for Jamaica.

1774, Nov. 28. St. James's Square.—The Honourable C. F. Greville to the Earl of Dartmouth. Recommending William Grant, Collector of the Customs for Granville Bay in the Granadas, for one of the six Lieutenant Governors to be appointed in Canada.

1774, Nov. 30. Montreal.—Sir Jeffrey Amherst to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for having recommended the King to appoint Colonel Amherst to the Lieutenant-Governorship of St. John's.

1774, Nov. 30. Russel Street, Bath.—Richard Cumberland to the Earl of Dartmouth. The death of his father has added to the burdens he has to bear, and the loss of his employment at Quebec renders him unable to bear the strain upon his resources. Hopes Lord Dartmouth will be able to find him some new employment.

1774, Dec. 1.—Minute of a Cabinet meeting at which the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, the Earls of Suffolk, Rochford, Dartmouth, and Sandwich, and Lord North were present. "The last despatches from General Gage having been read and considered, Lord D[artmouth] is desired to advise with the Attorney and Solicitor-General whether the acts of the people of the Province of Massachusetts Bay therein stated are overt acts of treason and rebellion, and if they are, to direct them to prepare the draught of a proclamation requiring all persons who have been guilty of the same, except such as shall be therein excepted, to surrender themselves before a certain day, and to declare that such as shall not surrender themselves shall be treated as rebels and traitors."

1774, Dec. 7. Halifax.—Jonathan Belcher, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, to Governor Hutchinson in London, to assist him in recovering arrears to the amount of 362*l.*, due to him from the War Office.

1774, Dec. 9. Council Chamber, Halifax.—Report of the Council respecting a Bill amending the Act for establishing the rate of interest; requesting the Governor to give his assent thereto.

1774, Dec. 10. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. The proceedings of the Committee appointed to carry out the resolutions of the Congress. "Since the first of this month every cargo arriving from Great Britain, Ireland, or the British Islands, has been delivered into the hands of the Committee to be sold or stored as the importer should direct. And so great is the unanimity and prevailing spirit of the inhabitants that no individuals have thought proper to refuse or decline a compliance with this self denying ordinance of the General Congress. But what is of great importance in this Province the Assembly has this day adopted all the measures of the Congress as your Lordship may see by the enclosed Minute of their proceedings." The Minute enclosed is printed and in the following terms:—

"In Assembly, Saturday, December 10th, 1774

The House taking into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to attend the General Congress and the papers therein referred to, Resolved unanimously That this House approve the proceedings and Resolves of the Congress, and do most seriously recommend to the good people of this Province a strict attention to and inviolable observation of the several matters and things contained in this journal of the said Congress."

1774, Dec. 20. — Note endorsed "Mr. Pownall" probably to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The American petition came under cover to Dr. Franklin, but consigned to five gentlemen, viz. the Doctor himself, Mr. Burke, Mr. Gartt, Mr. Arthur Lee and Paul Wentworth, to be by them presented to the King attended by as many Americans and merchants as could be prevailed upon to take a part in the business, or to be delivered to your Lordship in order to be presented. The petitioners recommend the first mode, but understand Dr. Franklin adopts the latter. They were to meet to-day at Waghorn's Coffee house, but Paul Wentworth (from whom I have these particulars) declines acting, and says the Petition is an assertion of all their claims in a very high tone and with very offensive expressions."

1774, Dec. 24. Philadelphia.— Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. The Quakers have hitherto acted a passive part in all disputes between Great Britain and America; but lately the Governor having applied to them to repair the barracks built here for the soldiery, they have for the first time absolutely refused to make any such provision. "A question was moved in the House to provide a quantity of arms and ammunition, but this was overruled rather I believe from the religious, than political principles of a number of the members."

A provincial convention of Maryland has assessed the Counties of that Province at 10,000*l.* to procure arms, ammunition &c., they have also formed companies and regiments, and are daily practising the use of arms. Every preparation is being made for a call to arms. Virginia shows the same spirit. Georgia has joined the Congress.

1774, December.—Memorials of Elihu Hall of Connecticut to Lord North and the Earl of Dartmouth. The memorialist raised a troop of 100 men and officers to serve in the expedition against Canada in 1746, and has suffered great losses by having had to advance the pay and subsistence of the troop for more than a year. He prays a lucrative post in the Civil Department in the Plantations, or for the Collectorship of his Majesty's Customs in Connecticut, now vacant.

N.D. (? 1774).—The Honourable Brownlow North, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to his step brother the Earl of Dartmouth. Requesting the appointment of Mr. Baker, now Solicitor-General, to the vacant Attorney-Generalship of Antigua. "As to personal knowledge of the Solicitor himself, I can only say that I remember him at Oxford, a young man of parts, a grievous coxcomb indeed, but he may not be the worse lawyer for that."

N.D. (? 1774.)—MSS. endorsed "Notes relating to the Virgin Islands," containing statistics of the population, productions, &c. of the Islands. (See Mr. George's letter of Feb. 9th 1774 above).

N.D.—Paper, unsigned, as to the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal for a new Colony on the banks of the Ohio.

1775, Jan. 21.—Minute of a Cabinet meeting at the Earl of Sandwich's house at which were present the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Earls of Sandwich, Dartmouth, Suffolk, Rochford, and Lord North; "Agreed that an address be proposed to the two Houses of Parliament to declare that if the Colonies shall make sufficient and permanent provision for the support of the civil government and administration of justice and for the defence and protection of the said Colonies, and in time of war contribute extraordinary supplies, in a reasonable proportion to what is raised by Great Britain, we will in that case desist from the exercise of the power of taxation, except for commercial purposes only, and that whenever a proposition of this kind shall be made by any of the Colonies we will enter into the consideration of proper laws for that purpose, and in the meanwhile to entreat his Majesty to take the most effectual methods to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature of Great Britain."

1775, Jan. 24. Boston. — Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Relating to an execution served on Lieutenant Knight, commanding the *Diligent* schooner, for recovery of 60*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, costs of a suit brought against him for non-payment of duty on the rum used on his ship.

1775, Jan. 27. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. On the more fair and impartial taxation of the Colonists of Nova Scotia, the proposed addition of members to the House of Assembly, the sale of lands, the prohibition of the taking of coals from the Colony without licence of the Governor, and other general subjects.

1775, Feb. 13. Halifax.—Governor Legge to Admiral Graves. As to the prosecution of Mr. Knight. The complaint against that gentleman arose from his having sent to Windsor a barrel of wine and a barrel of rum on board a coaster and not on his own vessel.

For the duty on these he was prosecuted, and as he did not appear to defend the action, judgment went against him by default.

The Court has granted an application for a new trial, and if Mr. Knight can show that the wine and rum were stores for his Majesty's service the judgment against him will no doubt be reversed.

1775, Feb. 14. Philadelphia.—Joseph Reed to the Earl of Dartmouth. A long letter on the state of feeling in the Colonies towards the Mother Country. Reports the proceedings of a provincial Convention held at Philadelphia at which the writer was present; he noticed there, "notwithstanding all which has passed, much remains of that old affection to the parent state which distinguished our happier days, that a contest with her is regarded as the greatest possible evil, next to the loss of what we esteem our rights, and that there is a general disposition in a great majority of this Province to a reconciliation upon any terms consistent with those essential rights which we apprehend ought to distinguish an English colonist from those of an arbitrary State." At the Congress, "the King's speech was received with a kind of sullenness, which I can hardly describe, but is strongly expressive of a resolution and spirit not to submit without a struggle, in case no conciliatory measures are adopted by Great Britain. There is scarcely a man in this country, my Lord, in or out of office, not of immediate appointment from England, who does not oppose taxation by the British Parliament. And we are much misinformed if it is not your Lordship's opinion, as well as many others, that it is not expedient to exercise it. Suppose it was made a previous term that full satisfaction should be made for the tea, then declare the inexpediency of taxation, repeal the Boston Acts and the tea duty; with much deference, I submit it to your Lordship, that such a procedure would create such confidence and excite such gratitude as would dispose the Colonies to concur in any propositions of settling a constitution for America upon reasonable principles, and raising the so much desired revenue; or if an experiment of this kind is deemed hazardous, I verily believe a submission to all Acts of general superintendency and control as well of trade as otherwise (excluding a revenue) might be relied on."

The letter concludes thus :—"By what I have said, your Lordship will see that my opinion is, that if it can be reconciled to the dignity of the Mother Country to express a desire of accommodation and the present severities against Boston could be suspended on making satisfaction for the damage done the tea, the Americans may think it their interest and duty to recede in some degree from that line of jurisdiction which has been drawn in the late Congress. But this country will be deluged with blood before it will submit to any other taxation than by their own Assemblies."

1775, Feb. 16. Parliament Street. — James Meyrick to Governor Legge. The first part on private affairs. The Ministry and Parliament are determined to force the Americans to submission. "General Howe, General Clinton, and General Burgoyne go to Boston, the 17th Light Dragoons, 35th, 49th, and 63rd regiments of foot are ordered to embark at Corke about the middle of next month for that place with drafts and recruits to compleat all the Corps at present under General Gage, the 22nd, 40th, 44th and 45th regiments are also under orders to hold themselves ready for embarkation, but whether their destination is the same, I am uncertain. An augmentation is immediately to be made to the regiments of infantry (those stationed abroad excepted) to consist of 10 serjeants, 10 drummers, and 180 privates to each corps, and 20 independent companies of invalids are to be formed from out pensioners of Chelsea; this augmentation was voted yesterday, and an addition of 2,000 seamen to the Navy upon Monday. I hope the Americans will be wise enough to acknowledge the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, in time to save themselves from ruin."

1775, Feb. 17. New York.—Rev. John Rodgers to J. T., Esq. As to the feelings of the Americans in the crisis. "His Majesty has not more loyal and dutiful subjects in all his dominions than the Americans; they love and honour his person and choose to be under his Government; but they never will submit to the claims of the British Parliament, as having a right to make laws binding them in all cases whatever, as they are not nor can be represented by them. There is a surprizing unanimity on this head in persons of all ranks, denominations, characters, and classes throughout all the Colonies, a few officers of Government and expectants from the Crown excepted. And where there is any difference it is not about the principle but the mode of opposing the claims of Administration with the greatest success, in which indeed all are not so perfectly agreed, though there is no great difference even in that. The Assembly of this Province is the only one on the Continent that has met and not approved the measures of the Continental Congress which you have no doubt seen. They too determine to oppose the present measures of Administration towards us only in a different mode."

1775, Feb. 18. A long letter unsigned and unaddressed, endorsed, "Thoughts upon American Commerce and resistance."

1775, Feb. 27. "Nova Scotia.—A list of persons in possession of lands by licence of occupation." Paper so headed signed "Richard Bulkeley."

1775, Mar. 3. Whitehall—(Circular Duplicate). The Earl of Dartmouth to the Governor of St. John's. Enclosing (though the enclosure is not now with the letter) a resolution of the House of Commons "declaratory of the nature of the indulgence they are ready to show to any of the Colonies that shall make the proposal to which the resolution refers."

1775, Mar. 3. Whitehall.—"Private." The Earl of Dartmouth to the Deputy Governor of Maryland. On the same matter as the above and referring to the copy resolution that had been sent therein. It is the King's wish that the resolution should not be communicated officially to the provincial Assemblies, but explained by the Governors of the various Colonies to such persons as may be able by position and connexion to facilitate the measures it points to.

1775, March 13. Quebec.—(Extract.) Governor Carleton to Lord Dartmouth. The letter from the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to the Canadians has been translated, printed, and disseminated throughout this Province.

1775, March 15. Charlestown.—Lieutenant-Governor William Bull to the Earl of Dartmouth. Respecting the case of the Rev. Mr. Bullman, Curate of St. Michael's Charlestown, who has been dismissed the parish on account of a sermon he preached on Sunday 12th Aug. 1774, in the course of which he said "We pry into our neighbour's secrets that we may censure and find fault and are exceedingly rash and precipitate in passing our judgment in every matter . . . . . . In short it is from this unhappy temper that every idle projector who perhaps cannot govern his own household, or pay the debts of his own contracting, presumes he is qualified to dictate how the State should be governed, and to point out means to pay the debts of a nation. Hence too it is, that every silly clown, and every illiterate mechanic will take upon him to censure the conduct of his Prince or Governor, and contribute as much as in him lies, to create and foment those misunderstandings which, being brooded by discontent and diffused through multitudes, come at last to end in schisms in the Church and sedition and rebellion in the State." Enclosing extracts from the sermon, and the proceedings of the vestry of St. Michael's on Mr. Bullman's dismissal.

1775, March 15.—Memorial of Charles O'Hara, Governor of Senegambia, to the King, stating that he has served in the army on active service twenty-five years, and that his health is much impaired by the climate of Senegambia, praying an appointment to a government in the West Indies.

1775, April 5. Whitehall.—("Circular duplicate.") J. Pownall to Governor Legge, sending and requesting publication of an Act recently passed intituled "An Act to restrain the trade and commerce of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, and to prohibit such Provinces and Colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations."

1775, April 8. Whitehall.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Relative to an application for a grant of 500 acres of land in the Province of Nova Scotia with a considerable frontage on the River Ristigouche by a Mr. Shoolbred, a merchant. Enclosing a letter from Mr. Shoolbred to the Governor on the subject and a copy of his petition to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, April 15. Whitehall. (Circular.)—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Stating his Majesty's pleasure to be that the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in North America and under him of the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals shall be supreme in all cases relative to the operations of the said troops, and be obeyed accordingly.

1775, April 23. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Relating to transports ordered to embark from Nova Scotia to Boston. "Hostilitys are commenced here . . . . . . The country are all arming against His Majesty's troops, and it is necessary to take every possible precaution to oppose the rebels."

1775, April 24. *Preston* at Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge.—Requesting the Governor to allow small vessels to come from Nova Scotia with fresh beef, mutton, poultry, vegetables, &c., each vessel to have his Excellency's pass to prevent her being seized as New England property, and directions to proceed straight to Boston. If the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are active the Admiral promises them a considerable profit as full payment will be made for everything.

1775, April 24. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. All vessels from Nova Scotia coming into Boston with provisions will be protected by Admiral Graves while there and conducted safe out of port. A letter from the Admiral will inform Governor Legge what is required of the masters of the vessels. The fullest publication possible of this letter is requested.

1775, April 29. Boston.—Same to same. Transmitting an account (which does not now appear) "of an unhappy affair that happened in this Province the 19th inst. between His Majesty's troops and the people of the country, whereby you will see the pitch their leaders have worked them up to, even to commit hostilities upon the King's troops when an opportunity offered."

1775, May 6. Council Chamber, Halifax.—"An account of deficiencys in the Treasury of Nova Scotia from 25th June 1751 made by the late Treasurer and sundry officers appointed to collect the revenue of the Province."

Bundle of letters thus described: "Letters received by Joshua Mauger, Esq., from John Butler Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, under several dates from 6th May to 21st July 1775 delivered to John Pownall, Esq., for the perusal of the Right Honourable Lord Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's Principall Secretarys of State. Westminster 21st September 1775." The bundle contains among other letters the following:—

1775, May 6. Halifax. (Duplicate.)—J. Butler to Joshua Mauger. A long letter on the state of trade and general affairs of the Province. "Our Governor conducts himself so ignorantly and oppressively that no good men will come amongst us. Poor Binney is absolutely put in prison in the most cruel and unjustifiable manner, which Collector Newton's letter will fully show you, and I hope you and Mr. Watson will get him relieved. Indeed there is the most horrid scene of persecution carrying on that is possible. I wrote you about the audit of public accounts, the characters of the men, &c. Day has lately resigned and James Monk is chose in his room; so now there is a judge who is to try the cause, a lawyer who is paid for pleading it, and the sheriff who comes in for his fees, and little Burrow the setter on with Bridge, who is a poor tool, so that the Governor could not have chose another such a sett to throw the Province into a flame and ruin its credit; and this without the least cause or any order from the King. . . . . Must not omit telling you that Mr. Binney is carressed by the whole gentlemen in town, and the commanding officer of the troops visited him with his officers in a body; so much is his case pittied that the gaol is crowded, while there is nothing but gloomy darkness and distrust reigns at the Great House, which is entirely neglected except by the sycophants." . . .

1775, July 3. Halifax.—Same to same. "You will find that affairs run very high at Boston: we obtained a dear bought victory on the 17th ult., and I wish a dearer one may not have been obtained before this. I am concerned to say that had the Ministry strengthened the General's hand with 10,000 men, all this blood might have been saved and the affair probably settled before this time. If the rebellion should continue I expect 20 or 30,000 foreign troops out in the spring. Our government affairs go on in the same ridiculous way. The House of Assembly is sitting and finding fault with the Governor's proceedings. A bill passed both Houses yesterday for the relief of Mr. Binney, but God knows whether the Governor will assent to it; as soon as the Session is at an end you shall have a full account of it, and a curious history it will be."

1775, July 21. Halifax.—Same to same. "The House have passed a Bill to release Mr. Binney on paying 180*l.* and not 800*l.*, and have also passed a Bill for the relief of sundry other persons whom the auditors brought in debt in the most unjust manner. The Governor would not assent to either of those Bills untill the King's pleasure should be known. This shows the cruelty of the man, who if not removed will infallibly ruin the Collony. The Lower House drew up and passed a long catalogue of complaints against him to the King; this frightened him and made him promise to give up Burrow, which promise he has yesterday broke."

1775, May 7. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. As to a proposal to supply the King's troops at Boston with coal from Cape Breton.

1775, May 8. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. On the same subject.

1775, May 11.—Lieutenant William Pirrie to the Earl of Dartmouth, with "Remarks and observations on the importance of an interior survey of the North-west Regions of America" for the execution of which the writer is ready to offer proposals, should Lord Dartmouth think fit.

1775, May 13. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Numbers of people are moving to Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia, many of whom will use every means to debauch the minds of the people. Mentions one, a Mr. Howard, a Presbyterian minister, whom it would be well to secure on the first opportunity.

1775, May 13. Cambridge (Mass.). (Copy.)—Dr. Joseph Warren to "the gentlemen the select men of the town of Boston." Will not be able to attend the Congress to-day, but on Monday he will lay the letter (this refers apparently to something gone before) before them. "It appears that General Gage supposes there is an impropriety in treating with subjects in arms against their Sovereign. The gentleman mistakes the matter. We have been compelled to take arms for our defence, for the defence of our liberties. We wish the prosperity of the British nation. We love to honour our Sovereign, and now stand ready with our lives and fortunes to maintain the justice of those great constitutional principles by which he holds his Crown. We have no desires incompatible with the honour and dignity of the King and the welfare of the whole empire; but as we have now taken arms we mean to have a final settlement of our disputes before we lay them down, and whatever hard names we may be called, conscious of the justness of our cause, we will steadily persevere untill we have freed our country from bondage, or find a refuge from slavery in the arms of death. Major Dunbar, whilst here, will be treated with that decency which is due to a gentleman; but I think [it] not at all probable that he will be exchanged for any person who may be taken up in Boston, as we conceive that every inhabitant of Boston has, by the agreement made with the select men, a right to come out with his effects, and as we think no future agreement can be more binding than that, we must suppose, if he cannot be liberated and suffered to come out upon the strength of that agreement, it will be trifling in us to expect his reaping any advantage from any future treaty. . . . . . . I think I should speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people between this and Philadelphia if I should say we ought not to pay the least attention to anything that may be offered us from the army under General Gage, or any person belonging to it, untill the terms upon which the people of Boston laid down their arms are punctually complied with."

1775, May 24. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Respecting the rebel emissaries from Boston.

1775, May. London.—Memorial of William Burgess of London, Merchant, to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requesting a grant of land from the Government for carrying on a fishery on the coast of Labrador.

1775, June 5. Boston.—Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. Complimentary. The postscript asks that three or four bear skins may be sent him by the next conveyance from Halifax.

1775, June 6. Piccadilly.—William Philips to the Earl of Dartmouth. The writer has a plan for adjusting the differences between America and England, and begs an interview with Lord Dartmouth to explain it.

1775, June 7. Boston. — General Gage to Governor Legge. The General much regrets the scarcity of troops in Nova Scotia. The *Beaver*, Captain Bett, is ordered there and to St. John's, where he hopes to raise a number of men to join the King's Army. These are to be quartered at Halifax, and put under the command of Colonel Goreham. He also suggests an attempt to induce the Indians to join.

1775, June 7. Whitehall.—(Original.) The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. Unimportant.

1775, June 10. Secretary's Office, Halifax.—(Copy.) Richard Bulkeley to Joseph Winnett and Thomas Williams, Justices of the Peace for the county of Annapolis. Informing them that "one Howard a dissenting teacher, a man of seditious and treasonable practices," has arrived in that county, and requesting them to cause him to be arrested and given in charge to the Provost Marshal, who is to bring him to Halifax; and letter of same date to Mr. Fenton, Provost Marshal at Annapolis, to the same effect. (See letter from General Gage of 13 May 1775.)

1775, June 11. London.—Long paper upon the rise and progress of the disputes between Great Britain and America, with suggestions for an accommodation. Unsigned, but marked on the back "L^d D—d."

1775, June 14. Halifax.—"State of the troops now actually in garrison of 65th Regiment." Signed by Francis Marsh, Captain 65th Regiment.

1775, June 14. Council Chamber.—Address of His Majesty's Council of Nova Scotia to the Governor, Francis Legge Esquire.

1775, June 14. "In the way to Dublin."—John Wesley to the Earl of Dartmouth protesting against the American war. "All my prejudices are against the Americans, for I am an High Churchman, the son of an High Churchman, bred up from my childhood in the highest notions of passive obedience and non-resistance; and yet in spite of all my rooted prejudice, I cannot avoid thinking (if I think at all) that an oppressed people asked for nothing more than their legal rights and that in the most modest and inoffensive manner which the nature of the thing would allow.

"But waiving this, waiving all considerations of right and wrong, I ask, is it common sense to use force toward the Americans?" . . . "They are divided among themselves? So you are informed by various letters and memorials. So I doubt not was poor Rehoboam informed concerning the ten tribes! So (nearer our times) was Philip informed concerning the people of the Netherlands! No, my Lord, they are terribly united: not in the Province of New England only, but down as low as the Jerseys and Pennsylvania the bulk of the people are so united that to speak a word in favour of the present English measures would almost endanger a man's life." The writer goes on to speak of the dangers to be apprehended of an attack from abroad on Ireland while all our available resources are engaged in America.

"'But we have our militia, our valiant, disciplined militia: these will effectually oppose them, Give me leave, my Lord, to relate a little circumstance of which one then on the spot informed me. In 1716 a large body of the militia were marching toward Preston against the rebels. In a wood which they were marching by a boy happened to discharge his fowling piece. The soldiers gave [up] all for lost and by common consent threw down their arms and ran for life. So much dependence is to be placed on our valorous militia!"

Mr. Wesley then draws a parallel between the time at which he is writing and the time of the rebellion between the years 1640 and 1650, the dearness of provisions, the depression of trade and the hatred of the poor for the rich all being similar. He concludes, "Upon the whole I am really sometimes afraid that 'this evil is of the Lord.' When I consider (to say nothing of ten thousand other vices shocking to human nature) the astonishing luxury of the rich, and the *profaneness* of rich and poor, I doubt whether general dissoluteness of manners does not demand a general visitation. Perhaps the decree is already gone forth from the Governor of the world. . . . . . . But we Englishmen are too wise to acknowledge that God has anything to do in the world! Otherwise should we not seek Him by fasting and prayer before He lets the lifted thunder drop. O my Lord, if your Lordship can do anything, let it not be wanting! For God's sake, for the sake of the King, of the nation, of your lovely family, remember Rehoboam! Remember Philip the Second! Remember King Charles the First! I am with true regard, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, JOHN WESLEY."

1775, June 19th. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Respecting the raising of a regiment of Highlanders in St. John's and Nova Scotia, under Lieut.-Col. Maclean. In a postscript the General says:—"On the morning of the 17th inst. we discovered a redoubt the rebels had made on Charlestown Neck; General Howe with a number of men got over as fast as possible, attacked the rebels and beat them out of their hold, and entirely off the neck. The particulars I shall give you hereafter."

1775, June 21. "Camp on the Heights of Charles Town."—Studholme Brownrigg, Ensign 38th Regt., to Lieutenant-General Hodgson. (Copy Extract). "The 17th inst., about 11 o'clock, under the command of Major-General Howe, we came from Boston to the opposite shore of

Charles Town, in boats, to attack and take possession of the heights surrounding it, on which were two redoubts, one a very large and strong one lately made by the rebels and manned with three thousand men and two pieces of cannon; three pieces more were very advantageously planted behind a fence on a flat to the right of the rear of the redoubt; on our disembarkation the battalions formed in two lines, and the corps of Light Infantry and Grenadiers flanked to the right and left. A strong breastwork ran down the hill from the redoubt, on our right the cannon played and we advanced slowly up the hill. Two frigates that lay to the left of the town of Charles Town kept up a fire on the redoubt, as did a battery of 24 pounders from Copse Hill in Boston, but made no breach in it, as the rampart was very thick.

When we got within about five or six hundred paces they gave us a very heavy fire of cannon and small arms for about ten minutes which we received without firing a shot, but it being repeated with the greatest vigour we were obliged to retreat about twenty paces, but immediately rallied and carried the redoubt by storm. Our loss indeed has been very considerable several officers killed and wounded, about 200 privates killed and 400 wounded, but we are a little reconciled to it by being fully convinced that the loss of the rebels is as great if not greater. When the first redoubt was taken, the second, which was about half a mile further, made little or no resistance; near 100 of the rebels are taken prisoners. We are now encamped and have thrown up a strong entrenchment and two redoubts in our front. It is a pity our numbers would not permit our going on to Cambridge that day, as it is the strongest hold they have in the Province, and where they have almost all their artillery. The town of Charlestown was burnt by carcases from Copse Hill battery during the action. The rebels have now retreated to a hill about two miles from us, where they are entrenching themselves. I have enclosed you the disposition of the troops on that day as well as I could recollect it, by which you will judge of General Howe's great abilities."

1775, June 21. "Camp on the heights of Charles Town."—George Clerk to Robert Clerk, Edinburgh. "On the morning of the 17th the rebels were perceived at work on these heights, very strong ground opposite to Boston, which it was determined immediately to attack and dislodge them from thence. We embarked on board boats about 12 at noon. Not having boats for all the troops designed, there were three different embarkations. The first were the Light Infantry of the army and Grenadiers, the first of which I commanded, and the Grenadiers my friend Abercrombie. The whole landed without the least opposition. I was sent immediately forward with four companies of the corps of light infantry within about 400 yards of the works of the enemy, where we lay covered under the bank of the water and other banks extending to our left. About half past three the rest of my corps joined me, by which time I believe the whole had landed, when I received orders to move on and endeavour to get round the flank of the rebels, which I was anxious to effect, but was retarded by fences, but mostly the water which prevented our moving on round the point I wished. At this time a very heavy fire from the enemy continued on us from behind a barricade of fence rails, trees, &c., all within 90 yards. By this time the line got orders to move on to attack the works on the left, a small redoubt and lines of earth; in about half-an-hour they drove the rebels and got possession of their entrenchments. We moved on at the same time driving the runaways and took possession of the extremity and the whole of these heights, very strong ground. They kept firing at us from a small village below all the evening but did little hurt. We immediately threw up an entrenchment and are now going on compleating other works on this ground. At the beginning of the attack Charlestown was set on fire, and the whole by the day after laid in ashes, part of the terrible effects of a civil war.

The rebels were very numerous and behaved far beyond any idea I could ever have formed of them. They had about 5,000 men in the field; We not much above 2,000, if so many, but we have paid for our victory lost a great number of our officers, I am told above 80 killed and wounded—a great smash by such miscreants.

They are fortifying themselves very strongly on heights in our front about a mile and a half. They have drove away all their cattle, &c. so we are no better as to provisions. What will now be done I can't say as they seem to be fortifying every hill and determined to dispute every inch of ground with us."

1775, June 24. London.—Petition of John Moss to the Earl of Dartmouth, requesting some appointment from the Government in the Colonies, as a recompense of his services when serving in the army in the late war in America. Mentions Lord Denbigh, Sir Adolphus Oughton, and Surgeon-General Adair as knowing him and being willing to recommend him.

1775, June 25. Boston.—E. Le Cras to Mr. Le Cras, London. Sends a resolution of the Continental Congress to starve the Navy and Army, "and they will go a great way towards it, if something is not done to prevent it, for nothing can be got but by force, and very little in that way. The southern colonies are determined to support this, and our force will not do to subdue all."

1775, July 5. London.—Will. Strahan to Doctor Franklin. As to the doctor having been voted by the Assembly of Philadelphia one of their Delegates to the Congress, urging him to use all the influence he possesses to compromise and settle the disputes between the mother country and the American colonies.

1775, July 5. London.—H. Cruger to his brother John Harris Cruger. On domestic affairs. Anticipates utter ruin to America from the war which she has brought upon herself.

1775, July 10. Halifax.—"The deposition of Thomas Flinn, master of the schooner *Falmouth* packett, taken before me George Deschamps, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Halifax," detailing an attack made upon a King's schooner commanded by Captain Moore, by a number of the inhabitants of Machias (Maine), who seized the deponent's ship arrived at Machias from Windsor in the Province of Halifax to load timber, for the purpose of the attack. Captain Moore was severely wounded, and afterwards died. Mentions the names of some of the rebels who led the attack.

1775, July 14. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. As to obtaining fuel from Nova Scotia and the guarding the military stores at Halifax. "We are still at war here, and things promise rather worse than better; a staff, sent by the Continental Congress, has lately joyned the rebels. Washington (from Virginia) commands, Lee amongst the Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates, Adjutant-General."

1775, July 17. Halifax.—W. Tonge to Governor Legge. Answering complaints made against him by the Governor in the discharge of his office of Naval Officer of the Province of Halifax.

1775, July 17. Halifax.—Jonathan Binney to Joshua Mauger, M.P. Relating his "persecution" by Governor Legge. "I have been confined in gaol from 4th May last to the 14th this instant. The House and Council passed an Act or Bill for my relief the 4th instant, but Governor Legge delayed giving his assent to it; the loathsome situation I was in, being confined in gaol with my wife and family obliged me to write the Governor praying his assent to said Bill that I may be released; his answer was, if I would give sufficient security to the acceptance of the Crown Law Officers for the sums I stand charged with by the Executive, to be payable in six months or when his Majesty's pleasure shall be known in respect of the Bill passed, that then he would pass said Bill with a suspensory clause. I was obliged to give security for the whole sums and pay the costs of the Solicitor-General and Provost Marshal amounting to 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*" Asks Mr. Mauger to use his influence at home to get him a final acquittance of all the persecution, and some of the costs and damages repaid him.

1775, July 22. Halifax.—The Rev. John Breynton, D.D., to Joshua Mauger, M.P. The difficulties which have beset America since the commencement of the war affect Nova Scotia as deeply as any other Colony.

1775, July 25. Boston. (Copy extract.)—F. Vernon to Messrs. Lane, Son, and Foster. "We the inhabitants that remain here may say we have a being and that is all; we are restrained from all manner of fresh provisions, and obliged to bear with many insults and abuses both by the army and navy, and even our own country about us has and still is acting with too great severity with us in restraining all natural subsistence from us they can, that we may say we are in a more distressing situation than prisoners confined in a close gaol."

1775, July 26. Boston. (Copy extract.)—Nathaniel Taylor to Messrs. Harrisons and Ansley. "I shall not particularly describe the condition of this town, but if you will please to paint to yourselves a place suffering under the calamities of fire and sword, famine in a degree, and pestilence you will have an idea of our state."

1775, July 27. Boston. (Copy Extract).—James Anderson to his brother, Andrew Anderson, merchant at Greenock. "The town is very quiet, most of the inhabitants are gone out and will not be allowed to return. The fortifications are amazingly strong, and they are adding to them every day, but indeed we are under no apprehension of their attacking the town, they are not an enemy for such kind of work, their expedition to Charlestown, as we since learnt, was a push to burn the shipping, &c. The ardor and bravery of the troops was remarkable on that day; but a little more coolness would have given the rebels a complete overthrow. You may remember Charlestown Neck, which is not a stonethrow across, could have been defended by a few guns in lighters, and their retreat effectually cut off."

1775, July 28. Charlestown Camp.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. Thanking him for four bearskins sent.

1775, July 29. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Asking him to procure twenty or thirty ship carpenters, and as many seamen as possible, to go to Quebec by a ship which the Admiral intends to send thither shortly. General Gage has heard the news from Machias. (See the deposition of Thomas Flinn dated 10th July 1775).

1775, Aug. 2. Halifax. — Copy letter unsigned, but apparently from Governor Legge to Mr. Shoolbred, an English merchant, and a proposed settler in the Province. (See letter of April 8th in this year from Lord Dartmouth to Governor Legge.) He offers him all the assistance possible in preparing a deed of grant of the land he requires.

1775, August 4. Philadelphia. (Copy.)—Thomas Wharton to Samuel Wharton. Communicating the contents of an express which arrived at Philadelphia on the 3rd instant from General Schuyler. The General is informed that Governor Carleton had but 450 men at his command, "that he had used his utmost influence with the Canadians to join and augment his army so that he might retake Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which they had positively refused to do, and declared they never would fight against their brethren the Colonists. Seven tribes of Indians headed by that warlike tribe, the Cochnawagas, have also given satisfactory proofs of their determination to remain neuter in this unnatural dispute, and in order to keep their young men from joining Governor Carleton, they have appointed a head man or chief over every tribe, and one chief over the whole body, and retired to their castle. The same express further adds that the Canadians considered the treatment they receive from the soldiers in so cruel a light that they have intimated a desire that the Colony troops should take possession of Canada, and I am fearful this will be attempted, because I know a majority of the Congress did give General Schuyler liberty, if he thought prudent, to penetrate that country. This intelligence is known to very few, and I may say has afforded to some of us abundant uneasiness, because it is going from the ground we first put our stand upon, that of a defensive opposition for the preservation of our rights and privileges, and because it will make our settlement more difficult, as the honour and property of the nation is concerned. . . . .
A letter from T. Mifflin by this day's post, dated at the provincial Camp, says that five deserters had come in that day from General Gage's army, and informs us that the whole of the regulars did not exceed 6,500 effective men, that General Gage had resigned the command, and General Howe succeeded thereto, that Gage acted as Governor, that a disagreement subsists among the four chief officers, that two companies of the Riflemen were arrived, and were impatient to get to work, but that General Washington would not permit it."

1775, Aug. 8. Parliament St.—James Meyrick to Governor Legge. The preparations to increase the Royal Army in America. There is a copy of the same letter enclosed.

1775, Aug. 11. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. The Admiral has been informed of the rebel cruizers mentioned by Mr. Legge, and now has two vessels in the Bay of Fundy, and has ordered another to protect the transports waiting there for convoy, and if possible to destroy the pirates.

1775, Aug. 11. *Preston* at Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Is satisfied that the rebels are meditating some mischief to Halifax and other parts in Mr. Legge's Government, and will endeavour to interrupt the navigation to and from the Bay of Fundy. Positive orders have been given to the Commanders of the *St. Lawrence* and *Hope* armed schooners to search for pirates about Annapolis, Machias, and if necessary, Windsor.

1775, Aug. 19. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. As to proposals for raising a number of ship carpenters and seamen for active service.

1775, Aug. 20. Boston.—Same to same. Is sorry a misunderstanding has arisen between Governor Legge and Captain Marsh, with regard to the hay on George's Island and the Eastern Battery. The use of the ground round the guns has always been considered the perquisite of the officer in command. Enquires if Governor Legge be still in the army; if not, he requests him not to put Captain Marsh in arrest.

1775, Aug. 21.—"The present state and condition of the Colonies with respect to their Governors and government." Stated on the back to be by Mr. Morris.

"Massachusetts has rejected the Governor and Council appointed by His Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament, have called an Assembly of Representatives and chosen the Council, and appointed the President of Council, with authority of Commander-in-chief.

"New Hampshire have rejected their Governor, are at present governed by a provincial Congress.

"Rhode Island and Providence Plantations have a Governor, Council, and Representatives according to their charter all elective.

"New York have a Committee of safety and provincial Congress. Governor Tryon just arrived, and who is in great favour in general, yet can have at present no authority as Governor.

"New Jersey, governed by a provincial Congress, the Governor without authority.

"Philadelphia, governed by a provincial Congress, the Governor of no weight, nor indeed ever was; this government is by charter wholly popular, having only one branch, to wit, the House of Representatives.

"Maryland, governed by a provincial Congress.

"Virginia, governed by a provincial Congress, the authority of Governor and Council set aside, and the Governor retreated on board a King's ship.

"North Carolina, governed by a provincial Congress, the Governor and Council of no authority.

"South Carolina, governed by a provincial Congress, have refused to receive Lord William (Campbell) their present Governor, who has taken refuge in Georgia.

"Over all the provincial Congresses is one general Continental Congress, who govern in general, and have appointed Generals and all superior officers. This seems to be the design model of American government, and who begin to call themselves the States General of the United Colonies.

"Canada remains to the Crown. Nova Scotia, with good management, does likewise; but the contagion spreads, and, as in the first instances, the quarrel begins with the Governor and ends with the Crown. This republican spirit has in America the same effect as bigotry in religion had once in Europe. The House of Representatives is more than one half republicans, and the majority of Council have other measures which will be subservient to that cause.

"Georgia is divided, one part sides with Royalty, the other with Republicans.

"Newfoundland are all fishermen, and are now starving for want of bread, and leaving the country; all government is alike to them, when they have bread, pork, and peas sufficient."

1775, Aug. 21.—"*St. Lawrence* and *Hope* schooners, at Windsor." Lieutenants John Graves and George Dawson to Governor Legge, enclosing an account of a number of disaffected people at Annapolis and Windsor who are quite ready to join the rebels from New England whenever opportunity offer.

1775, Aug. 23. Halifax.—Draft letter from Governor Legge to General Gage. Mentioning the above from Lieutenant Graves and Dawson and stating what he proposes to do to prevent the spread of disaffection.

1775, Aug. 23. *Preston* at Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Respecting New York and Philadelphia privateers, which he does not believe are so numerous as Mr. Legge's informants state. It is probable that all the Colonies will have cruizers. Mentions the movements of his Majesty's ships in the vicinity of Nova Scotia.

1775, Aug. 31. Halifax.—Governor Legge to General Gage. For preventing a descent of the rebels upon the Province, the Admiral has ordered the *Scarborough* to cruize at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and two armed schooners and the *Senegal* are to cruize there also. A company of Light Infantry is to be formed from the Militia in every part of the Province. The great difficulty is with regard to the payment of the Militia, as the resources of the Province are not sufficient.

1775, August.—"Abstract of the number of families settled in Nova Scotia from a State of that Province taken in August 1775." At the end of the Abstract is this note: "By this estimate there are specified 2,488 families in the Province: allowing six to each family, as is the case at Lunenburg, the number of inhabitants is 14,928. By a return from the Secretary's Office in the year 1773 I find them amounting to 17,752."

1775, Sep. 4. Charlestown Camp, near Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. Thanks him for sending a very fine ox and two sheep which have arrived safely. Governor Legge's volunteer, Proctor, has distinguished himself greatly in a small brush with the rebels, going out with a small party to drive them back. "The situation of the King's troops and that of the rebels is nearly the same as when I had the honor of writing to you last. They are entrenched upon every advantagious spot, and we are so strongly posted here that we wish to tempt them to attack us, which if they do not shortly do, perhaps we may try our fortune against them, but we are so well prepared upon these heights that it would be imprudent to attack them before we give up their coming to us."

1775, Sep. 4. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. As to the protection of the Province of Nova Scotia from attacks by the New England rebels.

1775, Sep. 4. *Preston* at Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Preparations made by sea to prevent attacks by the rebels on Nova Scotia.

1775, Sep. 5. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Unimportant. "The Admiral has now so many vessels in the Bay of Fundy that the rebels from this Province will not have an opportunity to land there."

1775, Sep. 10. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. "I have certain intelligence from deserters lately come in from the rebels, that about 1,500 men have marched from Cambridge, and it is said are intended to joyn the rebel army on the frontiers of Canada; but as their route is through Newberry, they may possibly be intended for your Province. I therefore give you this information and hope the force the Admiral has in the Bay of Fundy will be able to frustrate all the designs of the rebels."

1775, Sep. 11. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Confirmatory of the news in the preceding letter, and asking him to send a letter immediately by a trusty Indian to General Carleton, as by going through the woods he would get to him before the rebels can have arrived.

1775, Sep. 11. Halifax.—Richard Bulkeley, secretary to the Governor, to Governor Legge. Pointing out the consequences attendant on the Governor's leaving Halifax, owing to the peculiar state of the law of the Province of Nova Scotia.

1775, Sep. 19. Yarmouth. (Copy.)—Colonel Goold to Messrs. Durkee, Crawley, and Cook, magistrates at Yarmouth. Colonel Goold has been appointed by Governor Legge colonel of the militia of Queen's County, and has been instructed to raise a company of 50 privates with a captain and two lieutenants to be called the Light Infantry company, out of such of the inhabitants of the county as are known to be well affected active men. Asking for the assistance of the magistrates to raise the company.

1775, Sep. 20.—"Return of a Light Infantry company formed at Yarmouth." The company consists of 48 rank and file, with two lieutenants, David Scott and Benjamin Brown, a captain, Eleazar Hebbard, and commanded by Colonel Arthur Goold.

1775, Sep. 21. Old Palace Yard.—Mr. Mauger to Mr. Pownall. Enclosing some papers relating to Mr. Binney's case to be laid before Lord Dartmouth.

1775, Sep. 23. Dublin.—Alexander Duncan to Governor Legge. Respecting arrears of pay due to him.

1775, Sep. 28. Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. The King having required General Gage's presence at home to consult him upon the present state of America, I am invested in his absence with the command of the forces in North America on the side of the Atlantic; General Carleton having the same powers within his Government and in the back country, and would take the command of the whole were we to meet. Our two Commissions are to command in chief in our respective districts, wherein I shall be happy to render you every service in my power."

1775, Sep. 29. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Has lately intercepted a letter from one Edward Pheaton, supposed to be a journeyman printer at Halifax, to Mills and Hicks, printers in Boston, giving an account of everything that is being done in Nova Scotia; recommends a strict watch of his movements to be kept, as he has the spirit of rebellion strongly in him. Announces his departure shortly for England, and that he has left the command with General Howe.

1775, Sep. 30. Boston. (Copy.)—General Gage to Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham, Commandant. Directing him to embark immediately on board a transport provided for Halifax with a number of men of the Royal Fencible Americans and Royal Highland Regiment of Emigrants, and to take command of all His Majesty's forces in Nova Scotia.

1775, Sep. 30. Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. The importation of fresh provisions from Nova Scotia into Boston. Passes have hitherto been freely granted to the inhabitants who have fitted up vessels for the purposes of the trade, but on Mr. Legge's representations no further passes will be issued except for the service of the Army and Navy.

1775, Oct. 2. Boston. (Copy.)—General Gage to Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham. Has ordered two companies of the 14th Regiment under Captain Stanton to accompany him to Halifax in addition to those previously intended for that service.

1775, Oct. 2. Boston.—General Howe to Governor Legge. Recommending to his favour Lieutenant Barry of the 52nd Regiment, who has been appointed secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham.

1775, Oct. 2. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Stating the forces which Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham will have under his command for the protection of Halifax.

1775, Oct. 3. Boston.—General Gage to Governor Legge. Announcing his departure for England, and that he has left the command of the forces at Quebec and on the frontier with Major-General Carleton, and those on the Atlantic under Major-General Howe.

1775, Oct. 7. Halifax.—Deposition of William Humphrey sworn before Charles Morris, J.P., with regard to a woman whom he had sent for from England to be a maid servant to Governor Legge.

1775, Oct. 16. Whitehall.—Copy. The Earl of Suffolk to Governor Legge. Governor Legge's despatches have been laid before the King to whom the condition and safety of Nova Scotia have now become a matter of great anxiety. These apprehensions have been increased by the news of the revolt at Machias, and it has been thought advisable to send one of the five regiments, just embarked from Cork, to Halifax; the *Roebuck*, a 40 gun ship, has also sailed three weeks ago for the same place.

The King's wishes are that a corps of 1,000 men be formed in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to be commanded by Mr. Legge with the provincial rank of Colonel. The pay and subsistence are to be the same as those of the regular army, and grants of land may, if necessary, be made by Governor Legge to induce people to join. The inhabitants of the townships on the Bay of Fundy to be disarmed; the fortifications of the harbour to be strengthened by temporary works. The despatch concludes: "I must not omit to observe that His Majesty sees with equal concern and displeasure that, at a time when the situation of public affairs demands that all his servants in Nova Scotia should lay aside every other consideration but that of the most effectual means of uniting their efforts to support the authority of the parent State, and avert the dangers that surround them, the public peace should be disturbed, and his Majesty's service obstructed by ill-humour, anger, and resentments in matters of the most trivial moment respecting merely the domestic economy of the Province."

1775, Oct. 17. *Preston* at Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. The Admiral will continue a good force in the Bay of Fundy, and ships shall winter at Annapolis and Windsor. Suggests with the object of checking communication between New England and Nova Scotia, that some of the principals in the matter shall be seized and made examples of.

1775, Oct. 18. Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. Recommends a palisade with block houses, similar to one which Governor Legge has put up for the defence of Halifax dockyard to be erected on Citadel hill for the protection of the town.

1775, Oct. 21. — Paper headed "State of his Majesty's forces at Halifax," and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Gorham, commanding officer.

N.D. (but after 11th October 1775.)—William Black to Governor Legge. Referring to some charges brought against him by Governor Legge.

1775, Nov. 5. Halifax.—Commodore Arbuthnot to Governor Legge. Announcing his appointment as commander in chief in the absence of a flag officer. On his arrival he found H.M. ship *Somerset*, Commodore Le Cras, under orders to proceed home, but as a report was prevalent that a considerable force of rebels had marched up the country, the orders have been countermanded for the present until the Admiral's further directions are known.

1775, Nov. 8. Halifax. (Copy.)—Governor Legge to General Sir William Howe. Enclosing letters received from St. John's Island and three pamphlets addressed to the General Court and Province of Nova Scotia. Captain Stanton of the 14th regiment has been sent to secure the Indians on St. John's River to the support of Government. On the same sheet is a copy of a letter dated from Charlotte Town, St. John's Island, 13th October 1775, from the Governor of the Island to Governor Legge, enclosing copies of despatches from Lieut.-Governor Cramahé, from Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, &c., by which will appear "the disagreeable situation General Carleton and the Province under his government are in. Captain Fraser has private letters which inform him the Canadians have absolutely refused to join us, assigning for reason that the English law is taken away from them, and that as the King has broken his word they have a right to do the same; daring licentiousness has extended itself from North to South." The writer trusts Governor Legge will not be disturbed in his Province; "a lieutenant belonging to Captain Fraser's company a few days ago returned from the south shore of your Province, where he had been recruiting; he informed me he met with many snubs and jeers. As to my miniature Government I have not the least cause to suspect any disturbance. I believe all their trouble will be to get something to eat."

1775, Nov. 8. Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. "An ordnance store ship from England, and a transport with part of the 17th regiment of foot from Ireland arrived this day.

"They are forerunners of two fleets from Portsmouth and Cork with military stores, provisions, and a reinforcement of five regiments, all which are daily expected."

1775, Nov. 20. Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Letter unsigned, but from some of the Government officers of the Province of Nova Scotia, to Governor Legge. Complaining of the disloyal conduct of some members of the Government, instancing the Speaker of the House, who "has in a most unequalled manner opposed the measures of Government introduced to the House, not merely by his influence among the members, and upon Committees, but as Speaker has repeatedly insisted on a privilege of being heard in that character, and offered dictatorial opinions from the chair upon Bills and other papers he has been delivering to the House with manifest intention to sway the debate and their judgment.

"He has upon repeated occasions, where the Governor of this Province has been mentioned, endeavoured to represent your Excellency's conduct as odious and obnoxious, and made as well direct as ironical aspersions greatly tending to lessen that respect and confidence due by the community to a Governor of this Province, and which, if estranged from, must undoubtedly at all times, but singularly so at present, be very prejudicial to His Majesty's service." The Surveyor and Searcher of his Majesty's Customs, and other persons, have united to defeat the measures of Government. The writers strongly recommend that the conduct of the Speaker and his friends may not go unnoticed, and hope this private information will be useful to the Governor.

1775, Dec. 8. Boston.—General Sir W. Howe to Governor Legge. As to the works in progress for the defence of the town and dockyard, victualling the troops at present in Nova Scotia, &c. A further detachment of six companies of the 65th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce has been sent off to Halifax to protect the Province.

1775, Dec. 13. New Jerusalem [Maine.] — Deposition of Joshua Snow, taken by G. H. Monk and Richard Wheeler, concerning armed schooners, fitted out by the American Congress to cruize for prizes off the coast of Nova Scotia, and stating that Governor Patterson of St. John's Island was a prisoner on board one of these schooners and "that thirteen thousand men had been embodied by the Congress to subdue Nova Scotia and particularly Halifax, and that they were prevented from pursuing their design while the men of war lay in the Bay of Fundy. And that they believed Halifax would have been taken long since had it not been for the small-pox being there which at present deterred the Liberty army."

1775, Dec. 14. Halifax.—Depositions of William Watson and Christopher Cowling as to a resolution of a rebel assembly in New England to send an army of five or six thousand Provincials to attack Nova Scotia.

1775, Dec. 18. Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. Announcing the despatch of Brigadier-General Massey with the 27th Regiment to Nova Scotia.

1775, Dec. 19. *Preston*. Boston.—Admiral Graves to Governor Legge. Thanks him for his letter of Dec. 6, as to the proceedings of rebel schooners, and of a ship fitted out from Philadelphia.

1775, Dec. 23. Brigadier-General Massey to Governor Legge. As to Mr. Studholme being a captain in Captain Stanton's Corps.

1775, Dec. 25. Mount Denson.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Denny Denson to Governor Legge. On various subjects, the small-pox epidemic in Nova Scotia, the Militia law, &c.

1775, Dec. 25. Halifax.—Recruiting instructions to Captain Studholme of his Majesty's Loyal Regiment of Nova Scotia Volunteers, to raise a company of 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 96 privates to serve in this volunteer regiment.

In lieu of rank, pay or pension, when the regiment is disbanded, the field officers are to have 5,000 acres of land in the Province; captains, 3,000 acres; subalterns and staff officers, 2,000 acres; non-commissioned officers, 200 acres, and privates 50 acres. While the regiment is on the establishment the officers and men are to receive the same pay as officers and men of the regiments of infantry. The oath to be taken by each volunteer is subjoined.

1775, Dec. 26. Halifax.—Governor Legge to Commodore Arbuthnot. Enquiring the reason of his refusal to advance him 1,000*l.* to facilitate the raising of a regiment of 1,000 men for the service and defence of the Province.

1775, Dec. 29. Mount Denson.—Lieutenant-Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. Thanking him for having appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nova Scotia Volunteer Regiment.

1775, Dec. 29th. Falmouth.—Lieutenant Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. As to recruiting for the Volunteer Regiment about to be raised in Nova Scotia, and the difficulties in the way. "The implacable rancour of the people of this country against His Majesty's Government, &c., is prodigious, consequently there is little probability of our having great success among them."

Estimate of the charge of maintaining and supporting the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia for the year 1775.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

to Cushing see Stevens Facsimiles TPRW

N. D.(? 1775). Draft letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, to whom does not appear, but probably to some person in America, relating to the growing disputes between that Colony and Great Britain. Lord Dartmouth has received a letter from the person addressed by the hands of Doctor F[ranklin] written in the name and by the order of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay together with two petitions to the King. Expresses his great concern at the "unhappy spirit of disunion and dissatisfaction which has lately prevailed in the Province," and that the principal cause of this arises from "the Acts of Parliament that have lately passed for raising a revenue in America for the support of civil government there." The answer of the House of Assembly to a recent speech of the Governor appears to Lord Dartmouth "to be a most serious, I had almost said an insuperable, bar to the return of that state of union and tranquillity which I so anxiously wish to see restored to the British Empire. Indeed I must be free to own myself persuaded that till that unhappy bar shall be removed out of the way by the same hands that laid it there, it will be fruitless to wish, it will be in vain to attempt to alleviate the causes of uneasiness in other instances alluded to in your letter, to some of which I flatter myself an easy remedy might otherwise have been applied." Concludes by hoping some means may be found, by the opening of the next session, to remove the hindrance to a general peace in the British Empire which now exists.

1775. Bundle of minutes of despatches from and to the Earl of Dartmouth. The majority are from the Governors and Deputy-Governors of the various Provinces of North America. Many of them are undated, but they all treat of the commencement of the war and are mostly concerned with stating the general temper of the Colonies, and consist of the following:—

South Carolina.—Despatches undated, from Lieutenant-Governor Bull, describing the feelings of the Colonists and the proceedings of the General Congress at Philadelphia as being adverse to England and favourable to the resolution of the Congress. The 17th of February, "being the day appointed by the Congress for a general fast," he says, in his letter of the 22nd, "had been observed with great strictness throughout the Provinces, several of the clergy had shown a most rigid compliance to the order and suited their pulpit declamations to the temper of the times."

Attacks by the Colonists on the Armoury and State House, the Magazine, and other Government buildings.

Georgia. — Despatches from Sir James Wright. Riots by the Colonists, and the feelings of the people distinctly adverse to Great Britain. Robbery at the Government powder mill of 600 pounds of powder; not more than 300 pounds remained for the King's use. Proclamations had been issued with a reward for the discovery of the offender, but Sir James had no hopes of success.

Great excitement was caused amoung the people by the account of the skirmish near Boston; he concludes by requesting troops from England.

North Carolina.—Despatches from Governor Martin. Deputies have been sent from North Carolina to the Congress in spite of his efforts to delay it. A mob assembled at Newbern, who surrounded the Governor's house and finally burned the fort, which he had been obliged to evacuate; asks assistance from England. With a small number of troops he could raise an army of about 30,000 natives, and with such a force he would draw multitudes of well affected subjects from their

Colonies and establish order and obedience everywhere south of Pensylvania.

Maryland.—Despatches from Deputy-Governor Eden. The sentiments of the people distinctly adverse to Great Britain. A quantity of gunpowder and arms have been seized. Lord Dartmouth's letter, enclosing the resolutions of the House of Commons, has been received, but has been unsuccessful in restoring order.

Pennsylvania.—Despatches from Deputy-Governor Penn. Committees have been appointed by the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia to see that the agreements entered into by the Congress should be fully complied with. He regrets that there appears a general inclination in the people to adhere to the resolutions of the Congress. He spoke in the Assembly on the subject of Lord Dartmouth's letter and the resolution of the House of Commons, and received an answer that the resolution was considered by the Assembly to be unfit for them to adopt, and that they were resolved to adhere to the other associated Colonies, and abide by the determination of the General Congress. 20,000 men in the Provinces were already provided with arms and ammunition, and were learning military duties and exercises for the avowed purpose of opposing the parent state. No prospect of a speedy termination of the hostilities commenced in Massachussetts Bay, as military preparations were making in all the old Colonies. . . . Major Skeene, on his arrival at Philadelphia, was taken into custody by order of the City Committee, and it is quite out of Mr. Penn's power to release him in the present state of affairs.

The General Congress has resolved to raise an army of 15,000 men; they have likewise ordered two million of dollars in Bills of Credit to be struck for the charges of the war, a part of which are already in circulation; paper Bills of the value of 35,000*l*. have also been issued.

Rhode Island.—Despatches of Governor Wanton. The General Assembly of the Colony have passed an Act for raising an army of observation, to consist of 1,500 men. A protest was entered into by himself and the Deputy-Governor against the Act, but to no purpose.

In a subsequent letter Governor Wanton sent to Lord Dartmouth copies of the several Acts of Assembly passed in their last session for carrying on the war against his Majesty's Government.

Connecticut.—Despatches from Governor Trumbell.

Virginia.—Despatches from the Earl of Dunmore. Owing to the hostile temper of the people the Governor has judged it proper to remove some gunpowder from a magazine at Williamsburg, which step had given great umbrage, and the Mayor demanded restitution thereof. The Governor refused to comply, and to check further violence threatened them with liberating the negroes in case they proceeded to any acts of hostility; he requests a small reinforcement of troops and a quantity of arms and ammunition, with which and the assistance of the ships of war he undertakes soon to reduce the factious of the Colony to obedience.

In a subsequent letter Lord Dunmore states that he has been advised to shut himself up and make a garrison of his house, as he finds the violence of the people increasing. All the Colony was in a state of anarchy; a party headed by Patrick Henry, a man of desperate circumstances, extorted from the Receiver General 300*l*., part of the King's revenue under the pretence of indemnifying the people for the loss of the gunpowder.

In a despatch from Lord Dartmouth to Lord Dunmore he states that he had entrusted 3,000 stand of arms and ammunition in proportion to Captain Dodsworth to be delivered to Lord Dunmore.

A battalion of Highlanders is to be raised in the Province of North Carolina.

In a further despatch it appears that Lord Dunmore found it necessary to seek refuge on board His Majesty's ship *Fowey* and he says that he cannot entertain the most distant hope of accommodation with the Colonists.

A letter from Lord Dartmouth follows, enclosing the King's License for Lord Dunmore's return to England.

New Jersey.—Despatches from Governor Francklin. These are all of a similar character to the above and contain apprehensions for the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the Colonies. "He intimates in a despatch of the 2nd August that, in consequence of a declaration of the General Congress, every preparation was making for carrying on the War, and states that it is his opinion that not many persons in the Colonies would draw their swords in support of Parliamentary taxation, but is confident numbers would fight to maintain its supremacy."

New York.—Despatches from Lieutenant-Governor Colden. Has been obliged to apply to Admiral Graves for one of the large ships from Boston as there were only 100 men of the Royal Irish regiment in the City. In his letter of the 7th of June he says that "provincial Congresses and Committees were then established and acting with all the authority of the legal Government; that the principal objects then before them were the raising an army to oppose the King's troops and erect such fortifications as may serve to keep the command of the country; that the citizens had taken arms and several companies were formed who had appointed their own officers and were armed and clothed in uniform . . . . that a body of 2,500 Connecticut men were encamped at Greenwich, a place in that Government about 40 miles from New York, whose avowed purpose was to keep that Government in awe, and in case of defection, as they call it, to attack the Province."

In his letter of the 3rd of July the Lieutenant-Governor mentions that the Congress had appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, Colonel Lee and Philip Schuyler Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates Adjutant-General.

There are also minutes of a long despatch from Governor Tryon, giving a very gloomy view of the situation. He does not meet with any of the inhabitants of his Province who show the smallest inclination to draw the sword in support of Great Britain.

Massachusetts Bay.—Very voluminous minutes of despatches from General Gage, dating from the 13th of October 1774 and ending the 20th of August 1775. In his first despatch, he mentions that the Congress had entered into a resolve for embodying 15,000 men commanded by four persons, and that these men were to be ready on a moment's warning, and would be maintained by his and the neighbouring Province for the avowed purpose of opposing the law and authority of Great Britain; that Major-General Haldimand with the 47th Regiment and three companies of the 18th at New York had joined him and brought with him many useful stores.

General Gage thinks it impracticable to disarm any of the Provinces, and says that the violence of the people was so great against the "mandamus" councillors that they had been obliged to seek protection amongst the King's troops, but notwithstanding this the General speaks with great confidence of the probability of subduing opposition to Government were a respectable force sent into the field.

A minute of a long despatch from Lord Dartmouth, dated the 27th of January 1775, then follows, stating the determination of the Government to reduce the Colonies to obedience.

There is a minute of a further letter from Lord Dartmouth dated 22nd of February 1775, acquainting General Gage that Parliament had voted an augmentation of the Army, and that he would be further reinforced by four more regiments of Infantry and one of Light Horse which were now preparing to embark, and that Major-Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, were ordered for service in America, and would join him in the middle of next month.

In a despatch dated the 19th of April 1775, General Gage gives an account that, in consequence of having received information that a large quantity of military stores for the avowed purpose of revolution was collected at Concord, he sent the Grenadiers and Light Infantry under the command of Colonel Smith to seize and destroy all the said military stores, which service, though vigorously opposed, had been effected under many heavy fires of the rebels, which the troops with great spirit returned; that on their return they found large bodies of them armed and accoutred, who from all quarters where any cover was to be found kept up a continual heavy firing; that for their support he had detached Lord Percy with 8 companies of the 4th Regiment and the same numbers of the 23rd and Marines, with cannon, who joined at Lexington where a skirmish commenced and continued the whole of their march back to Boston, the troops being fired at from every fence and house, barn, hill, etc.; but his Lordship kept the enemy off and brought the troops to Boston, though with considerable loss to our army, much greater to the rebels. The General speaks with confidence that the whole country is now in arms, and that several thousands are now assembled about Boston getting up artillery and threatening an attack.

The General in another letter to Lord Dartmouth dated the 13th of May, says that "all the avenues of the town are stopped by large bodies of men who have collected artillery and military stores from the country, and have desired the inhabitants to remove their effects and leave the town." Further despatches from General Gage give accounts of the surprise and attack of the Fort of Ticonderoga, and of the attack on Major Skeene's settlement, and he says that, as the Provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and others, are in open rebellion, a very large force will be requisite to make any impression of consequence, and that all the Colonies have refused to supply the troops with articles necessary for further support. In answer to this there is a despatch from Lord Dartmouth giving details of the extensive preparations for war making at home.

General Gage's despatch of the 25th of June 1775, relates an action with the rebels on the Peninsula of Charles Town; they having raised a battery there against the town of Boston, Major-General Howe with Brigadier-General Pigot and 2,000 men, landed on the Peninsula, and attacked the rebels. By the fire from Boston in a critical moment Charles Town was set on fire. The Brigadier, however, pursuing his attack carried the redoubt, drove the rebels clear off the Peninsula and took five pieces of cannon. The loss of the rebels has not been ascertained, but must have been very considerable, but our loss, though less in number, was much more material, and notwithstanding our success the General thinks that the affair will rather strengthen than disperse the rebels.

Quebec.—Despatches from Governor Carleton.

These state that a correspondence had been held between Mr. Jeffrey of Boston and Mr. Jonas Clarke Minot of Quebec, the tendency of which was to inflame the minds of the Canadians and to promote a union between them and the other Colonies in their opposition to the measures of the Government; and that they had succeeded so far in this attempt as to prevail upon the town of Quebec to send them a benefaction for the relief of the poor at Boston, and that several letters of a treasonable nature were in circulation in Canada.

Further letters of Governor Carleton relating to attempts of emissaries from Massachusetts Bay to poison the minds of the Canadians and render them adverse to the King's Government; several copies of letters from the Congress to the Canadians were translated into French and dispersed among the inhabitants. A Mr. Brown, a member of the provincial Committee of Cambridge, arrived at Montreal, and brought a letter addressed to some of the inhabitants, and signed by Thomas Mackay and Warren, the purport of which was to represent the cause of the Americans in the most favourable light, holding up the Acts of the British Legislature as oppressive and unconstitutional, and exhorting the Canadians to join in the common cause, and send Delegates to Philadelphia; the rebels have likewise been tampering with the Indians on the upper part of the River St. Lawrence.

An application was received by Governor Carleton from General Gage requesting that he would send the 7th Regment to Boston as hostilities had commenced in the Province of Massachusetts Bay; news was received the next day in Quebec that Benedict Arnold had landed a considerable number of men at St. John's, 8 leagues distant from Quebec, that they had surprised the detachment of the 26th Regiment doing duty there, consisting of a Serjeant and ten men, made them prisoners, seized upon the King's sloop *Batteaus*, and military stores, and a few hours afterwards departed, carrying off the craft, prisoners, and stores they had taken.

The Governor also received the first information of the rebels being in arms on the Lakes, and of their having under the command of the said Arnold surprised Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

"Arnold told Captain Hazen that he had received a commission of Colonel from the Congress of Massachussetts for that purpose with the command of 500 men, and that volunteers to the amount of 1,500 followed him, but he would not wait for them."

Accounts were also brought to the Governor of the rebels having landed at St. John's a second time in the night between the 18th and 19th May 1775; this party was said to be 300 strong, and 900 more were at the Isle aux Noix; this second party, however, were not nearly so numerous as at first reported and would most probably have been cut off by a detachment of 100 men from the 26th Regiment under the command of Major Preston had they not been advised of the march of the troops.

Governor Carleton says that "upon the receipt of this intelligence, the little force they had in the Province was immediately in motion and ordered to assemble at or near St. John's, the noblesse were called upon to collect their inhabitants in order to defend themselves, and the savages of this part likewise had the same orders, but though the gentlemen testified great zeal, neither their entreaties nor example could prevail upon the people. A few of the gentry, consisting principally of the youth residing in Quebec and its neighbourhood formed a small corps of volunteers under the command of Mr. Samuel Mackay and took post at St. John's; the Indians showed as much backwardness as the Canadian peasantry." The consternation in the town and country he reports to have been very great as they were equally unprepared for attack or defence. He proposes raising a Militia, but there are doubts whether he will be able to effect it.

Minutes of Despatches of the Earl of Dartmouth shewing that Governor Carleton had received directions to raise 3,000 men to serve as Light Infantry, and that orders had been given for providing arms, ammunition, and clothing for that number, and these articles with four light brass three pounders were accordingly sent by a store ship.

In a further letter Governor Carleton was directed to raise 3,000 more men, and arms, &c., were sent for them.

In Lord Dartmouth's letter of the 2nd of August the Governor is informed that His Majesty hopes to have an army of 20,000 men in North America next spring, exclusive of Canadians and Indians, and that he may depend upon a reinforcement of regular troops in Canada to be under his entire command. General Gage's return to England is also mentioned, and the devolution of the command of the troops at Boston on General Howe.

By a letter dated the 8th of September 1775, Mr. Pownall acquainted Governor Carleton that application had been made to the Empress of Russia for 20,000 infantry a very considerable body of which it was hoped might be sent to North America early in the spring, and if the plan of operations for next year be adopted by Major-General Howe, it was probable that the greatest part of the Russians would be sent to Quebec.

New Hampshire.—Despatches of Governor Wentworth relating the capture of Castle William and Mary by the rebels. In his letter of the 26th of April he speaks of the general disposition of the people of New Hampshire to assist and support the people of Massachussetts Bay, and in his letters of the 17th and 28th of May and 3rd of June mentions that "a large body of rioters had come to Portsmouth and continued for one night in examining and pledging many of the King's good subjects to swear against Toryism as they call it, and in the morning had marched off with two or three additional companies from that Province on their way to Cambridge. Two or three days after this, Captain Barkley of His Majesty's Ship *Scarborough*, having seized and sent to Boston two vessels laden with provisions for Portsmouth, the news was immediately spread throughout the country, and large bodies of armed men were put into motion to destroy the King's sloop or drive her out of the harbour."

Governor Wentworth's despatches also mention an attack on Castle Island by 600 or 700 rebels who stole from the Fortress there 8 pieces of cannon.

Despatches from the Earl of Dartmouth acquainting Governor Wentworth of the King's firm resolution to make the most vigorous efforts both by sea and land to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience, and stating what preparations were being made for the purpose.

There is also a bundle of Minutes of the advices and communications to the Earl of Dartmouth from other ministers of State containing despatches from Lord Barrington as to the embarkation and disposition of the regiments sent out to reinforce the troops in America; from the Lords of the Admiralty with instructions as to the reinforcements of the Navy; a report by the Attorney General and Solicitor General upon the charters and commissions to the Governors of the Colonies; letters from the Secretary of the Admiralty sending copies of despatches from Vice-Admiral Graves, etc.; Letters from the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Boddington, the Master General of the Ordnance, Mr. Robinson, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and others on similar subjects.

A bundle of papers endorsed Minutes of Lord Dartmouth's correspondence with the other officers and King's servants; Minutes headed Plantations, and general circular letters of Lord Dartmouth; and finally Minutes of letters from and to Lord Dartmouth and the Agents for Indian affairs in America of the year 1775.

N.D.—(1775). Two drafts of an address from the House of Commons to the King on the subject of the late riots in Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut:—

"We can never so far desert the trust that has been reposed in us, as to relinquish any part of the Sovereign authority over all your Majesty's dominions, which by the Constitution is vested in your Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament; and the conduct of several of the Colonies during the late unfortunate dissensions is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary the power is for the protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majesty's subjects. We should act with the greatest partiality and injustice if we should allow that any part of your Majesty's dominions ought to be exempted from sharing in the common burdens which are necessary for the safety and welfare of the whole; and if any of the Colonies had at any time in a proper manner applied to us, and had suggested any mode of contribution which would have answered the ends of Government, according to the principles of the constitution, we should always have been ready to have taken it into our consideration, and to have afforded them every indulgence in our power. We still continue in the same sentiments; and whenever any of the Colonies shall have made sufficient and permanent provision for the support of the Civil Government and administration of justice and for the defence and protection of such Colony; and shall also have given satisfactory assurance that they will in time of war contribute such reasonable aid as shall in their state and cirumstances be judged to bear a just proportion to what is raised in this country for the general interest and security of the whole; we shall in that case think the continuance of the laws for raising a revenue in America no longer necessary, and will desist in future from the exercise of the power of taxation in such Colony, except for commercial purposes only, and in such case would consent that the produce of such taxes should be carried to the account of the Province in which they are raised. Whenever therefore any of the Colonies shall make a proposition of this nature, or shall be in a disposition to receive it, we shall be ready to enter into the consideration of proper laws for this purpose. In the meantime, we humbly intreat Your Majesty, that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the Supreme Legislature; and we assure your Majesty, that it is our fixed resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your Majesty against all rebellious attempts in support of these just and constitutional measures."

N.D.—(? 1775.) Bulky MS. entitled "A proposal for putting the forts on the Coast of Africa under the direction of the Lords of Trade and Plantations."

N.D. (? 1775.)—Memorial of Colonel William Tryon, Governor of New York, and late Governor of North Carolina, to the King, praying his Majesty to reimburse him the sum of 13,000*l.* which he expended out of his own purse in suppressing insurrections in his Province and in making treaties with the Cherokee Indians, besides the total disbursements of the Salaries and Emoluments of both Governments and to compensate him for the total loss of all his money, plate, furniture, and effects which were entirely destroyed by the burning of the Fort House in New York in 1774.

N.D. (? 1775.)—Memorial (in duplicate) to the Earl of Dartmouth of Major John Campbell, appointed in 1775 Commandant of the Indians and Superintendent and Inspector of Indian affairs in the Province of Quebec in North America, requesting an addition to his salary and an allowance for a deputy.

N.D. (? 1775).—Petition of Anthony Fiva, formerly of New York, now of Hopewell township, Cheepoty Hill, on the Bay of Fundy, to Governor Legge, stating that he was obliged to quit New York with his wife and family on account of the persecution inflicted on him for his loyalty to the King, and that he is now in Nova Scotia in very indigent circumstances, praying such relief as Mr. Legge may think fit to afford him pursuant to his proclamation of October 17th, 1775.

1775.—Petition to Governor Legge from the loyal inhabitants of the towns of Hopewell, Hillsborough, and the river Memramcook, expressive of their continued loyalty to the King and praying relief in the shape of ammunition and food to help them to defend themselves against the rebels.

1775.—Petition of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to the King, praying, that owing to the great scarcity of fuel they may be allowed to take sufficient coal for their needs out of His Majesty's coal mines on the island of Cape Breton.

1775.—Memorial of the King's Council of the Province of Nova Scotia to Governor Legge, on the same subject as the above.

1775.—Address of the House of Assembly to Governor Legge on being called together for the Session, stating what measures it is intended to bring forward.

N.D. (? 1775).—"Thoughts on the State of the Colonies" by the Rev. Mr. Vardell.

N.D. (? 1775).—"List of the counties and towns in each county in the Province of Nova Scotia."

1775.—Paper docketted "Declamation, W.L.," apparently a prize essay, with the motto "*Dictatoris officium reipublicæ Romanæ diutius conservandæ inservitt.*"

1776. Jan. 1st. Mount Denson.—Lieutenant Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. Doctor Michael Head has offered his services as Surgeon to the Volunteer Regiment, and also hopes to have a lieutenant's commission as he will engage to raise 40 men.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

1776, Jan. 2. Annapolis Royal.—William Shaw to Governor Legge. Offering himself for a company in Mr. Legge's regiment.

1776, Jan. 2. Annapolis Royal.—Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Denson. On the same subject, offering himself for a captaincy in the regiment. He thinks a good number of men might be raised with proper encouragement in Annapolis.

1776, Jan. 3.—Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. On matters connected with the Governor's regiment.

1776, Jan. 3. Halifax.—Charles Morris to Governor Legge. " Enclosed you have a duplicate of what I wrote you on the first appearance of the rebels at Cumberland.

1776, " The fort was invested and Colonel Gorham summoned to surrender, which being refused they attacked it in the night and were repulsed, upon which they sett fire to ten or a dozen dwelling houses around about with an intent the flames should reach the fort, but without effect, and soon after arrived a detachment from this place and immediately on their arrival they marcht out, defeated and dispersed them. It appears to have been only a number collected by Mr. Eady, Rogers, and others of Cumberland and those parts joined with some Indians from St. John's River, and some of those inhabitants there together with about 100 Acadians, inhabitants of those districts. I believe it was encouraged by the Congress to make a diversion, and if possible to draw off some of the troops from the continent where there own affairs are in very indifferent circumstances.

" By our latest advices from head-quarters the King's troops had entirely conquered all their places of defence about New York, and the continental army were retreated to some mountains about 40 miles from King's Bridge, and since we hear General Howe was marched for Philadelphia and was arrived at Trentown without any opposition within twenty-four hours march of the city; that a fleet sailed up the Delaware to join them. We are further informed that General Clinton is arrived at Rhode Island and taken possession there, and proposes marching to Boston where all the capital ships are going. Should those attempts be attended with the wished for success, I apprehend the Americans will soon lament their rashness, for it is said a general uneasiness prevails among them, and they find it almost impossible to raise their new levies. They have issued an edict stopping all their privateers to encrease their land forces.

" I hope a few days will bring us the news of their success at Boston, the seventh of last month they landed at Rhode Island. This has effectually secured us at present, and if successful, hope things will soon come to an issue. The generous and benevolent behaviour of the two commanding brothers have procured them the highest veneration and respect from the friends and even from the enemies of Government, and I am fully persuaded such generous behaviour will soon procure that peace which is so much wished for and desired."

1776, Jan. 4. Lunenburg.—John Creighton to Governor Legge. With respect to the rank to be bestowed on him (Mr. Creighton) in Mr. Legge's regiment.

1776, Jan. 8. Windsor.—The Rev. W. Ellis to Governor Legge. Thanking Mr. Legge for having appointed him Chaplain of his regiment.

1776, Jan. 12. Halifax. (Circular).—Governor Legge " to the Commanding Officers of the Militia in the several counties," desiring them to represent to the troops under their command, that under no circumstances will they ever be called upon for service outside the Province, and that a regiment of loyal Provincials for the additional protection of the Province is about to be formed, the officers and men of which will be maintained on British pay so long as their services are required.

1776, Jan. 13. Halifax Yard.—Commodore Arbuthnot to Governor Legge and Brigadier-General Massey. As to orders lately received by him to remove the *Roebuck* and *Somerset* from the port of Halifax, regretting that it is impossible for him to disregard the orders.

1776, Jan. 14. Halifax.—Brigadier-General Eyre Massey to Governor Legge. Announcing his intention of making proper defences to the dockyard of Halifax before beginning any new works about the town.

1776, Jan. 17. Halifax. (Copy).—Governor Legge to Captain George Henry Monk. Is about to proceed upon a recruiting expedition in a district far removed from headquarters. Giving instructions as to bounty money, &c.

1776, Jan 20. Secretary's Office, Halifax. (Copy).—Richard Bulkeley to John Anderson, at St. John's River. The Governor of Nova Scotia is anxious to have news of the movements of the rebels in Canada, and of any designs they may have upon this Province. Mr. Anderson is requested to furnish it by trusty messengers.

1776, Jan. 21. Halifax. (Private).—Governor Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth. Complaining of the efforts of certain officers of his Province to paralyze the Government, and especially of their having spread a rumour that the militia was to be assembled at Halifax, and sent to New England, in consequence of which many regiments refused to assemble, and had not the 27th Regiment arrived at Halifax, serious danger to the Province might have arisen.

1776, Jan. 21. Halifax.—Governor Legge to James Burrow. Referring to his enemies in the island, the memorials they have sent to Lord Dartmouth, and their desire to overthrow the King's Government, and join the rebel Colonists.

1776, Jan. 28. Nassau, New Providence.—Montfort Browne to Governor Legge. Has been appointed by his Majesty Captain General of the Bahama Islands, and offers Mr. Legge any civility in his power. Has just heard the news of the death of his brother William Browne, a Captain of the 35th regiment at Boston.

1776, Jan. 31. Boston.—C. Cuyler to Governor Legge. "We have had an account for some days past by deserters who have come in from Roxborough, and it has also been confirmed by letters from Captain Wallace from Rhode Island, that the rebels have had a trimming at Quebec, and by the inclosed copy taken out of a rebel party received this day by a flag of truce, it leaves no doubt of the certainty."

1776, Feb. 4. Boston.—General Sir William Howe to Governor Legge. "I am much concerned for the exposed situation of the inhabitants of your Province upon the coast, but the calamities brought on by this rebellion are so general as to make it impossible to afford protection to every small settlement, and if they have not sufficient virtue and courage among themselves to repel the pyratical attempts complained of, it never can be done by such detachments as could be spared from the troops." Thinks it probable the rebels may attack Halifax in the spring.

1776, Feb. 6th. Boston.—Same to same. Proposes to remove some 200 families of well-disposed persons from Boston in the spring, and requests Mr. Legge to inform him how many could be accommodated in Halifax and the neighbourhood.

1776, Feb. 7. Boston.—James Robertson, Barrack-master General to Brigadier-General Massey, Halifax. The corps raised by Governor Legge cannot be supplied by the Barrack Office with fuel, bedding, utensils, lodgings or lodging money as the supply of these troops does not fall in his province.

1776, Feb. 7. Windsor, Nova Scotia.—J. Deschamps to Governor Legge. Requesting a commission for his son in the Volunteer Regiment of Militia of which Governor Legge is Colonel.

1776, Feb. 8. Boston.—David Lawler to Governor Legge. Acknowledging gratefully the commission in his corps which the Governor has granted him, but stating that the Commander-in-Chief does not think it proper that he should leave the 10th Regiment.

1776, Feb. 10. Granville County, Annapolis, N.S.—Lieutenant William Shaw to Governor Legge. Stating that he is disappointed at getting only a lieutenancy in Governor Legge's corps instead of the Captaincy which he imagines to be his due.

1776, Feb. 14. Windsor County, Halifax.—Lieutenant-Governor Michael Francklin to Governor Legge. Acknowledging the commission appointing him Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteer Militia.

1776, Feb. 21. Parliament Street.—James Meyrick to Governor Legge. The first part on money matters connected with pay to be advanced on his credit for the Volunteer corps in the Province, subsistence, &c. "Provision had been made by Government for clothing 500 men, but as no provision would be made here for pay of officers or men he could not advise me to furnish any part of your order relating to the officers, and thought it right to inform me you were to come to England, and therefore the command of the 500 men, if raised, would devolve upon some other person.

You will probably receive more information from Major Stanton as he has seen Lord Dartmouth and Lord George Germain. I can only relate what passed between me and Mr. Robinson* and Mr. Pownall without knowing the springs that have moved this alteration . . . . A large force will be sent to America to put an end to the rebellion and I hope effectually. Seven regiments are sailed from Cork, nine more go next month from England and Ireland (one of which is Light Dragoons) a detachment of 1,000 men from the Footguards and 17,000 Hessians, Brunswickers, &c."

1776, Feb. 22. Windsor, N.S.—Lieutenant-Governor Francklin to Governor Legge. Reports have come to the writer of disloyal and riotous assemblies in the county of Cumberland, convened by half a dozen evilly disposed persons enemies to the King's Government. Mr. Francklin proposes to go with a few men as an escort to pacify the people, whom he regards as on the whole well affected, and to dispel the false reports spread by the agitators to discredit the King's Government. With another copy of the same letter.

1776, Feb. 23. Halifax.—"Return of the officers of his Majesty's provincial regiment of Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers," with the dates of their commissions.

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* Mr. Robinson, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury Board.

1776, Feb. 26. Windsor.—Lieutenant-Governor Francklin to Governor Legge. He will undertake to raise a regiment of 500 volunteers from among the inhabitants of Windsor, Newport, Falmouth, Horton, Cornwallis, and Cobequid. Recommends names for commissions. With another copy.

1776, Feb. 27. London. (Copy.)—John Shoolbred to Governor Legge. Relative to a grant of land from the Government in Nova Scotia, where he proposes to establish a salmon fishery. Represents to his Excellency the danger of leaving the fisheries on the Ristigouche (where his own is) unprotected in these distracted times.

1776, Feb. 27. London.—Private. The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. "As the vessel is about to sail which I understand is to carry out to you the signification of the King's pleasure that you come home to give him an account of the state of the Province under your government, I cannot help troubling you with a few lines to tell you how much pleasure it gives me that you will by that means have an opportunity of answering in person to the malicious complaints that your fidelity and integrity have excited against you."

1776, Feb. 28. Halifax. (Copy.)—Governor Legge to Lieutenant-Governor Francklin. In answer to one of Mr. Francklin's of the 22 February (see above) relative to riotous assemblies in Cumberland and the neighbourhood. With another copy.

1776, Feb. 28. Halifax. (Copy).—Governor Legge to Lieutenant-Governor Francklin. In answer to his of the 26 February. With regard to Mr. Francklin's proposal to raise a corps of 500 men in the towns of Windsor, Newport, Falmouth, Horton, Cornwallis and Cobequid. Mr. Legge will have great pleasure in conferring the Colonelcy of the regiment on Lieutenant-Governor Francklin.

1776, March 3. Windsor.—Lieutenant-Governor Francklin to Governor Legge. As to the proposed Cumberland Volunteer Corps of Militia, enclosing a copy of the oath he proposes the volunteers should take, so framed that "every harsh expression is studiously avoided that it might more generally take, although I flatter myself it will be found strong enough to answer the end, and at the same time I apprehend it does not contain any matter that has a tendency to prevent our Militia Laws taking place when it shall be absolutely necessary to call forth this corps on actual service." The danger of making the Militia Act a precedent for raising the new corps is, Mr. Francklin thinks, the great alarm it has caused throughout the Province lest the volunteers should be called away to serve in distant parts of the county and even in other Provinces with the regular army. With another copy of the same letter.

1776, March 9.—"State of the township and district of Windsor when assembled by the Lieutenant-Governor's direction." The total number of men above 16 years of age appears to be 150, of whom 117 had enrolled or were expected to enrol, themselves in Mr. Francklin's corps of Volunteer Militia.

Following this is a list of persons recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor for commissions.

1776, March 10. Windsor.—Lieutenant-Governor Francklin to Governor Legge. On the same subject as the above. The inhabitants of Windsor came forward to enrol themselves with great eagerness, and Mr. Francklin has no doubt of being able to raise two companies, of 50 men each in Windsor. He proposes to proceed to the other towns in the course of the next fortnight.

1776, March 16. Halifax.—Minutes, signed by Richard Bulkeley, of a Council held at Halifax relative to the above letters of Lieutenant-Governor Francklin, approving of his form of oath for the enrolment of volunteers, and directing him to proceed to Cumberland to institute an enquiry into the behaviour and conduct of the inhabitants and to report thereon to the Governor. Power is also given him to apprehend "All persons who on due proof shall be found guilty of any rebellious and treasonable transactions."

1776, March 17.—"On board H.M.S. *Chatham*, Boston Harbour" General Howe to Governor Legge. "I have the honor to inform your Excellency that, from a variety of circumstances which Brigadier General Robertson will particularly explain, I have this day evacuated Boston, and that the Army with all the inhabitants who chose to accompany it are embarked and getting ready to proceed to Halifax as soon as possible. The Brigadier, who will assume the command on his arrival, has my orders to make the best preparations circumstances may admit of for the reception of the troops and I flatter myself that on this emergency your Excellency will grant every aid in your power to promote so desirable an end as well as for the convenience of the inhabitants."

1776, March 19. Windsor.—Lieutenant-Governor Francklin to Governor Legge. Has received from Mr. Bulkeley the minutes of the Council held on March 16th (see above), and hopes to complete the enrolment of men from all the townships he undertook within the week.

1776, March 20. "King-Road near Boston."—Admiral Molyneux Shuldham* to Governor Legge. Regrets to learn from Mr. Legge his fears that Canada is in the possession of the rebels and that an attack is meditated by them on Nova Scotia. "Nothing properly authenticated of the situation of Canada is known here, but the accounts of that country which we have obtained from deserters and similar information have been of a very different nature from that which I have had the honour to receive from you. However, it having been thought expedient to abandon Boston, the troops being embarked, and the transports and other vessels preparing with the utmost expedition to sail for Halifax accompanied by me with some of Her Majesty's ships under my command, it may not be necessary to enter more particularly into the subject at present, deferring the further consideration of the affair until the fleet and army arrive at Halifax, when in conjunction with General Howe and yourself a proper disposition may be made to protect your Government from any annoyance. I judge it necessary to inform you that his Majesty's forces here are extremely short of provisions, that so far as may be consistent with your office you may adopt such measures for the procuring subsistence for them as you shall think proper."

1776, March 20. Halifax.—Brigadier-General Massey to Governor Legge. Sends off a detachment to Cumberland next Sunday. Many irregularities and disorders in Halifax were reported to General Massey yesterday occasioned by some houses near the barracks, one Pedley's house in particular.

1776, March 25. Dover Street.—Sir Charles Wintringham to Captain Monk. "The civil discord between the parent country and its enraged Colonies now boils over with inexpressible violence, whilst the administration late, too late, convinced of this truth, that "*neglecta solent incendia sumere vires*," are now preparing to send out a most formidable force. In the meantime their adversaries both within and without doors, triumph in the ample occasion thus afforded them to load them with this humiliating but undeniable sarcasm "*Que les sots font à la fin, ce que les sages font au commencement.*" The Ministry environed with incendaries, and accounting all helps as scarce sufficient to quench the conflagration, to Hesse, to Brunswick, to Hanover they run, supplicating, Oh cross the Atlantic every mother's son or that milch cow Brittania is undone . . . . The Chancellor Lord Bathurst is declared Lord High Steward, so that maugre all the chicanery of the lawyers, the Dutchess of Kingston will be brought to a trial for bigamy. The invidious spleen of the peeresses, not the justice of the peers are her grace's untameable persecutors. . . . . ."

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* Afterwards created Lord Shuldham.

1776, March 26. *Merlin*, Annapolis Basin.—Captain W. C. Burnaby to Governor Legge. Applying for a grant of land in Nova Scotia in the terms of the King's proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763, he having served more than two years in the late war; and enclosing a petition to the same effect.

1776, March 28.—Agreement between Robert Fletcher of Halifax, Merchant, and Governor Legge for the hire of the schooner *Betsy* now lying in Halifax harbour for the purpose of conveying men and stores to such places in the province of Nova Scotia as the master of the schooner shall be directed.

1776, March 31. Halifax.—Brigadier-General Robertson to Governor Legge. Requesting him to find cover for 3,000 men and 200 officers who, under General Howe, may be expected at Halifax in a few days from Boston. The provisions of these troops are nearly exhausted, and General Robertson requests Mr. Legge to use every effort to furnish supplies; 5,000 head of cattle will be necessary for this service "A number of the most respectable and loyal inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts have been drove from their dwellings by the rebels, and are come to seek shelter under your protection. I have it in command from the General to acquaint you that he thinks the honour and interest of Government is concerned, and therefore hopes you will give all the assistance and afford all the provision that the occasion, and your own disposition may point out."

1776, April 11. Halifax.—Resignation of the commission of Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers by Henry Hamilton, and letter from him of the same date, to Captain Barry, informing him of the fact.

1776, April 16. Halifax.—Governor Legge to the Earl of Dartmouth. Informing his Lordship of the death of Mr. Belcher, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

1776, April 24. Windsor.—William Ellis to Governor Legge. Has heard that His Majesty has deprived Mr. Legge of his office. The letter expresses Mr. Ellis's sorrow on hearing the news.

1776, April 26. Windsor.—Same to same. On the same subject. He has found that his information was wrong, and wishes Mr. Legge a good voyage home and a speedy return to the Province.

1776, April 25. Halifax.—Declaration by Captain Stanton of the proceedings upon his recommendation of Lieutenant Constable for a company in the Loyal Regiment of Nova Scotia Volunteers.

1776, May 8. Halifax.—Lieutenant J. Solomon to Governor Legge. Has just returned from a recruiting expedition to Yarmouth, Argyle, St. Mary's Bay, Annapolis, Horton, and Windsor, in which he has had no success. The people in that part of the Province are in a wretched condition without many of the necessities of life, and numbers of them leave daily to join the rebel army.

1776, May 12.—"Return of officers in his Majesty's Provincial Regiment of Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers."

1776, May 13. Quebec.—Captain James Barten to Governor Legge. "I hope your Excellency will excuse me in communicating to you the great applause your Excellency has obtained from His Excellency General Carleton and all other officers in the garrison by engaging such good men for the service as your Excellency has sent to this Province; they have the applause to be the best men in the garison, not even for work only, but in defending the garison; when there was an alarm they was distinguish[ed] to be the first to their alarm post. The 31st of December, when those rebels stormed the garison your Excellency's company which was called behaved like good soldiers during the engagement. . . . . . . with the loss of their chief commander Mongomery; they have opened batterys on all quarters of the town, but to no effect."

1776, May 15.—Extracts from a Boston and New Hampshire newspaper [name torn off] of Acts of Congress of this date, one of them being "An Act repealing an Act intitled 'An Act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in his Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation,' and altering the form of commissions, of all writs and processes to the Courts, and of the oaths prescribed by law;" also a declaration that "Whereas it appears absolutely irreconcileable to reason and good conscience for the people of these Colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the Crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said Crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the Colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of our lives, liberties, and properties against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of our enemies; therefore Resolved, that it be recommended to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general. By Order of the Congress, JOHN HANCOCK, President."

1776, May 21. Halifax.—Charles Morris, Senior, to Governor Legge. Hopes his letter will find his Excellency safe arrived in England. "The Commodore (Arbuthnot) as far as I am acquainted with him appears to be a person of amiable qualifications for the exercise of that important trust reposed in him in this critical conjuncture of affairs, and I believe will make use of every power to unite and preserve the peace of the Colony."

1776, May 22. Halifax.—Charles Morris, junior, to Governor Legge. "A day or two after your departure the Lieutenant-Governor sent for me and we had some conversation in regard to your regiment; he said he should be glad to do anything in his power to promote the success of it, but expressed some doubts in regard to drawing bills for the subsistence of the officers, and said that he would take an opportunity of laying the matter before General Howe, and whatever he advised he should readily comply with. He has since talked with the General on this subject, and this day informed me that General Howe was of opinion the officers ought to be contented with what they had already received until they shall have raised at least half the men the regiment is to consist of. This may be reasonable, but when it is considered that the officers of this regiment in general have quitted other employments for this, and that they have now no other dependence for their living, it cannot be supposed they can continue in this service in these expensive and distressing times unless subsistence is allowed them, as customary in all other recruiting regiments in Her Majesty's service . . . . . . Notwithstanding every struggle against you I have not a doubt but you will be able to settle all things to your wishes, and that the ministry will be convinced of your zeal for the true interest of this Colony and his Majesty's service, and that every step you have taken since you first had the command here was with a view of effecting those good purposes." With another copy of the same letter.

1776, May 23. Halifax.—Captain R. Gibbons to Governor Legge. As to the affairs of the Province since Governor Legge's departure. "The troops begin on Monday next to embark, Gorham's, M'Lean's, the 14th and Marines are to remain in this Province, the privates of the 65th are to be drafted into the other corps. Gorham is to command at Cumberland; I know not whether any other corps are to stay."

1776, May 23. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Lieutenant-Colonel Denson. Respecting a memorial of the officers of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers to General Howe. As the memorial contains a charge against Governor Legge of the misapplication of money drawn on the account of the Regiment, Captain Gibbons cannot consent to sign it.

1776, May 24. Halifax.—Lieutenant-Colonel Denson to whom is not stated, possibly to Governor Legge. Recruits for the Volunteer Regiment of Nova Scotia, the subsistence of the officers, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor asserts that Mr. Legge has overdrawn the account of the Regiments, and makes other charges in which Lieutenant-Colonel Denson sees a resolution to do all the injury possible to the Volunteers.

1776, June 1. Halifax.—Printed "Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec to his friend in this town dated May 13th brought here by H.M.S. *Niger*, Captain Talbot, which arrived yesterday," the print is directed to Governor Legge and begins, "Dear Nat.;" it is not signed. "We are still in possession of Quebec, after a siege of near six months during which time we have suffered much fatigue, as one third of the garrison was always on guard, and those off guard frequently employed in working parties, at night every man off duty obliged to sleep at extra pickets upon a bearskin with his arms by the side of him, every English gentleman in the city has done the duty of a common soldier in the British Militia, sharing fatigue and danger with the lowest person in the garrison.

On the 14th of November General Arnold made his appearance with about 600 men before the city, and on the 25th General Montgomery arrived with his troops from Montreal; grown giddy with his success above he expected to carry the city without the formality of a siege and sends a flag to demand it, but General Carleton thought proper to refuse admittance to the flag, which occasioned a most extraordinary letter being shot into town upon an arrow, which letter you have enclosed (a copy of this letter is given below); our General has persevered in this conduct the whole winter, acquainting them whenever they sent a flag that unless they meant to implore the King's mercy they must return immediately. From the 9th December to the 31st they kept pelting us with shot and shells, though with little success, on which morning about 5 o'clock, Mr.

Montgomery thought proper to storm the lower town, making two feints upon the upper town, at Cape Diamond and St. John's Gate. The lower town is situated under the hill of the upper town and upon the side of the river St. Lawrence, about three quarters of a mile in length, at each end a passage under the hill of the upper town, which were the only ways the rebels could come at it, the front being on the side of the river; it was agreed that Mr. Montgomery with 750 men should attack the south end of the town, by way of the Pot-ash, and Arnold the north end with between six or seven hundred more; they were to meet at the market place about the centre of the lower town, and from thence were to assault the upper town. Arnold's attack was a short time before Mr. Montgomery's; he was wounded in his approach and carried off, but his party entered the barrier which was defended by two pieces of cannon, without any further opposition than the firing of one gun; the captain who commanded the post and his whole guard were taken prisoners. A large picket in the lower town and parties sent from the upper checked their progress, until a party ordered out by the General at Palace Gate came upon the back of them, when finding themselves between two fires and their retreat cut off [they] thought proper to surrender themselves prisoners, amounting to 500 privates and 32 officers the remainder of the party (except about half a dozen that went off with Arnold) were all killed; our loss was a brave Lieutenant Anderson, of the Navy, and five other brave fellows killed and died of their wounds.

The Pot-ash (at which I happened to be posted) was attacked in a short time after the other; the place was fortified by a barrier across the road, and 7 small pieces of cannon, 3-pounders, some placed at the barrier, the rest in the Pot-ash house, which was a little advanced of the barrier our guard consisted of a French Captain of militia, and about 30 men, a ship's Captain, by the name of Barnsfare, and 9 seamen for serving the cannon, a corporal and eight of the British Militia. My being urged to accept a commission in the militia, which I refused, I thought would countenance me in usurping the authority of an officer, which I did by encouraging the men before the rebels came on and posting myself at the corner of the Pot-ash, which commanded the best view; and when the enemy were advanced within 25 yards of the Pot-ash I gave the order for firing, which was followed by the French; we kept up our fire about ten minutes, which obliged the rebels to retreat with the loss of their General, his Aid de Camp, Captain McPherson, Captain Cheesman, and two or three others; we suppose many fell over the bank into the river as they were shot and doubtless they had many wounded.

The rebels were no sooner retreated than we received an account of Arnold's having forced the post at the Saut de Matilot with the addition of their having got possession of the lower town, which so frightened the French part of our guard that they threw down their arms and ran out of the barrier to make their peace with them as well as they could; such dastardly scoundrels are the Canadians in general.

This check kept them quiet for some time, but after a reinforcement arrived they began to be troublesome again, frequently alarming us and obliging us to keep a constant good look out; the last alarm was the 3rd instant, about nine o'clock in the evening; when they sent a fire ship up from Orleans, with a design of setting fire to the shipping and the lower town, they lost their chance of succeeding by quitting her too soon, had their fire ship been successful they were to have made an assault for which we were well prepared. On the sixth instant in the morning early we were agreeably surprized with the sight of 3 men-of-war, a

50-gun ship, a frigate, and a sloop, with about 170 of the 29th Regiment, the troops were landed before noon, and at twelve o'clock they, with all the garrison off duty, the whole amounting to 1,000 men, marched out of the town upon the plain, with two field pieces and two grashoppers; notwithstanding the rebels force was near 4,000 they ran off with the utmost precipitation, leaving all their cannon and stores behind; their fright was so great that officers did not wait for men or men for officers but every one shifted for himself, many of them throwing away their arms that they might run the faster. Thus ended our troublesome, lengthy siege. With 200 Emigrants, 60 Fusiliers, 500 Seamen, 300 British Militia, and about 700 French Militia, we have kept the town of Quebec against these scoundrels near 6 months:—I hope after this you will not despair of Great Britain's success. I am much mistaken if the check they have received in this Province don't damp their ardor; rely upon it, they have lost a great number of men by sickness besides what have died of their wounds and been killed. The arrival of the reinforcements has made a total change in the conduct of the Canadians, they are constantly coming into town, bringing their priests with them to apologize for their conduct and offering their service to government. Our present relief is the 29th and 47th regiments but are in expectation of 12 or 15,000 troops the latter end of this month which will penetrate the Colonies by the way of the lakes, and rely upon it there will be no want of Canadians or Indians to join them. I should not be surprised if this summer should make them intirely sick of their dispute with Great Britain; depend upon it, brother Nat, whenever the King's troops can come at them fairly, they will give them a most horrid beating."

From the Quebec Gazette, March 21st [published by authority]. "A letter from Mr. Montgomery, sent into town by an old woman the 7th of December a copy whereof was shot in upon an arrow some days after.

Sir, Holland House, December 6th.

Notwithstanding the personal illtreatment I have received at your hand, and notwithstanding your cruelty to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient to save you from the destruction which hangs over you. Give me leave, Sir, to assure you I am well acquainted with your situation:—A great extent of works in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, the greatest part our friends, of citizens who wish to see us within their walls, and a few of the worst troops who ever stiled themselves soldiers; the impossibility of relief and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine their operations to a simple blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance—such is your situation:—I am at the head of troops, accustomed to success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and so highly incensed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them till my batteries are ready from insulting your works; which would afford them the fair opportunity of an ample vengeance and just retaliation.

Firing upon a flag of truce hitherto unprecedented even among savages prevents my taking the ordinary mode of communicating my sentiments. However, I will at any rate acquit my conscience; should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences be on your own head.

Beware of destroying stores of any kind, public or private, as you have done at Montreal and in the river, if you do, by Heavens, there will be no mercy shown.

(Signed) RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General Continental
Army.

Direction upon the cover,
His Excellency Major-General Carleton,
Quebec."

1776, June 4. Halifax.—Copy letter (by Captain Gibbons) from General Sir W. Howe to Lieutenant-Governor Arbuthnot. The service to be expected from the Nova Scotia Provincial Regiment is so inconsiderable that General Howe has resolved to reduce the officers in proportion to the number of men raised. A detachment of the corps has been ordered to dig coals at Louisbourg to form an early magazine.

1776, June 8. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge as to the above letter of General Howe. Everything now done in the Province seems to be for the purpose of throwing odium upon the Governor and his policy.

1776, June 14. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge. A long letter as to the efforts of his enemies to damage the Governor in the eyes of the Ministry and King at home, by discrediting and discouraging the Volunteer regiment he formed. The regiment is probably to be broken up, and only two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns are in future to receive any subsistence, the others are told they must go into the Recruiting Service without receiving any pay until they have completed their companies. Captain Gibbons forwards a petition to the King from the officers of the corps and he and the petitioners entreat Mr. Legge's services to assist them in their application, and that he will forward the petition when he has read it to Lord George Germain to lay it before the King. The remainder of the letter is personal.

1776, June 14. Halifax.—Two copies of a letter from the officers of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers to Governor Legge, enclosing a petition to the King, and begging Mr. Legge's interest in the matter, also of the petition to the King (the original copy being much injured), and a copy letter accompanying the petition to Lord George Germain. The petition sets out the grievances of the officers at some length.

N.D.—Copy petition from the officers to General Howe on the same subject.

1776, June 18. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge. Enclosing the day's orders relating to the Volunteer regiment and its reduction in point of officers. The meeting of the House of Assembly. "James Brenton, I am informed, moved in the House that an address of thanks should be immediately sent to the King for calling your Excellency to England, and declared it was the general voice of the Province. It was opposed by your friends, and alleged that the House could not undertake to say this was the sentiment of all the people, as there were so few members present. However, it was apprehended it would be carried and sent by the first opportunity home. I most sincerely wish your Excellency may effect a total change of men and measures in this Province without which no man of principle would wish to remain in it."

1776, June 26. Halifax.—William Shaw to Governor Legge. As to the proceedings of the House of Assembly. "The address to the King, Lords, and Commons which appears on the journals as the unanimous sense of the House, was carried through in a great hurry, when there was but one country member present. That and the letter from the Speaker which accompanies it, must convince every thinking man of the character of the composers."

1776, July 2. Halifax.—Declaration of William Ross, Lieutenant in the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteer Regiment.

1776, July 7. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge. Enclosing duplicates of the petitions of the officers of the Volunteer Regiment to the King, and of their letter to Lord George Germain. These enclosures are not now with the letter.

1776, July 7. Halifax.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Denson to Governor Legge. "I think the House of Assembly has by far outdone anything they ever did before; they have by a vote struck off Binney's debt, and by another next day, the same was done for John Newton, and to make him some amends they have taken six per cent. off the country Collectors and given it to those of Halifax; they have given the treasurer 200*l.* per annum, and added 50*l.* more to Mr. Deschamps' salary for going to Horton and Annapolis, so that instead of lowering the public debt (as they promised the Lieutenant-Governor) they have done everything in their power to increase it; and he, good man, found not the least fault with them for breach of promise, or any other act of theirs, but on the contrary thanked them for their unanimity and despatch.

When he put an end to the Session they proceeded to feasting and joy. Old Speaker said in the joy of his heart, 'We have got a Governor of our own, and we will now do as we used to,' that is, fleece the poor Province . . . . If you do not come out again or some other Governor who has honesty and spirit sufficient to stop this vile faction (who insist upon living at the expence of this unhappy Province as they have hitherto done), we shall be ruined, and our estates burthened with a debt created by them, and annually augmented to support them in luxury and insolence."

1776, July 8. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge. As to the affairs of the Volunteers and the proceedings of the House of Assembly under Lieutenant Governor Arbuthnot. The statements made are similar to those in Colonel Denson's letter.

1776, July 8. Halifax.—Judge Morris to Governor Legge. As to the state of the Province and proceedings of the House of Assembly.

The writer continues, "The army has sailed from hence about four weeks, but we have not heard where destined, part of the Hessians and the Guards arrived last week and sailed on Saturday for the general rendezvous, they parted with the remainder on the banks of Newfoundland. Canada is in a manner evacuated by the rebels, Montreal is in possession of the English troops and the army in pursuit of their main body consisting of about 6,000 men, and who were retreating to Fort St. John's on the river Sorell as we were informed by the last advices from Canada. The Americans seemed determined in their opposition, but a report has prevailed here that upon the Congress attempting to declare the Provinces independent, great numbers in Philadelphia opposed them, and that many rose in arms. I hope this report has some foundation in truth, it's possible this may be the turning crisis, for it cannot be supposed that independency can be the aim of the Americans in general."

1776, July 9.—Charles Morris junior to Governor Legge. The success of the opposition in the Province during the absence of Mr. Legge. "I am much concerned to find that the leaders of the opposition by their successes are become irresistible, and nothing can be deemed secure where such people and principles predominate, our only dependance is on your friendship, and hope you will have it in your power to prevent our total overthrow, which they seem to exert every nerve to effect both here and at home, and for no other reason but because we have endeavoured to support the King's governor in this Colony. . . . . By the last accounts from Quebec the rebels are retreating precipitately out of Canada, but in all the other Colonies they seem determined to hold it out to the last, except a number of the Church of England in Philadelphia, who have declared against an independency, and we hear the Quakers, and some others, are joining them. . . . .

General Howe sailed from this port the 10th of June, but for what part of the continent [is] unknown to us. We are very impatient to hear from him; Lord Howe by this time must have joined him, as he passed this harbour about 14 days ago: it is said Lord Howe brought proposals for an accommodation; hope we shall have good accounts from them soon, otherwise I fear this summer will not finish the business."

1776, July 12. Halifax.—Captain Gibbons to Governor Legge. "I have just now procured the journal of the last session of Assembly, and have the honour to inclose it herewith," [it is not now with the letter], "their proceedings are by far more shameful than I had heard or could have conceived. I need make no notes upon them; they speak sufficiently plain for themselves. I was yesterday told that Shaw had raised his Annapolis company upon paper and had wrote to General Massey."

1776, July 13. Halifax.—Same to same. "I, yesterday, saw a paper printed by Mills and Hicks, and published the day before containing what were called extracts from some of the continental papers, some of which are most audacious and traitorous proceedings carrying on by the rebels. I have used every means in my power to procure one to transmit to your Excellency, but my endeavours are hitherto fruitless, although I have offered to give a dollar apiece. . . . . I am credibly informed those printers were yesterday called before the Lieutenant-Governor and council as was also a Mr. Hutchinson, a judge and brother to the Governor by whose advice it is said the printers made the publication. He excused himself by saying the printers had made a mistake in printing those extracts without some notes or introduction which he intended making to them. The further publication is stopped by order of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council. These papers contain a resolution of the General Congress for the total and perpetual independence of the Colonies and separation from Great Britain, and an instrument called an act of the Colony of Rhode Island absolving the people from their allegiance to the King and for ever renouncing him and his authority (in terms too highly criminal for me even to repeat), and all further union and connection with Great Britain and its inhabitants, so that the mask is now wholly thrown off, and total extirpation or independence the only alternatives offered by the Colonists.

1776, July 14. Halifax.—Same to same. Sends portions of the paper alluded to in the foregoing letter [these are not now with the letter]. "Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Councillor Morris tells me, could not deny before the Council his having given his approbation of the publication, and says he is a candidate for the Chief Justice's seat in this Province. I will make no remarks upon this gentleman's conduct, but such as I might will instantly occur to your Excellency."

1776, July 14. Halifax.—Lieutenant Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. Enclosing one of the papers [not now with the letter] referred to by Captain Gibbons. "I have lately been well assured of a firm and most solemn association entered into by the members of the Cabal to stand their ground against any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or any of their adherents that may at any time hereafter attempt to prevent them from those benefits, &c., that they have enjoyed so long, and that they look upon as their due, &c., &c."

1776, July 26.—Two draft letters of this date, one from John Robinson to General Howe, and the other from John Robinson to General Massey, as follows. "Sir, Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury a memorial of Francis Legge, Esq., Governor of Nova Scotia, relative to a body of men raised by him, for the defence and protection of that Province in pursuance of directions received by him from the Earl of Suffolk, I am commanded by their Lordships to signify to you their desire that your Excellency will subsist the said corps in the same manner as Colonel Maclean's and Colonel Gorham's corps are subsisted. I am, &c."

"Sir, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you for your information the inclosed duplicate of a letter I have this day sent to his Excellency, General Howe, respecting the subsistence of the body of men raised in Nova Scotia by Governor Legge for the defence and protection of that Province. I am, &c."

A duplicate of the letter to General Howe follows.

1776, Aug. 13. Kew Lane.—Lord George Germain to Governor Legge. Returning papers with thanks.

1776, Aug. 16. Sandwell.—The Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Legge. On the subject of his memorial to the King. Is doubtful whether it would be proper for Mr. Legge to appear before the Council or not. "If you prove what you propose that the address was not the *unanimous voice* of the Assembly, it cannot be denied that it was the voice of a *majority*, and therefore unless it can clearly be shewn that the whole was the act of an interested faction, which perhaps it would be very difficult to show, though the fact be mistaken, the advice that is grounded upon it by the Lords of Trade will not be disapproved by the Council, and you will remain without redress as to that part of the report. On the other hand, it is so cruel and unjust, to hold you out as the object of general dislike by the people of your government, that I cannot wonder at the eager desire you shew to vindicate yourself from that representation, and therefore if you think that a hearing before the Council will tend in any degree to vindicate your character, though no alteration should be made in the advice given by the Lords of Trade, I cannot dissuade you from delivering in your memorial, for which purpose you have nothing to do, but to carry it to one of the clerks of the Council to be laid before the Lord President, which will be done of course. . . . . . I am very glad to hear that you was so graciously received at St. James's."

1776, Aug. 18. Halifax.—Two letters of this date from Lieutenant-Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. As to the affairs of the Governor's Volunteer Regiment. The bill for 200*l.* has been cashed, and the money will be applied to recruiting for the regiment. The officers are to set off this week to recruit. "There is great murmuring here already; no dispatch of business in either department, much passion, and a full proof of want of capacity; nay, a certain *homo*, said a few days ago, if he had known the government was so troublesome he would not have accepted of it. . . . . . . The deserters from your Regiment are all at Machias, and have an armed vessel ready to carry me off when I return to the county. Captain Gibbons will show you a letter on that head wrote."

1776, Aug. 21. Halifax.—Same to same. Captain Gibbons expects to sail to-morrow; "he will let you know the conduct of the two Kings of Brentford, as nothing can equal the thunders of the one, but those of the of the other. Captain Gibbons will show you a letter from Isaac Deschamps, Esq^{re}, to me of a very threatening nature. . . . . Thus are we used for our loyalty to our most Gracious Sovereign; they are spirited up by the Cabal of this town to any excess of *villainy* in their power. I hope to hear from you soon, and that you are coming out again; you have more friends here now than at your departure."

N.D. [1776, August.]—Draft Memorial of Governor Legge to the King in Council as to the Report made by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations after an inquiry held by them upon Mr. Legge's conduct in office. Reference is made in that report to an address of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, which is said to be the unanimous voice of the Province by the Representatives in general assembly to return the King thanks for recalling him; but by advices the Memorialist has received, he believes the assertion will be found to be unwarranted in point of fact, and he humbly prays that the Report may not be confirmed by the King until he has been heard before his Majesty in Council.

N.D. [1776, August].—Governor Legge to Lord George Germain. Long draft letter on the Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations in relation to the charges brought against him as Governor of Nova Scotia. Giving a very clear idea of the nature of these charges and of Mr. Legge's refutations of them. "An undeserved severity through the whole of that composition. I relied upon the integrity of my character, and besides I had been brought to think 'that the report was intended to do me service, and entirely to exculpate and satisfy me.' To that effect as I have been told your Lordship has exprest yourself, and I think you did me the honour of hinting the same in a conversation which I had with your Lordship. What then must have been my surprize when I perused a state of the case which seems to be the deepest wound to a man of honour and sensibility. Your Lordship will allow me to do all that becomes a person in my situation to throw disgrace from my name. My rank in the army has been earned by a long train of service in various parts of the world, and if I assume to myself a character that never knew a stain till lately I hope I may do it without arrogating too much. Labouring as I now do under imputations unjustly thrown upon me at first, and strengthened, as I apprehend with a degree of harshness by the Report, I am sure your Lordship will agree with me that to remain silent would be a mark of insensibility, nay a confession of the offences laid to my charge." Mr. Legge hopes to vindicate his reputation before the Privy Council. He concludes the report was prepared for signature by an official of the Board, and that the "Art" running through it escaped Lord George, as the tenderness towards him shewn by Lord George does not appear to have affected the writer of the Report. The writer then proceeds to answer the charges in the Report. The first is, "That the Governor of Nova Scotia neglected and insulted the old servants of Government and so endangered the affections of his Majesty's subjects that unless he had been speedily removed, it was to be apprehended that the Province would have been lost." Mr. Legge then points out the trifling nature of the alleged insults committed by him against the late Chief Justice of

Nova Scotia, Mr. Belcher, the Secretary of the Province, Mr. Bulkeley, and the Attorney General Mr. Nesbit, and points out that there is no direct evidence of these statements, but that it is all general allegation. Mr. Legge continues, "In the case of neglect the report says, 'it may be as difficult to fix the charge as to refute it.' This, my Lord, I call giving substance to shadows and lending colours to this extraordinary accusation which closes with a strong assertion that 'the Province was in danger of being lost.' In answer to this, I presume to say that in the most dangerous crisis, when the whole continent of America was in commotion, I preserved the Province of Nova Scotia. The times demanded vigour. The measures which I pursued will shew the zeal I felt for his Majesty's Government. I refer on this head to my public and private letters to [the] Ministry, to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Admirals upon the American Station. My whole conduct is there laid open, and the event is a demonstration that my endeavours were crowned with success. Of the difficulties that surrounded me in this arduous business, no one on this side of the Atlantic can form an idea. Pressed every moment by sudden emergencies, I stood in need of the ablest and best advice. If I met in the counsels of any man in office fluctuation, delay, and uncertainty, I knew the danger of losing time, and I went on with ardour. If the writer of the report thinks proper let it be called impatience, but it was an honest impatience. My Lord, it was activity in his Majesty's service. I knew the Province, I was aware of the factions that prevailed and were increasing, and the subdivisions of those factions. The spirit of revolt that went abroad in America began to appear in the Province entrusted to my care. I used all possible precautions, and those precautions I am bold to aver prevented the mischief."

The second charge is "that the Governor disregarded and ill-treated the members of his Majesty's Council, and conducted himself at the Board in so unbecoming a manner as to deny that freedom of debate which alone could give value to their advice." The same instances as were given in support of the charge of insulting in Charge 1 are given in support of Charge 2, but the Report allows "that excepting some trifling irregularities to the Chief Justice, Mr. Belcher, mentioned in the affidavit of Joseph Goreham, Esq., no particular instances are adduced in support of this complaint." Charge 3 is "That the Governor interfered in the Courts of Justice by appearing at trials instituted by his order and overawing and influencing the jury." Mr. Legge admits that he was present at a trial, but asserts that it was with the privity of the Chief Justice trying the cause, and that he went as an ordinary spectator in a private capacity and to watch the character and dispositions of the other spectators at a time of public danger. Charge 4, that "the Governor abused and discouraged loyal refugees from the rebellious Colonies" is admitted by the report to have no foundation. Mr. Legge then says, "The following paragraph I take the liberty to say is very extraordinary. 'The Governor through the course of his administration has been wanting in that gracious and conciliating deportment which the delicacy of the times and the tempers of men under agitation and alarm more particularly demanded, for want of which his upright intentions became in a great measure fruitless and abortive, and so general a ferment and dissatisfaction spread through the Province that it became necessary to call him home to answer the complaints exhibited against him.' Permit me, my Lord, to ask in what instance have my upright intentions been fruitless and abortive? Is there in the whole of the evidence a single fact upon which this inference bottoms itself? Is it warranted by anything within the knowledge of former Ministers in your Lordship's department? Have any advices reached the Secretary's office since your Lordship undertook the reins of administration? If there are any such I presume to call for the production of them. To whom has my conduct been ungracious? I approved of the suits against public defaulters. I could not take these men to my bosom, but in my behaviour to them I was always guarded. In turbulent times I loved no man who did not love his King and country. The petitions, signed by 24 inhabitants out of 30,000, came from individuals connected by views of interest, by ties of affinity and similitude of manners. The genius of the men is seen in their evidence; they supported one another in proceedings that could not bear the public eye. One petition is signed by 5 persons; three of them were defaulters. Another petition is signed by nineteen in number; thirteen of them were in the same predicament, and the remaining six had been some of them justly discharged from the magistracy, and the rest had not obtained what they wanted . . . . Suits at law may be ungracious, and regularity in the revenues is not favourable to men of certain principles. I did my duty, my Lord, and I was not mean enough to connive at public rapine. My upright intentions were not rendered fruitless. Your Lordship will pardon me for thus averring it. If it be true that a general ferment and dissatisfaction spread through the Province where is the evidence of it? If my measures failed where are the instances? . . . . A Governor may be recalled for reasons of state, but it is hard that for the sake of the measure guilt should be thrown upon him. It is hard my Lord that his best intentions should be declared abortive, when in consequence of his conduct the Province was preserved in its duty and obedience to his Majesty's Government.' " Mr. Legge concludes by asking Lord George's permission to present a petition to the King to be heard in reply to the Report, before the Privy Council.

1776, Sept. 2. Windsor, in Nova Scotia.—The Rev. William Ellis to Governor Legge. Relating his distressed condition and the persecution he suffers from the party now in power in the Province owing to his being a friend of the Governor's. The governing party have deprived him of the chaplaincy of the Volunteer Regiment which Mr. Legge raised.

1776, Sept. 5. Halifax.—Lieutenant-Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. Several of the officers of the Volunteers have started on the recruiting expedition. The affairs of the Province do not improve. "The two Brentford K—gs go on from one blunder to another without end; the town is much diverted by them; particularly by the peculiar stile of General Orders. They are originals."

1776, Oct. 1. Chamblé.—Papers headed "Order of Battle" with a key and the following note, "The rebels are about 9 or 10,000 by the best accounts, and the King's troops about 8 to 9,000; the rebels have 10 or 12 armed vessels from 8 to 16 guns each upon the Lakes. General Carleton was to be on the Lakes 4th October." The Plan shows only the order of the British Army.

1776, Nov. 18. Halifax. Judge Morris to Governor Legge.—On the aspect of affairs in the Province. Is informed that the Governor has had a hearing before the Lords of Trade which has terminated greatly in his favour.

"Our sea coasts have been infested greatly with the rebel privateers and they have destroyed all the small craft from Cape Sables to L'Have [and] terrified all the settlers on the coast that they know not which way to turn themselves for their preservation. They have also destroyed our fishery at Canso and Isle Madam.

"And yesterday we had advice that three or four hundred under the command of Eady have invested Fort Cumberland, and it is reported that 3,000 Americans are soon to follow them; with this party are joined the Acadians and Indians, the Americans give 100 dollars to every Indian, provision, pay, and clothing. We are greatly alarmed, and more so as we have not had any advice from Head Quarters this six weeks. What will be our fate is difficult to conjecture, but [we] hope that by some means or other this important Colony will be preserved to His Majesty, though I must confess that at present affairs here have but a gloomy prospect.

"When I went the circuits, from whence I returned the last of September, I found the people in general well disposed, especially in the county of Cumberland, the Grand Jury openly in court declaring their resolution of maintaining the duty and allegiance to the Crown, their submission to the Authority of Parliament and their determination to the utmost of their lives and fortunes to support these principles, and I found the common people there of the same sentiments; they attended the court with uncommon zeal and due subordination, and in that temper of mind we left them, 'tis now said they are all in arms.

"They had a general meeting just before your departure to form an address and thank your Excellency for your just administration and the attention you had paid to their memorial. This has been deemed an unlawful assembly and the principal people pursued and driven out of the country, and being encouraged by the Congress have returned and united all those who were in the same predicament to take up arms and it is difficult to say how it will terminate. I can assure your Excellency that I found the same sentiments among the people of the other countys in regard to your administration notwithstanding the infinite pains to procure different sentiments." With a duplicate of the same letter.

1776, Nov. 23. Halifax.—Captain Daniel Cunningham to Governor Legge. As to the difficulties that Lieutenant-Governor Arbuthnot has thrown in his way in his recruiting expedition to Newfoundland to procure men to serve in Governor Legge's Volunteer regiment.

1776, Nov. 24. Halifax.—Charles Morris, junior, to Governor Legge. "I imagine you will have a particular account of the present situation of this Colony from the representations that will be made to the Ministry by the present commanders of the several departments here. But I beg leave to make some observations to you from my own knowledge of our affairs. The privateers have so swarmed upon our coast (notwithstanding the vigilance of the men-of-war) that they have almost destroyed the fishery at Canso, have taken vessels from Chester, Port Medway, Barrington, Yarmouth, and sundry provision vessels sent to Fort Cumberland for the troops there, and others coming out of the Bay with grain and roots for this market, so that the coast is now almost stripped of the small vessels that used to supply us with wood, roots, and other necessaries of life, and we are threatned with a total destruction by the other Colonies, who look upon this place as a magazine of stores for the Army and Navy and have come to a determination to make an entire conquest of it this winter; for which purpose a large party is arrived in the Colony and have invested Fort Cumberland, and a much larger party, some say 3,000, are soon to follow them. General Massey has sent a reinforcement who sailed from Windsor last Tuesday, since which we have not received any certain advice from them. We are informed that the inhabitants of St. John's River, Indians and Acadians, and the people of the County of Cumberland have joined, so that they have entire possession of all the north side, the Bay of Fundy, except the fort at Cumberland which by the last advices was surrounded, in all this distress not a man that Mr. Francklin had inroled would be prevailed on to go to the relief of Cumberland. Now we begin to see the advantage your regiment would have been to us had you not been obstructed in every method taken to raise it." The remainder of the letter is on the affairs of Governor Legge's Volunteer regiment.

1776, Nov. 26. Halifax.—Lieutenant-Colonel Denson, of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers, to Lord George Germain. Requesting reasonable pay and subsistence for the officers of the regiment while recruiting, and stating some of the difficulties thrown in the way of the service by Lieutenant-Governor Arbuthnot and other enemies of Governor Legge.

1776, Dec. 7. Halifax.—Lieutenant-Colonel Denson to Governor Legge. The sufferings of that part of Governor Legge's Volunteer regiment told off to work the coal mines. Nine men have died, and nine more must be discharged unfit for service. A ship surgeon says that most of them must die during the winter owing to a yellow or nervous fever brought about by the sulphurous fumes in which the work has to be carried on. Mentions this in the hope that Governor Legge may procure some redress.

1776, Dec. 27. Halifax.—Joseph Bonnett to Governor Legge. As to his efforts to win over the Indians to the King's side. Had very good success with the Mickmacks, but in the disturbances which have recently taken place in Cumberland some of the River St. John Indians were concerned. Encloses an account of money expended on the expedition, and hopes the Governor will use his interest with Lord George Germain to have it repaid him.

N.D. Kentish Town, Saturday evening. — James Burrows to Governor Legge. The Nova Scotia letters I have sent inclosed to Lord George and I hope his eyes will open a little relative to that Province . . . I am just returned from Mr. Holland's where that great politician has now found out that Goreham, instead of defeating, has been defeated, with considerable loss; owing to the "absence of his engineer, the fewness of his men and the party sent from Halifax losing their way."

N.D. (? 1776.)—Petition of Governor Legge to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, begging that he may be recouped the expenses he has been put to in coming to England and vindicating himself of the charges brought against him by persons in the Province of Nova Scotia. Enclosing a copy address to him from the House of Assembly of the Province, stating what legislation they have effected for the preservation of the Colony and the money they have voted to his Majesty's use.

N.D. (? 1776.)—Draft letter, unsigned, from Governor Legge to some person in Halifax about the affairs of his Nova Scotia Volunteer regiment.

1777, Jan. 15. Admiralty Office. — Philip Stephens to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has laid before the Lords of the Admiralty Lord Dartmouth's letter requesting the discharge of Thomas Hedges, one of his Lordship's watermen, who has been impressed. Their Lordships ordered the Regulating Captains in town to report upon the matter. Encloses a copy of the report, and is to acquaint Lord Dartmouth that their Lordships cannot discharge the man.

Enclosing:

> Jan. 14. King's Head, Tower Hill.—Captain J. Kirke and Captain A. North to Mr. Stephens. As to the impressing of Thomas Hedges, Lord Dartmouth's waterman.

1777, Feb. 4. London.—Governor Legge to Charles Morris, junior, Halifax. Is sorry to hear that his letters to Mr. Morris, senior, and Colonel Denson have miscarried. The letter is on the money matters of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers.

1777, March 18. London.—Governor Legge to Sir William Howe. As to the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers, concerning which regiment the Governor has sent in a memorial to Lord George Germain, asking for a grant of money to complete it. This memorial is to be referred to Sir William, and Mr. Legge hopes that he will accede to it. "I can with great certainty say the corps would have been long since compleated had it not been for the unjustifyable opposition I met with in the Province, whereby not only the intentions of government were defeated by its pretended friends, but I have been put to a most enormous expence to justify a character which now appears blameless, as my Lord George has done me the honour to repeat frequently, but it is hard that an innocent man should be put to the expence of a thousand pounds to prove it."

1777, April 25. St. James's.—Approbation under Royal Sign Manual of the election of Richard Geast, Steward of the City of Litchfield, in the place of Gryffyd Price, Esq., resigned.

1777, June 13. Halifax. Judge Morris to Governor Legge. Acknowledging the Governor's kindness as shown in a letter from him to Charles Morris, junior, his son. "As for public affairs it is, in my opinion, a critical time. If the rebels have no foreign assistance they must soon surrender; their distresses are beyond description. I am credibly informed they have lost, according to their own lists, twenty-two thousand and upwards last summer, and now they are forcing their farmers from the plow, the consequence of which will be famine if they hold out another year, but which I think impossible they can do. We don't hear yet of any general action; our General acts upon the solid principles of old Fabius, which worries and distresses them more than a battle, and some poet may say again '*Unus cunctando nobis restituit rem.*' I believe he waits for the troops from Canada."

1778, Jan. 19. Philadelphia.—Copy letter from Sir William Howe to Governor Legge in answer to Mr. Legge's of March 18th 1777. Enclosing the "Plan on which the corps of Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers are now formed," dated 6th June 1776, regretting that he cannot comply with the Governor's wishes and agree to the memorial.

1778, April 14. London. (Copy.)—The Earl of Dartmouth to Major-General Tryon, New York. Recommending Captain Barretti, the bearer of despatches, to General Tryon's favour. On the same sheet is a copy of a letter from Lord George Germain to the same, dated the 12 April, to the same effect.

1778, July 13. New York.—J. Galloway to Ambrose Serle, Esq. "This city has been for several days blocked up by the French Fleet, which lies in a line of battle about three miles without the Hook.

They take everything coming in, and we are not a little anxious about the safety of the *Reasonable*, the *Centurion*, and *Renown*, which are expected from the eastward. The British Fleet under Viscount Howe lies within the Hook also prepared and in line of battle, intending, as I suppose, to attack the French should they venture in, notwithstanding their superior force in weight of metal, as it is said this may be done with a good prospect of success, because they cannot come in all together, nor can the largest ships come in at all, for want of a sufficient depth of water; or it is not improbable that Lord Howe is waiting for the expected arrival of Admiral Byron, whom we learn is dispatched after the French Fleet. Could I find any reasonable ground of hope, after such a train of misfortunes which have attended the British arms, I should expect his arrival soon. But I fear Monsieur D'Estaing has better intelligence of his situation than we, or I think he could not be so imprudent as to stay on this coast, and more especially so near to the Fleet under Lord Howe. I cannot account for an act of so much folly upon any other principle but that of their having a certain knowledge that Byron cannot be soon in these parts. Because should Byron arrive before their departure, and should the proper measures be taken, and spirit shewn, it seems impossible that they should escape the two British Fleets.

"What I mentioned to you at Philadelphia has come to pass. That the British Army would suffer more by an immediate march from Philadelphia than by going out to the Valley Forge and first attacking Washington. I am informed by Officers of the best judgment that the loss on the march by desertion and in the battle was not less than 1,000 men. Washington's camp I am certain might have been stormed and taken with a loss much less. That single stroke would have ended the rebellion, if it had been pursued by that wisdom and policy which the present circumstances of America obviously and plainly point out: I mean those of calling on the loyal friends to the Crown to assist in the work, and vigorously pursuing by arms the advantages gained: or it would have obliged the Congress to have treated on any terms. Their Army defeated, their situation would have been desperate notwithstanding the prospect of French assistance. But the abandonment of Philadelphia without an action has given the Congress high spirits and a tone of language becoming the most powerful States. But it is a truth, that the people in general have not caught the infection. Their sentiments of the tyranny of their new masters remain the same as when you left them. They still feel their oppression and cruelties, and reason from their feelings. They yet remember the blessings they enjoyed under a British Government, and wish for a restoration of them. And their resentment against the British for deserting them is suppressed by their miseries and the hopes that it has arisen from the present necessity only and that future exertions will be made for their safety.

"From certain intelligence I learn that the people of Philadelphia have been in great distress since we left it. Provisions very dear and every article of foreign produce, salt 6 dollars per bushel, brown sugar 9*s*. p. lb., Bohea tea £3, loaf sugar 22*s*. 6*d*., continental currency, and every necessary of life in the same proportion.

"I enclose with this a Connecticut paper. You will find in it a letter from G—— J—— with an answer not sent. Upon this letter arriving here the advertisement was pasted up at Rivington's corner. They require no animadversions but speak for themselves.

"Washington has passed the North River at King's Ferry. His force at the battle near Middletown, it is now reduced to a certainty was not 9,000 men, about 6,000 regulars, if any of his troops may be called so, and 3,000 enlisted for a few months only. The latter have left him so that he did not pass over the North river with more than 6,000 men and those very sickly. What his intentions are is uncertain. *We have not the intelligence we had at Philadelphia*, but it is generally allowed, that when his Corps shall join Gates's now at the White Plains, the whole will not amount to more than 10,000 men, while our number of British must exceed 20,000 at this place.

"My estate being confiscated by a Legislative Act I have no means of subsistence left. His Majesty's goodness and justice can alone relieve me from a state of absolute indigence. I am sure I need say no more to you, who know my situation as well as I do myself.

"I enclose some observations on the conduct of the Army, and where I think it will admit of reformation. It is intended that you should make what prudent use of them you please. If they should be useless burn them. I believe measures will be taken to prevent indiscriminate plunder in future.

"I have been altogether unsettled since I have been here, and even now write in much interruption and haste as you'l perceive by this scrawl. I have heard from Mrs. G——, she remains in her house unmolested. This is some satisfaction to me. Betsey begs her best compliments may be presented to you, and joins me in wishing you and your worthy family every blessing."

Enclosing a copy of the "Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligence," No. 702 for Tuesday July 7th 1778, containing a copy Petition presented to the House of Commons on Feb. 19th 1778 from the gentlemen freeholders and others of the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich protesting against a call made upon the county to raise men and money for supporting the constitutional authority of Great Britain, and praying an enquiry into the true grounds and method of conducting the American War, of which the results have been so disastrous to the Empire. Containing also the proceedings of the American Congress from June 11th to June 17th 1778, upon the embassy of Lord Carlisle, Mr. William Eden, and Governor Johnstone, who had been appointed Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies; among other matters connected with this episode is a long letter from the Commissioners dated at Philadelphia the 9th of June 1778, to Henry Laurens the President of the Congress, stating the terms of the proposed peace and the unanimous answer of the Congress stating the only terms upon which they could agree to a peace; the recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the States or the withdrawal of the English fleets and armies. There is also news from Philadelphia and Boston, dated June 20th and July 2nd 1778.

N.D.—A Squib. "To be Sold, the British rights in America. Consisting, among other Articles, of:—

"The thirteen Provinces in rebellion which Britain in the 'hour of her insolence' attempted to subdue; the reversion of the Government of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, East and West Florida; the territories of the Hudson Bay Company; a respectable body of troops; a considerable part of the Royal Navy; and all the Loyal Subjects in America.

"The British West Indies will be included in the Sale if agreeable.

"Apply to George Johnston* Esquire, who is desirous to conclude a private bargain.

"Conditions of the Sale to be seen in the hands of Henry Lawrance Esq., President of the Congress.

"To make it easy to the purchasers, a seat in Congress will be taken as part payment, the rest in Continental currency. N.B. Discount will be allowed for all the Loyalists who have been murdered since 18th April 1775."

1778, Sep. 16. John Street, Rathbone Place.—Ambrose Serle to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a letter from Mr. Galloway for his Lordship's perusal. Has some "observations on the conduct of the army" which are of such a nature that they cannot be sent by the post.

This is probably the letter of July 13th. See p. 417.

1779, Aug. 13.—Mr. Wilks to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a copy letter from Bombay, which he states shall be kept secret until further or official accounts arrive.

The enclosure is headed "Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated the 15th January 1779."

"It is chiefly to inform you that poor Mostyn died on New Year's day in the morning universally regretted; and that Colonel Cay, and Captain Stewart, have both been killed on the Poonah expedition; poor Stewart was killed on the spot by a cannon ball, Cay mortally wounded by a rocket. Cay returned hither, and I am this instant returned hither (*sic*), and I am this instant returned from his funeral. In the loss of these two gallant officers, in my opinion the present expedition may suffer considerably. No general action has yet taken place, for Cay and Stewart both fell by distant cannonading; the former under the first and the latter under (on) the 4th of the month. On the 6th a smart skirmish took place, the enemy were beaten off the field, and Hartley who succeeded to the command of Stewart's select corps, very materially distinguished himself in the action; by our latest advices from Camp dated the 10th, the army was within three hours' march of Poonah, and in great distress for provisions, for the enemy, as they retire before us, burn and destroy every village, and it is said intend burning and destroying Poonah also. Colonel Egerton endeavoured to return to Bombay but was obliged to join the army again; the enemy having several parties of horse in the Coucan, the direction of the army has been for some time under Colonel Cockburn. Captain Eames set off the day before yesterday for Ponwell in order to clear the Coucan and to convey a large quantity of provisions up to the army, so that I believe we have not now 300 fighting men in garrison: the French and Mahrattas I trust, are too much engaged at home to think of molesting us at least for this season, and as the *Revenge* and *Grab* are just now at Tellicherry a couple of French frigates if stationed off the harbour might interrupt the whole trade of our settlement. Eames' party consists of about 500 men.

"We have no certain accounts as yet of Colonel Goddard and the Bengal Brigade neither were the *Asia* and our East Indiamen arrived at

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* Governor Johnstone.—The squib was probably suggested by a letter written by him while one of the Commissioners for Restoring Peace, to Mr. Laurens, the President of Congress, and printed in the "Connecticut Courant" above mentioned. The phrase quoted above occurs in the letter; "If you should follow the example of Britain in the hour of her insolence and send us back without a hearing."

Tellicherry the 2nd instant. In short I do not on the whole like the present appearance of things in general in this quarter and I wish most fervently our Poonah expedition may terminate successfully; not a partizan of consequence has as yet I hear come over to Ragobah; what therefore Ragobah is to do when he gets even to Poonah is a business at present above my comprehension.

"The Madras troops are not yet arrived at Tellicherry in order to undertake the reduction of Mahe.

"By advices from Malacca dated in August the India ships and the Company's China ships were safe arrived there and intended proceeding in company to Canton. A Bermudas Snow Privateer had been at Molucca, carrying 16 guns and 60 men.

"The Royal Henry sails tomorrow for Bengal.

"15th January 1779 continued, 9 p.m.

"I would that my prophetic spirit had deceived me, my dearest —— but —— who arrived this afternoon from Ponwell, brings an account that our army was routed and dispersed by the Mahratta army on the 12th instant, that all our guns and ammunition were taken and that almost all our Seapoys had deserted to the enemy before the misfortune took place. Lindrum received this information from a Seapoy and a Lascar who escaped the 12th in the evening. As they came away they say (saw) Egerton, Hartley, and Holmes, together in a tent; the enemy had got possession of the pass that we had on the Gaats. I close here for to night, as the Dingey, I hear, does not sail before tomorrow at noon."

"16th January 1779, — a.m.

"Nothing further have I heard, unless it be that an Ensign Day has been killed and Major Speath mortally wounded; no letters that I know of having been received from any gentleman belonging to the army; the foregoing accounts are I hope exaggerated by the fears of the fugitive tellers, something very dreadful however I am convinced must have happened, so much so that I declare to you I am afraid to hazard my suspicions even regarding it. Our army, together consisted of about 3,500 men, the enemy's it is said of 60,000 horse, judge therefore what must be the consequence when they charged and broke our line; and when every one was left to shift for himself: God send us better accounts, but I doubt it most exceedingly. Should the accounts of yesterday prove true we shall then in my opinion have nothing to do but to shut the gates of our town, lock ourselves up, and let the Mahrattas ravage and destroy our Island as seemeth best unto them; Salset and our Northern Purgunnahs will now I fear be again taken from us; the French influence again rise in Poonah and Goddard have nothing to do, but get to Bombay as well as he can with the Bengal Brigade and assist us in the defence of it. Goddard has about 8,000 men with him for whose safety I begin now to be a little uneasy. At this juncture too, much is to be dreaded from the Mahratta fleet. Indeed indeed —— since I have known India I never knew our affairs in general wear so gloomy an appearance.

"17th January 1779. Sunday 10 a.m.

"I have this instant received a letter from —— at Ponwell dated last night at 11 o'clock from which I extract the following:—" We have had some men come in here this evening who left the army the 13th at night about 7 o'clock; the accounts they bring are far from being satisfactory, but they all agree that Captain Hartley was wounded in the arm; he commanded the brigade in front of the enemy; he lost 3 guns, was overpowered and retired to join the main body. Our army retreated to Toolgaum (about 15 coss from Poonah) the 12th about 1 o'clock in the morning. This was the prelude to our loss for the enemy charged at 5 o'clock that morning, surrounded the flanks of the army and got in between the baggage and the line, the baggage guard was under the command of Captain Gordon but the enemy carried off a great part of it, and a number of bullocks; they never came to close action; but came up, gave their fire, and retired to make way for others. Our army and the enemy were engaged the whole of the 13th but not closely, chiefly cannon and rockets. That evening our army was drawn up on the banks of a little river, 2 coss on this side Toolgaum. They had provisions for some days and also some ammunition. Captain Westphal of the artillery was wounded in the thigh; the other officers' names I cannot find out, as most of the people that have run hither from the army are Lascars. Batterow has deserted from Ragobah and was the cause of having forged letters made out in Holkar's name which caused our army's retreating from Toolgaum; in this retreat it was that the enemy attacked us; the enemy have placed a great number of men at Bore Gaat Pass (Frazer's Post) and Frazer arrived here at 9 o'clock last night. The enemy have also possession of Campoley, such——, is the melancholy account of this morning; not so bad indeed, as was at first suspected but still very, very deplorable; for surrounded as our army is how they are to get provisions, or how make their retreat good without ammunition, and with the enemy in possession of the Gaat Pass at Condolah I cannot make out.

"19th January 1779, Tuesday — p.m.

"Yesterday afternoon I received a note from Lindrum at Ponwell, dated yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the purport of which is as follows. There are letters from our camp dated the 14th instant, at Burgaom about one coss on this side of Toolgaum where there is a tank and a river; Meckon and Day are the only officers killed; the number of men killed are by no means equal to the former reports, so that I am still in hopes. The enemy's numbers, it is said, exceed a lack (100,000) of men; there are letters to the Governor now dispatched from the camp.

"The Governor's letters however from camp contain nothing more I believe than what was mentioned to me, at least he mentioned nothing more; though I was [with] (*sic*) him last night for an hour. In this uncertain and desperate situation of things am I obliged to close this letter. No news of Goddard! No European ships yet arrived upon the coast.

"Bombay 20th January 1779, Wednesday 4 p.m.

"I am very happy the Dingey did not sail last night, as I have this morning learnt, that advices have been received from camp at Condolah that mention some treaty or other to have been entered into with the Ministerialists by Carnac and Egerton: and that Ragobah is gone on to Poonah with Hartley's Brigade; that our army are encamped at the Condolah Pass and that the yacht sailed a few hours ago to bring over Mr. Carnac. Everything at present here seems mystery and confusion, so much so, that I suspect we have been obliged to submit to the terms of the Ministerialists. When I know more you shall hear from me by the first Dingey. The advices from Condolah are dated the day before yesterday.

"A great number of our officers have been wounded."

1779, Oct. 4.—John Robinson to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing by order of Lord North, "Some minutes relative to East India affairs as heads proper for consideration before the renewal of the charter of the Company which as to its exclusive trade expires in April 1780."

1779, Oct. 8. London.—J. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. "My sincere regards for both the Browns compel me to say a word or two on the subject of the very unusual, I believe unprecedented, step that has been taken in consequence of the complaints against the Governor, and whatever may be said about it, the entire revocation of his commission convinces me there can be no real intention of restoring him; permit me also, my Lord, to inform you that Governor Brown cannot now receive a single sixpence of the salary allowed him; the whole becomes vested in Mr. Maxwell from the date of his commission under the Great Seal. I do not think [the] Office was aware of this consequence of the step they have taken, and therefore I should hope they would upon a proper representation compel Mr. Maxwell to come to some agreement on that head.

What could have induced our old friend Tryon to countenance or rather command the wanton severitys, to use no harsher expression, of which the innocent inhabitants of Fairfield and Greenfield so loudly complain. I can venture to tell your Lordship, out of the confidence of my private correspondence with C——n, that he highly disapproves Tryon's conduct in this occasion and has called upon him for his reasons at large for such a procedure."

1779, Oct. 19.—J. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has written to Mr. Cumberland as to the removal of Governor Brown.

N.D. (? Oct. 1779.)—Letter, unsigned, to Richard Cumberland respecting the harsh treatment received by Governor Brown, who has been deprived of his commission until he can refute the charges brought against him, and deprived also in the mean time of all emolument by the appointment of Mr. Maxwell to his post.

1779, Oct. 29. Excise Office.—J. Pownall to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing Mr. Cumberland's answer (not now enclosed) to his own as to the removal of Governor Brown. There is no doubt that the Governor's case is prejudged. "Mr. de Grey with whom I have talked upon this subject though he speaks with great asperity of the Governor's conduct seems somewhat aware of the impropriety of the proceeding, declaring at the same time that, had it not been from considerations of wishing to show all possible lenity to the Governor, the charges were of such a nature as must have induced immediate and direct dismissal."

1779, Nov. 4. St. John's, Newfoundland.—Captain G. H. Monk to Governor Legge. On recruiting matters connected with the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteer Corps.

1779, Dec. 10. King St., Covent Garden.—J. T. Lane to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a petition and other papers relative to a dispute between the parishes of Olney and Wellingborough.

1780, Nov. 22. Extracts from the Gazette of the Isles of France and Bourbon relating to Indian affairs.

II.—1784 TO 1807.

1784, Nov. 28. Halifax. — Sir Charles Douglas to the Earl of Dartmouth. Giving notice of his application to be recalled from his command that no time be lost in having application made to his successor in favour of Mr. Legge, then on board the *Ariadne* near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

1785, Feb. 15.—Dr. Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing an epitaph (which had been approved by the Bishop), in memory of William Legge, the 2nd son of the Earl, who died on the 20th of Octotber 1784.

1785, Sept. 20.—Tunbridge Wells. Dr. Grieve to Lady Dartmouth. On the properties of Koumiss in consumptive cases.

1786, June 28. London.—The Earl of Guilford to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord North has just wrote me word he is to name the High Steward to the University of Oxford which he intends to offer to your Lordship. 'Tis a very honourable office, I dare say the University will be much pleased with your acceptance of it, and therefore I hope I may congratulate them and your Lordship."

1786, June 28. Bushy Park.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "There is just fallen into my disposal an office of great honour and dignity, which, though it is accompanied by no emolument, and I believe by no function whatever, ought, nevertheless, not to be given away lightly and inconsiderately: I mean, the Office of High Steward of the University of Oxford. In my nomination to this vacancy, I must consult both the satisfaction of the University, and my own credit, and, as there is no man living better calculated than you are, to answer both these objects, I hope you will permit me to nominate you. Your constant friendship for me renders it quite unnecessary for me to trouble you with any arguments to induce you to consent to a choice, which you will easily perceive must be both very agreeable and highly honourable to me."

1786, July 6. Lower Grovesnor St.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I enclose you a letter I received yesterday from the Vice Chancellor of Oxford in which you will see the great satisfaction which your appointment has given to our Alma Mater. I will sign the Letters Patent as soon as I receive them from Dr. Forster, and will give you notice of the receipt of them."

1786, July 9.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. Has received the Letters Patent and signed them, will send them to the Vice Chancellor that the Official Seal may be affixed, and will have everything in readiness for his admission by Wednesday night. The letter concludes with family matters.

1786, July 19. Bushy Park.—Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth. "I am glad to hear the ceremony of admitting our new High Steward of the University is over without having given too much fatigue to our new Officer." Regrets he was not present himself, but fears the visit of a Chancellor, unless upon previous notice, is apt to give more trouble than satisfaction to the University, otherwise he would pay his respects there oftener. Thinks it may be necessary for the High Steward to appoint a Deputy.

1786, Oct. 28. Downing St.—William Pitt to the Earl of Dartmouth. Requests his sentiments on Mr. Brown's case. (Draft reply of Lord Dartmouth is annexed.)

1787, July 10. Antwerp.—Dr. John Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth. On general subjects. Mentions the signs of civil commotions visible in that country.

1787, July and August.—Further letters from the same to the same from Spa. On the mineral properties of the waters and general topics.

1787, Oct. 4. New Bond Street.—Dr. John Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth. "If you may pay credit and sufficient confidence in the reports of

London, war is inevitable, and Mr. Arthur will certainly meet with professional employment. But Mr. Grenville is not returned, who carried, it is said, a more peremptory requisition than has ever been sent to the Court of France since the time of Oliver Cromwell." . . . . "At Lord Loughborough's I met with Mr. Edmund Burke, and we had a fine dish of politics, that continued near hours in serving up. He is a wonderful man in abilities and reading, but yet not to depreciate his excellencies, I have met with men who have arranged their acquisitions with greater skill and precision." Also on family and general topics.

1787, Dec. 1. Admiralty.—Viscount Howe to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to Mr. Legge's promotion.

1788, July 7. London.—Dr. Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth. "My publication (on the medicinal properties of the Foreign Mineral Waters) will be completed this morning by the final printing the last corrected proof sheet, and I hope to get a copy of it sewed tomorrow to send to your Lordship tomorrow evening." "The Chancellor after all his bullying has put the Seals to Sir R. Pepper Arden's patent, and for a similitude of conduct has got the name of Emperor Thurlow, like the Emperor Joseph."

1788, Sept. 7. Spa.—Dr. Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth. On the reception accorded to his book. Is collecting materials for another volume.
In a letter of 27th June 1788, (of no general interest) Dr. Ash mentions that the 9th of July is the day of his nativity 66 years ago.

1788, Oct. 4. Berkeley Square.—The Earl of Chatham to the Earl of Dartmouth. Will be very happy to contribute to the advancement of his Lordship's wishes for his son Mr. Legge.

1790, Nov. 22. Admiralty.—The Earl of Chatham to the Earl of Dartmouth. "It is now with very great satisfaction that I inform your Lordship that upon the *Valiant* being paid off Mr. Legge will be promoted to be a Master and Commander."

1785, 1791, 1792.—Correspondence between the Bishop of Winchester (the Honourable Brownlow North) and his step-brother the Earl of Dartmouth. Relative to the Bishop's trust business and papers relating thereto.

1795. Letters and papers connected with the settlements on the marriages of Lady Charlotte Legge to Mr. Charles Duncombe (son of C. S. Duncombe, Esq. of Duncombe Park, and afterwards Lord Feversham), and of the Honourable Augustus George Legge with Miss Honora Bagot.

1800 to 1803 ; 1826 ; 1827.—A collection of letters and papers on Indian affairs during the time of, and subsequent to, the Presidency of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India of George Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth on the resignation of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, created on the 24th December 1802 Baron Duneira and Viscount Melville.
These papers include a letter dated 22nd February 1801 from Henry Addington to Lord Lewisham informing him it was probable that he would be introduced to the King on the following Tuesday or Wednesday as President of the India Board, and a draft letter from Lord Lewisham to Lord Wellesley, dated 11th June 1801, announcing his appointment as President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India on the resignation of Mr. Dundas.

They also comprise either original or copy despatches on most important matters connected with the administration of Indian affairs from and to Marquess Wellesley, Lord Clive, Mr. Addington, Marquess Cornwallis, Henry Dundas, Sir John Macpherson, Lord Hobart, Lord Glenbirvie, Viscount Castlereagh, N. B. Edmonstone, J. Webbe, Major John Malcolm, Henry Gwillim, Benjamin Sullivan, C. F. Greville, Thomas Henchman, Charles Mills, J. Roberts, Jacob Bosanquet, and others, as well as correspondence and papers from and to the Board of the East India Company and the Board of Control on the East Indian trade, on the revenue and charge of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort George, and Bombay, on the military establishment and other subjects. There are also applications from numerous persons in all ranks of life from the Queen downwards for Writerships, Cadetships, Recommendations to the Governor General, Seats at the Supreme Board, and Directorships.

The following letters are among the more important.

1801, Sept. 30. Monghyr. — Letter marked Private, No. (1) from Marquess Wellesley to Viscount Lewisham.

"My dear Lord,

The object of this letter is to solicit your Lordship's immediate attention to the request, which I have urged to the Court of Directors, relative to the appointment of a provisional successor to me in this Government. Your Lordship will readily admit the reason and justice of those motives which render me anxious that this great trust should not be exposed to the hazard of devolving into hands, which the Government at home might not deem equal to sustain such a burthen; and while I assure your Lordship of my earnest desire to remain at my post (as long as my public obligations and duties shall demand my continuance in India, and as long as I shall retain the power of serving the Company and the Nation with any prospect of essential advantage to either) you will not deem me to be too presumptuous, if I claim the indulgence, extended to both my immediate predecessors, of being enabled to deliver over charge of the Government to some person in India, specially approved by the Court of Directors, and appointed to supply my place, in the event of any unforeseen emergency, which might call me to Europe.

It is not for me to suggest to your Lordship whether the person, to be named in India, should be the same who may be ultimately destined to the permanent administration of this Government, or whether it should be understood, that my provisional successor should merely exercise the Government untill the choice of His Majesty and of the Court of Directors could be fixed on some person in Europe, who might be judged more qualified for the charge. It would still less become me to name any person to your Lordship in any other manner than that which my public duty requires for your information. I understand from report, (although his Lordship has not yet signified his intention to me) that Lord Clive proposes to return to Europe in the approaching season; the event of his Lordship's resignation will place the Government of Fort St. George in the hands of Mr. Petrie. My resignation would place this Government in the hands of Mr. Barlow.

I can assure your Lordship with perfect confidence that Mr. Barlow is fully qualified for the temporary administration of this Government: the nomination of a Governor General, intended to hold this Government permanently, might be affected by principles which might exclude any person now in India, with the exception of Lord Clive; it is not my duty to trouble your Lordship on this part of the question; my intention is merely to state to your Lordship the necessity of appointing a provisional successor to me for the temporary exercise of the Government in the event of my death, absence, or resignation ; and to apprize you that, in my judgment, you may safely approve the grant of such a Commission to Mr. Barlow, the person on whom the Government would now devolve of course, in any of the events supposed.

In urging these considerations to your Lordship I think it is my further duty to apprize you, that as soon as the provisional appointment shall reach India, I shall consider myself to be at liberty to return to Europe without further notice to the Government at home; and I must add that I entertain a confident hope of being able to deliver over this charge to my successor without hazard, in the course of the next season, from the month of October 1802 to that of February 1803. The great objects which I am anxious to accomplish previously to my departure are,

The final settlement of the Carnatic, already far advanced by the transfer of the Civil and Military Government to the Company under the late treaty.

The final settlement of Oude, which I trust will be brought to a prosperous issue within the course of a few months.

The arrangement of our Military Establishments ;

And, lastly, the general system of our expenditure and resource in India.

With regard to the Military Establishments, I trust that I shall be able in the course of twelve months to bring the charges of Bengal within the limits proposed in the last plan received from the Court of Directors. It will be utterly impracticable to meet the wishes of the Court in the reductions proposed to be made at Fort St. George and Bombay until affairs shall assume a more settled aspect in the Peninsula; the reductions proposed in those establishments would compel us instantly to evacuate Mysore and the countries ceded by the Nizam. The execution of the Court's orders in this instance must therefore be suspended; and your Lordship will hereafter, upon a deliberate comparison of charges, of resources, and of demands for military force in the Peninsula of India, exercise your discretion with regard to the proposed reduction of the army at Fort St. George and Bombay.

I shall anxiously avail myself of every practicable occasion to carry the orders of the Court of Directors respecting those armies into effect, so far as the safety of their Dominions will admit. I have not yet received from Fort St. George the necessary documents on this branch of their affairs; but I expect in the course of about a month to be enabled to reply fully to the late military letter of the Court of Directors, stating to what extent the plan of the Court has been executed, or appears to me to be practicable; and submitting to the Court the instantaneous and inevitable consequences of executing the whole plan in the present crisis.

Your Lordship will feel the difficulty of my situation; bound by my public duty, on the one hand, to maintain the security of this Empire in all its parts, and on the other, to pay obedience to orders, issued from an authority which I must ever respect, and to which I am ever ready to submit. But in the instance in question the orders of the Court appear to have been framed previously to the knowledge of the existing disturbances in the Peninsula, and in the Circars, of the late treaty with the Nizam, and of the extent of the force sent to Egypt; the recent treaty with the Nabob Azeem ud Dowlah in the Carnatic, will also vary many parts of the question.

It does not become me to dwell on the additional circumstance that the plan has been formed without any reference whatever to my opinions, or any latitude to the exercise of my discretion. It would be presumptuous to expect that the wisdom and experience which formed that plan should have admitted the possibility of my being enabled to submit any opinion worthy of consideration on the means of maintaining our conquests in the Peninsula, or our acquisitions in the Dekan. It would also be improper to weigh in the scale the unanimous sentiment of every military officer acquainted with the state of the possessions in question. I am aware that it will be my ultimate duty to submit to the authority appointed by law to control this Government, even if the commands of that authority should appear to my judgment to be founded in error; but it is my primary duty respectfully to represent facts which could not have been known, and consequences which could not have been foreseen in the formation of this plan, before I proceed to carry it into execution. If, after full information, my orders should be, even to evacuate all our conquests, for the purpose of increasing the commercial investment of one season, I should not hesitate to obey; and although I should be anxious to retire from a scene, which could present no object to my view unconnected with sensations of regret and disappointment, I would not retire, untill I had fully obeyed the commands of legitimate authority, and had employed every endeavour to render the act of my obedience as little as possible injurious to the security of this Empire.

With regard to the Finance, I entertain the strongest hopes of being able to improve its condition considerably in the ensuing season. I have already effected much in Bengal and I hope to effect more in the same quarter. The late acquisition of the Carnatic will certainly improve the finances of Fort St. George; if my other avocations should admit of my absence from Fort William, I propose in the month of January, after my return from my present expedition, to proceed to Fort St. George, and ultimately to Bombay for the express purpose of revising in person the details of those Establishments.

If a supply of bullion shall be dispatched from England at an early period of the approaching season, and shall arrive in Bengal in the month of July 1802, I have little doubt that all financial difficulties might be settled here within a short period of time. I have the honor to enclose a memorandum on the subject of the means of discharging the debt in India, of which I request your Lordship to furnish a copy to Mr. Dundas and Mr. Scott. Some of the suggestions stated in the memorandum might prove useful. I shall hereafter enter more fully into this subject. Perhaps the most advisable mode of proceeding with respect to the debt would be, to fund a part of it in England, and at the same time to send out bullion to discharge another part in India; if the debt be taken at 14 or 15 millions, and by the joint effect of funding at home and of exportation of bullion to India, one half of it could be redeemed, it would not be necessary to proceed farther: I am satisfied that the importation even of two millions of bullion into Bengal, applied to the discharge of debt, would entirely restore the financial system of all India.

Intending to have the honor of writing to your Lordship by the next packet, I shall not at present trouble you further than to assure you that I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem

My dear Lord
Your Faithful and obedient Servant,
WELLESLEY.

In adverting to the subject of finance, I have omitted to mention that I have enclosed two accounts usually transmitted annually to the President of the Board of Control; I request your Lordship to furnish copies of those accounts to Mr. Dundas, to whom I have transmitted a copy of this letter, as containing references to some of his former dispatches addressed to me.

W.

I request your Lordship to permit Mr. David Scott to peruse this letter.

W."

This letter is in triplicate. No endorsement.

(The Draft of Viscount Lewisham's reply follows this letter.)

1801, Oct. 12. Fort St. George.—Letter marked Private from Lord Clive to Viscount Lewisham.

"My dear Lord,

It was impossible to consider without regret the dissolution of a Ministry which was so eminently entitled as that of Mr. Pitt to the public confidence and respect; but, in the fortunate arrangements, by which His Majesty has been enabled to meet the actual exigencies produced by that event, I observed with no ordinary satisfaction the nomination of your Lordship to be President of the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, and although this appointment has not yet been formall[y] announced to me, you will not object to the unofficial congratulations of an old friend, nor entertain a doubt of their cordial sincerity.

The relation of your official situation to that which I have the honor to fill renders it my duty to solicit your attention to the important interests confided to my care, and in the discharge of that duty I have no doubt your Lordship will permit me to place much reliance on your consideration and friendship for me.

A private despatch which I have recently had the honor of receiving from the Chairman of the Court of Directors, is of that extraordinary nature, as to render it expedient for me to enter into a succinct history of the principles and events of my Government. In the best consideration which I can give to the subject, I do not, I trust, deceive myself in the belief that the grounds of my measures and the uniform success which has attended them entitle my Administration to the approbation and support of His Majesty's Ministers. In this confidence I do myself the honor of enclosing a copy of my despatch to Mr. Scott, and the near interest I must feel on the events dependent upon that despatch will justify the earnestness with which I recommend the subject to your Lordship's liberal consideration. My letter to the Chairman contains an epitome of my Government, and the explanation of the principles on which I have acted renders a farther intrusion on your Lordship's politeness unnecessary. I think it necessary, however, to remark that the increasing importance of our Indian Empire, appears to me to require a correspondent portion of the vigilance of His Majesty's Ministers. The considerations which now attach to our possession in India are not determinable by the maxims of a commercial policy: the power of the Board of Control is therefore indispensably necessary to the prosperous administration of our Eastern affairs. The beneficial effects already produced by the institution of that Control in the Government of the East India Company contain irresistible evidence of the necessity of continuing and increasing the influence of His Majesty's Ministers in the administration of Indian affairs. Under that influence the Marquis Cornwallis was enabled to establish the foundation of our Eastern Government on those principles of enlarged policy without which it cannot be preserved; principles which have since been the anxious object of Lord Wellesley's care. My letter to the Chairman is founded on considerations conformable to those principles, and therefore speaks a language more suited to the general maxims of His Majesty's Councils, than to the limited views of a commercial Body. Under this impression I deem it to be my public duty to recommend to your Lordship's serious reflection that part of my despatch to the Chairman which involves the consideration of general principles, now applicable to our Eastern Government. With respect to myself I indulge an expectation that a candid consideration of the principles stated by me to the Court of Directors, and the support of His Majesty's Ministers founded on the uniform success of my Government, will render it unnecessary for me to anticipate the period of time, which I had prescribed for my residence in India; but if the determination of the questions dependent on my present dispatches should be of such a nature as to require my earlier departure, I trust I shall be relieved from all embarassment in adopting that measure, by the appointment of a successor to Fort St. George.

In directing your Lordship's attention to an embarassment of such a description, it will be consistent with the principles stated in this dispatch to refer you to the consequences produced at former periods of time under a casual succession to the Government of Fort St. George. I have the honor to be with the greatest regard and esteem, My dear Lord, most faithfully yours.

CLIVE.

Lord Viscount Lewisham.
Addressed:

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Lewisham,
&c. &c. &c.
London.
Endorsed:—Clive.—R., 23 Mar."

1801, November 1. Fort St. George.—Letter marked Private from Lord Clive to Viscount Lewisham.

"Sir Henry Strachey has not failed to acquaint me with the communication which had taken place between himself and your Lordship in April last upon the subject of my advancement to a higher station in India, nor have the favorable sentiments of regard and the opinion of my character expressed by your Lordship upon that occasion failed to recall to my mind early times, and to excite in it a gratification proportionable to your kindness. And although the extraordinary nature of the dispatches from the Court of Directors by the *Terpsichore*, and the unusual interference of that Body in the interior and subordinate arrangements of the executive offices of my Government force me irresistably to relinquish a situation, the arduous dutys of which can never be executed with energy and success unless the person intrusted with the charge has the happiness to possess the full confidence and support of his superiors at home, and the free exercise of selection in the instruments he may deem it expedient to employ in the execution of his measures, yet I flatter myself that I shall still be honored with the continuance of your Lordship's friendship and regard, and that the administration of the affairs of Fort St. George during the time I have resided there, and the state of the country when I shall resign my trust will be such as to entitle me to the approbation of your Lordship and the Board over which you preside.

My dispatch of the 15th ulto. which I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship by the *Lord Thurlow*, when compared with the late orders of the Court of Directors will have prepared your Lordship for the effects which those orders have produced upon my mind, and your Lordship I have no doubt will have anticipated my early retirement, and have taken measures for the appointment of a successor to the important station which I have now the honor to fill. Under ordinary circumstances I should have deemed it to be my duty to have awaited the communication of the pleasure of the Court of Directors respecting my departure and the appointment of my successor ; but to continue to administer the affairs of this Presidency with weakened authority, and under the public impression of the loss of confidence of those under whose orders I am placed would be neither consistent with my principles and reputation nor advantageous to the public welfare.

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's farther information a copy of my letter of this day's date apprizing the Court of Directors of my early intention of relinquishing the Government of Fort St. George."

COPY.

" To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Gentlemen, Fort St. George, 1st November 1801.

In a dispatch addressed by me to the Chairman of the Court of Directors on the 15th ult° I had the honor of stating, with the most explicit precision, the principles on which I considered it to be practicable for me to conduct the affairs of the government of Fort St. George. That dispatch was founded on the intention of the Court of Directors, communicated to me by the Chairman, to adopt resolutions for reversing certain measures of my administration upon the grounds of information conveyed to the Court through private channels of intelligence: I have since had the mortification of learning the result of that intention from the correspondence of individual persons ; and the dispatches of the Honourable Court subsequently received by His Majesty's Ship *Terpsichore* have left no doubt on my mind of the effects intended to be produced by the Honourable Court of Directors.

Those dispatches contain the orders of the Court for the removal of the principal executive officer of my government, in whom the confidence reposed by me is sufficiently known to the Court : it has also pleased the Court to supply by a direct nomination from itself the vacancy occasioned by that removal in the office of Chief Secretary ; and the Court has further deemed it necessary to order the appointment of persons under its own nomination to the Board of Revenue, and to one of the principal commercial Presidencies.

I have the honor of stating in the most respectfull manner to the Honourable Court that this resolution, to interfere in the local government of this Presidency, demonstrates either a material change in the principle of administering the Company's affairs since my acceptance of the Government of Fort St. George, or a direct distrust of my future administration.

In one case the principle of my compact with the Court of Directors is dissolved ; in the other case the inference is too direct to be stated ; and in both cases the deprivation of the choice of instruments renders the conduct of the Government impracticable upon the principles which I have avowed and stated to your Honourable Court. Although the impression produced on my mind by this determination of your Honourable Court is of the most painfull nature, I have not hesitated to obey the dictates of my duty by carrying your orders into immediate execution, as far as the execution of them is immediately practicable; nor shall I protract the arrangements, which are yet dependent on the arrival of persons appointed to stations by your Honourable Court. Having acquitted myself of this part of my duty it now becomes my painfull task to apprize your Honourable Court that I consider the operation of its orders to have suspended the execution of the measures which I had judged to be necessary to the public interests committed to my charge; upon the same grounds I despair of completing the measures which are now in a train of execution; and I therefore feel it to be incumbent on my reputation, and conformable to your wishes, that I should pay implicit obedience to the intention of your orders, by relinquishing the Government of Fort St. George.

It is my intention to record the reasons which have terminated in this resolution; in the mean time it is my duty to acquaint your Honourable Court that I have resolved to embark for England on one of the Company's ships, destined to complete their cargoes in the month of January next.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have deemed it to be proper for me to await the arrival of a successor appointed by your Honourable Court; but it is manifestly impossible for me under your existing orders to administer the affairs of the Company in a manner consistent with my avowed principles; my continuance therefore to preside in this Government unsupported by the confidence of the Court of Directors would at the same time subject me to an unnatural responsibility, and exhibit the dangerous example of degraded authority and distrusted power. Under this impression I deem the orders of your Honourable Court to be a sufficient indication of your wishes; and I can have no doubt that the Court is prepared to expect my retirement by the earliest opportunity to be the obvious consequence of their late orders.

I have the honor to inform your Honourable Court that I have apprized the most Honourable the Governor-General of my determination to relinquish the Government of Fort St. George, and that I have requested His Excellency to make such provisions, as he may deem expedient for that contingency."

1802, March 24. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Mr. Addington.

"I trouble you with this letter to beg that you will allow me at your leisure to have some conversation with you upon the subject of a private communication I have received from Lord Clive and a paper by which it is accompanied. The contents of this communication have confirmed me in an opinion I have long entertained that it is necessary that an effective control should be established over the affairs of India. The Board at which through your favors I preside is (I am obliged to say) in its present circumstances and condition totally inefficient for the purposes for which it was originally constituted, and unless it be made an integrant part of Government the smallest evil that can occur (unless my views are entirely incorrect) is that India will become a burthen instead of a resource to this Country. Our Indian possessions are of too high an importance to be administered according to the mercantile views and limited conceptions of a body of merchants, however respectable.

"I should think myself deficient in gratitude, and unjust to my own feelings of regard to you, and to the warm wishes by which I am actuated for the success of your administration, if I neglected this opportunity of conveying to you my sentiments with all possible frankness and sincerity, and directing your attention to a point which I consider of the utmost importance to the general interests of the Empire.

"I trust that a small degree of that attention will suffice to convince you that a Cabinet Minister in whom you can place the utmost reliance should be at the head of the Board of Control. India cannot be governed by 24 merchants, controlled by an inefficient and subordinate Board, against whose decisions they may hope for redress by appealing through another channel to the Minister, or even immediately to the Minister himself. If by these few observations (for I purposely avoid encroaching upon your time) I may be able to induce you to turn your mind to the subject I am satisfied.

"No personal view whatever has influenced me in submitting these observations to your notice. The heavy responsibility and arduous duties annexed to the office such as I have presumed to think it ought to be are sufficient to render it by no means an object of my ambition, were my abilities and experience more adequate to the due discharge of its duties, and certainly if it is to remain as now circumstanced the moment when I can quit with honor to myself and without injury to those interests I wish to promote will be no unpleasant moment to me. It is with reluctance I press upon your time, but till I have seen you and know your views I am utterly incapable of returning an answer either to Lord Wellesley or Lord Clive."

1802, March 25. Downing Street.—Letter endorsed Private, from H. Addington to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"My dear Lord,

As I had not a minute's leisure from the time of my receiving your Lordship's letter till midnight, I am sure that you will pardon me for having delayed my answer. I shall be happy to see you at ½ past two o'clock to-morrow, if that time should perfectly suit your convenience. Allow me, however, to take this opportunity of assuring your Lordship that I feel very strongly the manner in which you have done me the honor to express those sentiments towards me which you have uniformly manifested, and that, during the last trying year, few circumstances have been more gratifying to me than the acquisition of what, I trust, I may venture to call your regard and friendship.

With dispositions and sentiments perfectly and cordially reciprocal, I am, my dear Lord,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,
HENRY ADDINGTON."

1802, August 5. Fort William.—Letter marked Private, from Marquess Wellesley to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"My dear Lord,

My last private letters to your Lordship were dated on the 7th and 8th of June, since which time I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's private letters of 2nd and 3rd of February, the latest date of any private communication which has reached me from your Lordship.

The official dispatches will apprize you of the dates of the dispatches received by the Governor-General in Council from the Court and Committee, as well as of the general state of affairs in India. I have only to add my private assurances that we now enjoy the most promising state of prosperity, together with perfect tranquillity, and with every appearance of security and continued repose.

I am anxious to receive instructions respecting the private trade; if your Lordship's commands should not reach me in the course of another week I must proceed to act upon my own judgment, which will induce me to continue without variation the license granted in the last year to the private merchants, under similar restrictions, conformably to the principles stated in my letter to the Court of Directors of the 30th September 1800. I shall hereafter resume the whole subject of the private trade in an official form of discussion, for the purpose of vindicating my conduct and opinions, and I shall then furnish your Lordship with a statement of facts and arguments, which will abundantly satisfy you of the incontrovertible justice of those sentiments in which you have done me the honor to concur with me.

Your Lordship will have anticipated the painful sensations which I must have experienced in receiving the orders of the Court of the 27th of January for the immediate abolition of the College at Fort William. Having endeavoured to explain the various considerations affecting that interesting question in a letter addressed to the Chairman by this dispatch, (No. 1), I shall not trouble your Lordship with any further details on the subject, merely referring you to a copy of my letter to the Chairman now transmitted for your use. I must, however, anxiously request your Lordship to interpose effectually (if it should be necessary) for the restoration of this indispensable institution; I trust you may be able to persuade the Court to concur with you in early measures for this salutary purpose; at all events it is highly desirable that I should receive orders without delay on a question of such delicacy and importance; your Lordship will observe that if your orders should be considerably delayed the institution will expire under my order in Council of the 24th of June. I think it proper to apprize your Lordship (and I leave it to your discretion to use the information as you may think fit) that if the Court should ultimately abolish this institution it is my fixed and unalterable resolution to propose to Parliament immediately after my return to England a law for the restoration of an establishment, which I know to be absolutely requisite for the good government of these possessions. So convinced am I of the necessity of this institution, that I am determined to devote the remainder of my political life to the object of establishing it, as the greatest benefit which can be imparted to the public service in India, and as the best security which can be provided for the welfare of our native subjects. The East India Company can afford the expense of the institution; if, however, this proposition be contested on just grounds, the public ought to indemnify the Company for the amount of the charge. Without such a system of discipline and study in the early education of the Civil Service it will be utterly impossible to maintain our extensive empire in India.

Your Lordship will have received intelligence of the reductions already effected in the military charges at the several Presidencies, and you will find their nature and amount more particularly detailed in my letters by this dispatch. Whatever can be accomplished with safety, justice, and propriety towards a further reduction of the military charges will be attempted by me during my continuance in India; and I trust that your Lordship will never suffer any person to hold the station of Governor General on whom you cannot rely for a just attention to the economy of every branch of the public charges, especially of those in the military department. Peremptory orders from England relative to such details tend to embarrass and degrade the local Government.

Your Lordship will rejoice with me in the prosperous state of the finances of India exhibited by the accompanying statements.

(No. 2.) The regular official accounts will be forwarded in about a month. I entertain a reasonable hope, that the actual result of the year 1802/3 will be more favourable than the estimate.—1803/4 will certainly prove a year of unexampled prosperity; every branch of the revenue promises improvement, the civil charges will not be augmented, and the military charges may possibly be diminished.

I am at a loss to account for the reasons which have so long delayed in England the confirmation of the treaty of the Carnatic.

Considerable inconvenience and danger has already arisen in consequence of this delay.

Your Lordship has been informed of the death of Ally Hussein; the Government of Fort St. George appears to have employed every precaution for the preservation of his health; but he was of a weakly constitution, and I suppose that the removal of the restraints, to which he was subject during the life of Omdut ool Omrah, have enabled him to indulge in those habits of debauchery, which are said to have destroyed him. He appears to have been ill for some months previous to his decease, and to have refused the medical aid offered to him by Lord Clive. A report has been circulated that Ally Hussein has left his wife pregnant; it is also said that he has bequeathed the Carnatic to one of Omdut ool Omrah's brothers, in whose apartments he latterly resided. Your Lordship will feel the necessity of precluding the mischief of all such rumours. I am concerned to say that the Government of Fort St. George is at present reduced to an alarming state of inefficiency and disunion, the necessary effect of the late measures adopted by the Court of Directors against Lord Clive's administration. That Government has absolutely escaped from my hands; nor can I be responsible for its conduct, untill the authority of an adequate Governor of Fort St. George, and my own authority also shall be restored without reservation at that distracted settlement. On this subject I have the honour to transmit an extract of a letter (No. 3) which will afford your Lordship a strange but true picture of the state of Fort St. George.

I expect hourly your Lordship's approbation of the treaty of Oude. The ceded Provinces continue in a state of perfect tranquillity. My brother Henry expects to be able to conclude a triennial settlement of the Land Revenue in a few weeks, and then proposes to quit the Government, as soon as I can introduce a proper police into the country.

By a newspaper which has accidentally reached me I perceive with pleasure that the Court of Directors has appointed Mr. Barlow to the provisional succession of the Government General; although in my letter to the Chairman I have not adverted to the possibility of my continuance in India beyond the month of January 1803, I wish your Lordship to understand, that no change has taken place in my sentiments since the date of my letters of the 13th March 1802, to your Lordship, and to Mr. Addington; my intention is to abide by the result of the reference stated in those letters to His Majesty's Ministers. Your Lordship, however, will feel, that the injury which my authority has suffered by the abolition of the College, and by other obvious circumstances in the late dispatches from the Court, must encrease my anxiety to receive the fullest and most unequivocal assurances of support from His Majesty's Ministers, as the only possible security for the due discharge of my functions in this Government. Any want of this support must at once compell me to deliver over my charge to Mr.

Barlow. I have the honor to be with great regard and esteem, my dear Lord, your most faithful and obedient servant,

WELLESLEY.

Your Lordship may be assured that I will not fail to pay every practicable degree of attention to your recommendations lately received, of which I shall return an acknowledgment by the ship *Cornet* now under dispatch. I request your Lordship's attention to a copy of a very able letter from Mr. Webbe (No. 4) on the subject of the study of the Oriental languages at Fort St. George.

W.

I request your Lordship to furnish my brother, Mr. Pole, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Pitt and Mr. D. Scott with copies of my letter to the Chairman on the subject of the College. Mr. Addington, I conclude, will see it officially; but I apprehend that the Court may be disposed to bury it in the abyss of Leadenhall Street. I also am anxious that the same persons should see the statements of account now transmitted. I propose to send one copy of them to Mr. Dundas.

W.

August 12.

I enclose the Gazette extraordinary of yesterday, containing the intelligence of the dreadful misfortune which had happened with regard to the Persian Embassy at Bombay; it is not possible to describe the horror and affliction with which this disaster has filled my mind. I trust, however, that I shall be able to succeed in convincing the Court of Persia that this calamity has arisen from circumstances which the British Government could neither have foreseen nor prevented. For this purpose I have ordered Major John Malcolm, so much distinguished by his successful Embassy to Persia, to proceed to Bombay, under instructions, which will enable him to apply his knowledge of the temper and manners of the Court of Persia, and his influence with the individuals of that nation to the actual state of affairs on his arrival at Bombay. I also propose to despatch immediately to Bushire, Mr. Lovett, a young gentleman of considerable talents, and intimately acquainted with the Persian language, for the purpose of forwarding the necessary communications to his Persian Majesty, and eventually of proceeding to the Court of Persia.

W."

A copy of the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of Wednesday, Aug. 11th, 1802 is enclosed.

1803, November 8. Fort William.—Letter marked (Duplicate) and Private, from Marquess Wellesley to the Earl of Dartmouth.

"It is my intention to transmit to his Majesty by the *Belle* Packet which is now under despatch, a detailed narrative of the late transactions which have occurred in the Mahratta Empire, and of the military operations which have been directed against the power and resources of the confederate Mahratta chieftains, Doulut Row Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar with their French officers and artillery. I am extremely anxious however, that no despatch should leave this country, without conveying to his Majesty some authentic information on this interesting topic, and request that your Lordship will have the goodness to submit to his Majesty's notice the enclosed printed copies of the Official Gazettes which have been published under my authority at Fort William since the commencement of hostilities, together with the dutiful expression of my congratulations on the signal success which has distinguished the progress of the British arms in every quarter of India during the present contest."

"P.S.—As the communication proposed to be made to his Majesty is not of an official nature, it appeared to me that your Lordship's high station near his Majesty's person would enable you to make it with propriety, and I flattered myself that your Lordship would not object to my request on such an occasion. My memorial to his Majesty in a more regular form, containing the details of our glorious success will be transmitted through Mr. Addington, Lord Hobart, or Lord Castlereagh.

W."

1804, March 30. 66, Berwick Street.—Letter endorsed "Mirza Aboo Taleb Khan, in answer to a letter conveying 200*l.* to him on the part of Government."

"Mirza Aboo Taleb Khan feels himself highly flattered by the note just received from the President of the Board of Control and is exceedingly sensible of the condescension of the British Government in the proof it contains, of their hospitality to a stranger, whose strongest wish, upon leaving this country, will be to return to it, as the happiest existing.

His prayers shall ever continue for its prosperity."

(Impression of seal.)

1805, September 6. Downing Street.—Lord Mulgrave to the Earl of Dartmouth. Offers him the Embassy at St. Petersburgh. Draft reply declining the offer is annexed.

1805, November 13. Whitehall.—Lord Hawkesbury to the Earl of Dartmouth. To arrange for Lord Nelson's funeral.

1805, November 14. Lord Chamberlain's Office.—John Hale to the Earl of Dartmouth. On the same subject.

1806.—Correspondence relating to the arrangements for the trial of Viscount Melville in Westminster Hall, with a copy of precedents on the trials of Elizabeth Duchess of Kingston in 1776 and of Warren Hastings in 1787.

1806, June 6.—Oath of the Earl of Dartmouth as Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, and list of fees payable to the Privy Council.

1806 and 1807.—Letters and papers addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth in his capacity as Lord High Chamberlain by the Treasury and by owners of theatres and the opera house: including letters from Mr. Astley, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, Mr. W. Taylor, Colonel H. F. Greville.

Also papers relating to the establishment of the Royal Household, and the net salaries thereof, and the Lord Chamberlain's salary.

Among the papers after 1800 are many family letters and papers both on legal and private matters, pieces of poetry, &c. including a bundle of letters between 1802 and 1822 from the Rev. John Till, of Hayes, to William Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth on general subjects, and letters from or to John Wheelock, LL.D., President of Dartmouth College in America (1802), H. Brougham (1820), Sir Vicary Gibbs, Lord Chief Justice (1814), Lord Athenry (1828, on the Athenry Peerage and the Earl of Dartmouth's connection therewith), Robert H. Inglis (1843), and others.

III.—"LETTERS of GEORGE III. and of ROYAL PRINCES and PRINCESSES, &c. 1773–1808."

1773, April 6. Queen's House, 10 m. past 4 p.m.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, I cannot return the account of the total reduction of the Charibbs without just expressing to you the pleasure I feel at these poor deluded people having submitted to what enables their being kept on the island, and consequently has removed the idea which though necessity might have approved, would have always been most grievous to my mind."

1773, July 17. St. James's.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. 'Lord Dartmouth, I return the letter you communicated sometime since to me; it contains many very useful lessons to a young man, but I could have wished that the author had put before his young friend the only true insentative (incentive) to a rectitude of conduct, I mean the belief in a Supreme Being and that we are to be rewarded or punished agreably to the lives we lead; if the first of all duties, that to God, is not known, I fear no other can be expected, and as to the fashionable word *honour* that never will alone guide a man farther than to preserve appearances. I will not add more for I know I am writing to a true believer, one who shews by his actions that he is not governed by the greatest of tyrants, Fashion."

1774, Feb. 5. 9.30 a.m. Queen's House. — The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, No one that claims the common feelings of humanity can read Governor Tryon's letter to Lord Hyde without an ardent wish to alleviate the misfortunes that have befallen him, but when his resignation is attended to that makes his religious sentiments appear in their just light, that it greatly encreases my inclination to be of use to him; I desire you will communicate his letter to Lord North, and consider whether by the packet some comfort cannot be sent to him in his present very melancholy situation."

1774, March 7. 8 m. past 11 a.m. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. Returning messages to the two Houses. Is glad Lord North has waived his opinion as to the Bill for rendering perpetual the mode of deciding controverted elections in deference to the manifest desire of the House of Commons.

1774, March 10. — m. past 6 p.m. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. Approves the steps taken by Sir Adolphus Oughton to secure the Chair of Moral Philosophy of Edinburgh University for Dr. Beattie. The application of Mr. Daines Barrington for a salary for a person to collect Natural History (specimens) for the King of Spain His Majesty thinks unreasonable. (*See* Mr. Daines Barrington's letter of March 2, 1774, above.)

1774, March 27. 46 m. past 9 a.m. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, The reason of my detaining from Friday evening to this morning the box containing Governor Leybourne's letter of the 14th of January with the court martial on Major Maxwell of the 6th Regt. of Foot arose from the delicacy of the nature of the dispute; the validity of Governor Leybourne's Commission, and of Mr. Morris's as Lieutenant-Governor, are undoubted, but doubts may very naturally arise of what power Governor Leybourne has to delegate such ample authority to Mr. Sharpe over the military by his own appointment, as of course Lieutenant-Governor Morris is invested with in consequence of my sign manual, therefore previous to any decision on this delicate subject you must examine by what authority Governor Leybourne has appointed a temporary Lieutenant-Governor with such full powers whilst he himself is resident in any of the islands that compose his Government. The warrant to the President of Council to which Mr. Sharpe refers as an authority for taking the command over the military: also any instructions from the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Charibbee Islands relative to the Military.

The reason of my wishing to see this maturely examined is that perhaps the honour, life, and commission of officers may be at stake, and therefore ought not to be lightly decided upon."

1774, April 8. 25 m. past 4 p.m. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "I am sorry to find the miserable Crab Island is likely to occasion some unpleasant conversation with the Court of Spain."

1774, April 9. Queen's House, 46 m. past 4 p.m.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, I am sorry to find by the very able letter you have received from Governor Hutchinson that the minds seem to ferment impossible* (*sic*) more in his Province than I expected; I shall take no notice of having seen it. He ought to receive through the hands of Lieutenant-General Gage an answer to it and some comfortable expressions that may make his mind easy that he is not discarded, and will receive marks of favour."

1774, Oct. 4. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. Very much approves of the steps taken at the Cabinet meeting held on the previous night at Lord North's. Recommends the addition of a couple of regiments of Infantry (the 49th and 63rd), to the Marines to be sent to America.

1774, Oct. 5. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. Congratulating him in his own and the Queen's name upon the safe delivery of Lady Dartmouth of a daughter.

1774, Oct. 10. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. As to a letter received from Mr. Hutchinson. "There is great candour in the dispatch to General Gage, but I should imagine an additional paragraph assuring him that, though the conflict is unpleasant, Great Britain cannot retract, might do good as it [would] give him resolution, and without it I should fear he would think there was some wavering which the present moment I am sure cannot allow to be the case with the most gentle minds."

1774, Dec. 15. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, nothing can be more provoking than the conduct of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay; some measures must undoubtedly be adopted after Christmas to curb them, and by degrees bring them to a due obedience to the mother country, but reason not passion must point out the proper measures."

1775, Feb. 28. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, I am infinitely happy at the receipt of the very comfortable appearance of temper in the Assembly of New York, which if it continues must greatly tend to bring the other Provinces to their senses: perhaps this account may change the opinion of Governor Tryon, and incline him to look on an immediate return to New York as the surest means of recovering his health, as it would certainly be attended with the return of the Colony to a due sense of deference to her Mother Country."

1775, May 20. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, how far the proposal of the Admiralty for withdrawing the sailors and marines from the Block House on the coast

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[*] Should read "if possible."

EARL OF DARTMOUTH'S MSS.

of Labrador may be proper in future deserves consideration; but whilst the disturbances continue in America every means must be taken to encrease the forces under Lieutenant-General Gage, consequently no change can be admitted at present that would occasion the detaching men for garrisoning that fort."

1775, May 29. 40 m. past 4 p.m. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, it is not improbable but some detachment sent by Lieutenant-General Gage may not have been strong enough to disperse the Provincials assembled at Concord; but no great reliance can be given to the manner in which it will undoubtedly be exaggerated in American news papers, or when related by an American trader."

1775, May 29. 37 m. past 8 p.m. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, by the newspaper you have transmitted, which undoubtedly was drawn up with the intention of painting the skirmish at Concord in as favourable a light as possible for the insurgents, I am far from thinking the General has reason to be displeased; the object of sending the detachment was to spike cannons and destroy military stores, this has been effected, but with the loss of an equal number of men on both sides; the dye is cast. I therefore hope you will not see this in a stronger light than it deserves. As to Mr. Pownall's expression of *bad news* it shews he is more fit for expediting the directions of others than he would have been for a military department or giving advice where firmness is required."

1775, June 29.—Unaddressed letter from the King, with the above date endorsed upon it. "The King trusts that General Gage, having received before this time a reinforcement of seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, which will make the army at Boston amount at least to 8,000 men, will not be within that town, and will have destroyed any works thrown up by the rebells in the neighbourhood of it.

"If the General on consulting the able Generals sent to his assistance, is of opinion that, with the force now under his command he cannot advance farther into the country, he ought to weigh whether the defence of Boston cannot be effected with detaching one of the Generals with a suitable force to retake possession of New York.

"The General ought to send over his ideas as to the best mode of conducting warlike operations next summer and the force that will be required, for it is impossible to send him any succour early enough to be of utility this season."

1775, July 17. 2 m. past 1 p.m. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "Lord Dartmouth, I am much pleased with the despatches from Lieutenant-General Gage, as they are fuller than any before received from him; it will be necessary to send an additional number of arms, accoutrements, and cloathing for Canadians; as the rebels have got Indians to their assistance, we must make use of the same desperate weapons."

1775, July 17. 30 m. past 5 p.m. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. Asking him to consider whether a larger quantity of arms, accoutrements, and clothing cannot be sent to Canada. Expects a reply when he sees him on Wednesday.

1775, July 21. Kew. 36 m. past 4 p.m.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord Dartmouth, the letter received from Governor Wanton shews what men of sense, and those not entirely guided by their passions, think in America; the other letters as clearly point the heat of the rest; but the difficulties many of the Colonies will suffer the next winter, and the force that will act the next campaign will, I trust, bring them to soberer thoughts."

1776.—Unaddressed letter from the King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "My dear Lord, I hope you are too well acquainted with the feelings of my heart to doubt in the least of the pleasure I feel, when I can with propriety save the life of any miserable wretch, but I must not let myself from sensations that ought ever to reside in the breast of man, to fall into a most improper evil, the preventing the execution of the laws without some real ground for the interposition of the most agreeable feather of the Prerogative of the Crown. Burglaries daily encrease, they are the most alarming of all robberies; these, and highway robberies call at present very strongly for a very exact execution of the laws, and the sending a reprieve within a couple of hours of the time of execution is never done but on some strong appearance of some new point from whence perhaps the innocence of the prisoner can be presumed. I therefore must decline preventing the law to take its course."

1779, Feb. 6. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. As to an anonymous letter received by Lord Dartmouth. "Undoubtedly the unfortunate court martial is big with mischief, and as I owne I foresaw will end in nothing but creating that degree of faction in the Fleet which perhaps may never again be eradicated."

1779, Mar. 22. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Apprising him of the intended appointment of Lieutenant Legge of the 10th Dragoons, to be Captain Lieutenant of Major-General Manners' Regiment of Light Dragoons.

1780, April 15. 46 m. past 7 a.m. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord Dartmouth is ever an early man, therefore may with the less impropriety be sent to at an unfashionable hour; I desire he will therefore as soon as convenient take his walk to this place this morning."

1780, Dec. 23. Windsor Castle.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord Dartmouth will easily conceive that the hour when I take my eldest son out of the hands of his governor must be an arduous one to me; I see the various rocks that surround every young man in this thoughtless and dissolute century. I therefore have had no views in forming his family but to collect men of good private characters, and have not permitted politicks or arrangements to come across me; I have as much as possible found men not in the height of youth; one young man would be an exception to my rule, but that I could only make for the son of the excellent man to whom I am writing. I am certain his sons must have been bred up in the school of virtue and decorum, as such I venture to think of your second son Mr. Legge for one of his Grooms of the Bedchamber, that will be an office of trust and some attendance, but I think I shall not be disappointed in my choice; the Duke of Montagu has told me that it would be agreeable to you, if that is the case I desire he may be in town time enough to be presented on Friday the 29th. GEORGE R."

1781, June 4. St. James's.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Regrets to hear of his illness.

1781, Aug. 3. Kew.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enquiring after his health.

1781, Sept. 1. Windsor.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Is glad to hear that the sea air has restored his health.

1782, Feb. 28. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Hopes a few days absence from town may complete his recovery.

1782, March 27. The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord Dartmouth, Though I have directed Lord North this morning to acquaint all the Cabinet that they must come and resign their respective offices before the levee this day, as I think it would make an odd medley to see some there kissing hands whilst others are to resign, therefore that I shall if possible be at St. James's before one for that melancholy purpose, I owne I could not let Lord Dartmouth hear this without writing him a few lines to avow how very near he will always be to my heart, and that I have ever esteemed him since I have thoroughly known him in another light than any of his companions in Ministry.

What days has it pleased the Almighty to place me in when Lord Dartmouth can be a man to be removed but at his own request, but I cannot complain, I adore the will of Providence, and will ever resign obediently to His will. My heart is too full to add more.

GEORGE R."

1783, March 31. Queen's House.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Announcing that his son Major Legge has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 88th Regiment of foot.

1783, Nov. 14. Queen's House. The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. "Lord Dartmouth will, I trust, receive this model in wax of a much loved departed child as a mark of my esteem and affection which the conviction of the worth of the hands in which I am placing it inspires. I owne every hour encreases the chasm I feel for want of that dear object, but this is accompanied with the joyful conviction that however strongly my loss weighs upon me, it has secured his happiness.

GEORGE R."

1783, Nov. 16. Carlton, Sunday night.—The Prince of Wales to the Honourable William Legge. "My dearest Legge, I cannot express to you what I feel at the disagreeable and painful necessity we are under at being separated.

Indeed, my dearest friend, I was happy to get our parting as expeditiously over as possible, but I could not bear the thoughts of your leaving me for so long time, without your knowing what my sentiments were respecting yourself. Believe me, my dear Legge, from the first of my acquaintance with you, you have hourly endeared yourself to me by your engaging and sweet manner which will ever make you beloved and distinguished wherever you go. Greatly should I feel your loss at any time, but most especially at this time as I am also deprived [of] our mutual friend St. Leger, there is no one to whom I could unbosom myself with more satisfaction, or trust the most secret thought of my heart with greater delight than to you. But I should feel much more on the present occasion did I not look forward with eagerness and impatience to the pleasant moment when we shall meet again, and which I sincerely hope is not far distant. Your kindness, attention, and affection to me upon every occasion demand the warmest and most grateful thanks from me, and beleive me the whole of your conduct throughout the whole time of my acquaintance with you can never be obliterated from my heart. *Adieu mon très cher ami, croyez moi toujours votre très affectionné ami,*

GEORGE P."

"P.S.—Pray excuse this blotted and interlined scrawl, 'tis entirely owing to the hurry in which I write to you. I send you inclosed for St. Leger."

1801, Sept. 22. Castle Hill Lodge, Middlesex.—"Private." Edward Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking a cadetship in the Indian Army for Mr. Watson.

1801, Sept. 24. Castle Hill Lodge.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for procuring the cadetship for Mr. Watson.

1801, Sept. 29. Castle Hill Lodge.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the appointment of Mr. Watson to a cadetship in India, and choosing the Bengal Establishment, upon which it is to be granted.

1801, Nov. 16. Castle Hill Lodge.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for a cadetship for Mr. Straton, the son of an officer who served for many years under the Duke's command in America.

1801, Dec. 23. Kensington Palace.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to a young man for whom Lord Dartmouth had failed to obtain a cadetship upon the Duke's recommendation.

1802, Jan. 23. Kensington Palace.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for a cadetship in Bengal for Mr. Emmerson.

1802, Feb. 2. 33 Green Street, Park Lane.—The same to the same. On the same subject as the foregoing.

1802, Dec. 8. Bushy House.—The Duke of Clarence to the Earl of Dartmouth. Enclosing a petition from the Duke of Cambridge's housekeeper.

1803, July 14.—Princess Elizabeth to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking a post for a young man named Hopkins.

1803, July 28. St. James's.—The Duke of Cumberland to the Earl of Dartmouth. In answer to a letter from him, the subject of which does not transpire.

1804, May 14. Queen's Palace.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "The King acquaints the Earl of Dartmouth, his much esteemed and truely beloved Lord Chamberlain, that the Marquess of Bath has in the handsomest manner declined accepting the office of Lord Steward; this enables His Majesty to authorise the Earl of Dartmouth to write to the Earl of Aylesford, to acquaint him that he need not come to town till the Countess of Aylesford* is safely delivered of a twentieth child, though the King rather hopes two will be produced, not unfrequent in that branch of the Finch family; indeed, the more the better if like the parents in virtue, honour, and attachment to the true Church and to the King, whose attachment to the Established Church can never end but with his life.

"GEORGE R."

1805, Feb. 9. Kensington Palace.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking his good offices on behalf of Mrs. Reynett, the wife of a clergyman.

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* Bath, in original.

1805, Feb. 21. Queen's Palace.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. "The King has roughly drawn up the salaries of the proposed establishment for Princess Charlotte to which the salaries of the servants are to be added and such additional ones as the Earl of Dartmouth may think absolutely necessary on conversing with Lady de Clifford, of which the King will desire to have a written account when the Earl of Dartmouth has properly digested it; it will be proper to have a state of the annual expence that has as yet been incurred; Gray the young Princesses' servant out of livery can probably procure the necessary information. GEORGE R."

Enclosing a list of salaries and appointments.

1805, April 1. Windsor Castle.—The King to the Earl of Dartmouth. Holograph. On the question of an application by Lord Aylesford, Lord Steward of the Household, for the right to the boxes under the gallery in S^t George's Hall. The boxes were also claimed by the Lord Chamberlain. His Majesty writes that the right to the boxes is in the Lord Chamberlain.

1805, April 17. Wednesday.—The Princess of Wales to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking him to give the vacant apartments at Hampton Court Palace to "old Mrs. Cholmondly." Signed "C.P."

1805, Aug. 26. Weymouth.—Lord Hawkesbury to the Earl of Dartmouth. Announcing the death of the Duke of Gloucester, and enclosing an order containing the King's wishes as to the funeral.

1805, Aug. 29. Weymouth.—The Duke of York to General Culvert. As to the funeral of the Duke of Gloucester at Windsor. Enclosed are letters dated Aug. 26 and 29, 1805, from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Dartmouth on the same matter.

1805, Oct. 7. Kensington Palace.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Recommending his domestic chaplain the Rev. J. Wetherall to succeed Dr. Thompson, the late Palace chaplain.

1805, Oct. 10. Kensington Palace.—The Duke of Kent to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for the appointment of Mr. Wetherall to be Palace chaplain.

1805, Oct. 14. Kew House.—The Princess Mary to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking for his interest to procure the post of organist of Greenwich Chapel for the son of Mr. Relfe late organist, who has just died leaving his family in very distressed circumstances. "I cannot put up this letter before I add, what I am sure will make it more acceptable, that our adored King is in perfect health; as to his eyes they certainly are not worse than when you saw him at Weymouth, indeed we flatter ourselves some days they are better. His patience and resignation under so severe a calamity is a striking proof of his angellic disposition and a striking lesson to all around him."

1805, Oct. 18.—Princess Mary to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for granting a request she made him.

1805, Oct. 24. St. James's.—The Duke of Cambridge to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking him to appoint Mrs. Jane Williams as house keeper to one of the Palaces.

1806, Dec. 22.—The Princess Sophia to the Earl of Dartmouth. Congratulating him upon the approaching marriage of his daughter Lady Louisa Legge with Lord Bagot.

1806, Dec. 22. Windsor.—The Duke of Cambridge to the Earl of Dartmouth. Congratulating him upon the coming marriage of his daughter.

1807. Paper endorsed. "Receipts and expenditure of the Establishment of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte from Feb. 1, 1805, to April 6, 1807." A similar account from April 6th 1808 to April 5th 1809.

1807, May 20. Luton Park.—Louis Philippe Duc D'Orléans to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The honour we have of being related to his Majesty makes it a duty for me to inform the King of the death of my brother [the Duc de Montpensier]. I hope therefore that your Lordship will have the goodness of presenting the inclosed to his Majesty and that the circumstances in which we are at present will be my apology, should I have failed in making this melancoly communication with all the forms of which I am ignorant."

1807. Queen's House.—Princess Amelia to the Earl of Dartmouth. For a situation for an old servant of the Queen.

1808, Mar. 9. Downing Street.—Spencer Perceval to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to the proposed alterations in the Banquetting room at Whitehall of which the King has expressed his approbation.

1808.—Princess Amelia to the Earl of Dartmouth. Thanking him for his promise to use his influence to procure an appointment for one Griesbach to be Musician in Ordinary to the King.

1820, May 6. 64 Jermyn Street.—E. H. Locker to the Earl of Dartmouth. As to some of King George's letters which he wished to publish.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

N.D.—Paper headed "An accompt of the charges of the journey from Sandwell to Oxford and of my Lord Lewisham's and Mr. Legge's settling in the University."

"Coach hire from Warrwick to Oxon, 4*l.* 18*s.* To Sir Charles Holt's coachman, postillon and groom, 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* At the George on the Tree, 6*s.* At Warwick, 3*l.* 6*s.* At Kenton, 5*s.* 6*d.* At Banbury, 1*l.* 7*s.* At Middleton Stony, 6*s.* To the manciple and servants belonging to Magdalen College, 4*l.* 15*s.* To the President's man, 2*l.* 2*s.* Matriculation, 8*l.* 11*s.* To the Vice Chancellor's man, 1*l.* 1*s.* Caution money, 40*l.* Instead of a treat in the Hall, 10*l.* To the University Bell-ringers and Waits, 10*s.* Given at the Library, Museum, &c., 15*s.* 6*d.* Admittance in the Comon Room, 7*l.* 3*s.* A dozen of wine the first time the gentlemen dined in the Hall, 1*l.* To the waiters at the High Table, 10*s.* To the sexton and beadle of S^t^ Mary's, to Mr. Holt's man, 10*s.* 6*d.* To the porter of the College, 2*s.* 6*d.* For two night gowns, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* For two every day gowns, 18*l.* Brocade and silk for lining, 51*l.* 13*s.* Making the best gowns, buckram, silk, &c., 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Nine dozen of gold loops, 3*l.* 10*s.* per doz., 31*l.* 10*s.* Upholsterer's bill, 14*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* For two capps, 2*l.* For a bob wigg, 1*l.* 1*s.* For two dozen of bands, 1*l.* 10*s.* . . . A journey to Blenheim, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Expenses at the Angel Inn, 6*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* For my lodgings, 15*s.* . . ." The total amount is 241*l.* 16*s.* At the end is "The tutor is to have 20 guineas a year for each of the gentlemen. The necessary woman four pounds a year for each. The lodgings 20*l.* a year." The date of the writing is probably the beginning of the last century.

1686. Franckfurt. Printed fly sheet in German, headed, "Neu und wundersame Erfindung eines Kupfernen Mörsels, welcher, vermittels des windes, so grosse Bomben wirfft, dass man darein 25 mann verstecken und selbige ohne schaden in eine feindliche stadt oder Festung werfen kan, auf die probe gesetzet und erfunden, durch den weltberuffenen Ingenieur Mustaphato Salicio, der zeit renegaten." The account is illustrated with four woodcuts, showing the men entering the shell, the loading of the gun therewith, filling the shell with air and firing the gun, and the arrival of the shell in the ramparts of the enemy's stronghold showing the inmates emerging.

[1685–88?] July 8. From the Fleet prison.—H. (endorsed Captain) Wycherley.

"I am now the most unhappy man living, my wife being lately dead, and I frustrated of all my expectations from her estate unless I can prevail by your lordship's interest with some one in Ireland who has the honour to be employed by your lordship to keep possession for me of an estate in Dublin, of which she has levied fines to my use, so that if I had any friend there I could be sure of I might secure that estate; but if that be not to be done, I am the most miserable man in the world, and cannot secure myself of a friend in the world, unless your lordship's great generosity and goodness shall take pity on a man eternally lost in the world since frustrated of my only hopes in the world, if your lordship can think of any agent you have in Ireland, perhaps by his means I may prevent my total ruin."

1704. "A full and impartial relation of the battle fought on the 13th of August 1704 N.S. in the plain of Hochstette between the villages of Pleintheim, Overklauw, and Lutzingen."

N.D.—Paper endorsed "Narrative concerning Capt. Anson's Squadron, in a letter from Capt. Legge of the *Severn*." The squadron under Capt. Anson consisted of the *Centurion*, 60 guns, the *Gloucester*, 50 guns, *Severn*, 50 guns, *Pearl*, 40 guns, *Wager*, 20 guns, *Tryal*, 8 guns.

1759, March 22. Plaistow.—The Rev. Dr. William Dodd to the Earl of Dartmouth. Upon a report that his Lordship was about to take Holy Orders.

1772, October 9. Cranston, near Edinburgh. — Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Dartmouth. "The circumstances of King James being advised to seize Lord Dartmouth I found in King James's Memoirs at Paris, it must have been a trick of the Whigs around him, in order to deprive him of one of his steadiest friends. I observe the expression I have used, and which your Lordship takes notice of, implies a very different thing; I am vexed at it, but shall set it right in this new edition.

"The note at the bottom of page 223 about Lord Dartmouth's shifting his station from the east of the Galloper contains I have reason to believe the very words of King James . . . . . I did not compare the particular words upon that article, but they were copied in his note* as the very words of King James, and I am sure the substance is right. I dare say Lord Dartmouth had very good reasons for the alterations he made, and I shall say so. The circumstance of Lord Dartmouth's agreeing to carry over the young Prince I found in a manuscript of the Scotch College at Paris, called the *Life of King James*, said to have been written by Mr. Caryll, his secretary, in five quarto volumes.

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* Principal Gordon of the Scottish College at Paris, who had made some researches for Sir J. Dalrymple.

"I shall be very glad that your Lordship's papers set me right on that head.

"With regard to Lord Dartmouth's intrigues with St. Germains, the fact is beyond doubt. Lord Hardwicke, who has seen the late Mr. Curtis' extracts from King James's Memoirs and other papers, can I believe satisfy your Lordship that I have done him no injustice in that respect.

"The circumstance of King William's giving the honours of war to Lord Dartmouth's body I found in Collins' peerage and I fancy also in the Gazette. The thing tallys very well with King William's heroism, for from many papers I have seen he respected most those who were most attached to a master who had obliged them.

"Lord Hardwicke gave me a manuscript called *Memoirs of Lord Torrington*, which imputed Lord Dartmouth's submission to the Prince of Orange upon his coming to London to selfish views, but the book (though written by one who seemed to know secrets) not being authenticated, and not believing the imputation, I took no notice of it.

"I beg your Lordship will honour me with the papers you are so good as to mention as soon as is convenient for you."

1763, Oct. 7. S. James's.—Royal Proclamation limiting and bounding the Provinces of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada, and annexing divers islands to the Governments of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

1781.—Plan of Birmingham.

1783, April 25.—Dr. Johnson to the Earl of Dartmouth. "My Lord, The bearer, Mr. Desmoulins, has persuaded himself that some testimonial from me will be useful to him in his application to your Lordship, and I hope that what I yield merely to his importunity will not be imputed to any vain conceit of my own importance.

He desires indeed nothing to be said but what is true; that he is not in difficulties by his own fault; that he has a brother and sister in great distress, and that if he should by your Lordship's favour now obtain any little employment, he will, I hope, do the business faithfully, and use the income properly. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

1797, June 6. "*Le Pompée* at sea."—"An address of the well disposed part of the company of His Majesty's Ship *Pompée* to their brother seamen and the nation at large." Printed. Relating to a mutiny of part of the crew of the vessel.

1801, June 1. East India House.—Printed letter from the Executive Committee of the East India Company to the Proprietors of the Stock with reference to the renewal of the charter and the question of whether the Indian trade shall be carried on exclusively by the Company's ships.

1801, Dec. 1.—Printed paper endorsed "Proposal for the more easy transfer of the Company's debts in India to Great Britain." Relating to the East India Company.

N.D. (after 1801.)—Bulky paper headed "Remarks on the Indian Expences with an estimate of a peace establishment."

1802.—Paper endorsed, "Substance of Speech," being notes of the Earl of Dartmouth's reply to the Earl of Suffolk in the House of Lords upon the affairs of the Carnatic.

1806, March 17. London.—Address signed by Sir Benjamin West, Richard Westall, J. S. Copley, J. Opie, H. Thompson, James Northcote, William Owen, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Robert Smirke, Joseph Nollekens, and Charles Rossi, to the Earl of Dartmouth, President, and the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen of the Honourable Committee of Directors of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, requesting that the exhibition of pictures at the British Institution may remain open concurrently with the Royal Academy, instead of being prematurely closed.

1806, April 5. Palace Yard.—William Wilberforce to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking him to become Vice-President of the Society for supplying the Army and Navy with Bibles and Testaments.

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INTRODUCTION.

Lord Dartmouth's Manuscripts, in so far as they were at the time known to exist, were calendared by the Royal Commission in their Eleventh Report, 1887, Appendix, Part V.

Several years after the publication of that Report I had the opportunity, through the courtesy of the then Lord Lewisham, to examine those original manuscripts for the purpose of making such notes and memoranda as I should like to include in my own manuscript Catalogue Index of papers relating to America from 1763 to 1783 in the public and private archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain.

After the present Earl had succeeded to the title and estates several boxes of additional Manuscripts were found. These were placed at the disposal of the Royal Historical Commission, with the intimation that I might be allowed to consult them for my own Catalogue Index as before, and perhaps calendar the American portion for the Royal Commission. I had thus the honour of sorting this great mass of papers, of separating all that related to North America, and of cataloguing them for my own use. Many bundles appeared to have never been touched since they left the hands of the second Earl of Dartmouth and his Secretary in the last century, and some letters, curiously enough, had never been opened, the seals still remaining intact.

The Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts having asked me to furnish the Commission with a report on these additional American papers my compliance with his request here follows in 544 pages. As my own field of research is mostly limited to what is now the United States, I requested the assistance of my friend, Mr. Douglas Brymner, Archivist, who has devoted himself to forming the official collection of Canadian Manuscripts at Ottawa, to report on the papers relating to Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. Mr. Brymner's work extends from page 545 to 606. The copious Index to the whole volume is my own.

These additional American papers have been arranged and subdivided into—(i.) Those relating to the original thirteen American Colonies and the War of Independence by which these Colonies became the United States; (ii.) Those relating in a more limited sense to the West India Islands; and (iii.) Those referring to the Colonies immediately north of the United States, as Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and St. John's Island.

The bulk of these Manuscripts come within the term of office of the second Earl of Dartmouth as Secretary of State for the American Department, though the dates actually range from 1676 to 1839. It is presumed that the few earlier papers are copies used as precedents in his official life; amongst them, however, is an original deed of sale of land by the Stockbridge Indians bearing seals and Indian totems. The later documents, that is, in the present century, relate to the portrait of Lord Dartmouth presented to Dartmouth College in America by his grandson.

The painstaking student of the American phase of English history will find it convenient to use the former Report of the Royal Commission upon Lord Dartmouth's Manuscripts in conjunction with this volume, in order to appreciate the very great historical and biographical importance of the entire collection. If these Calendars are compared with the *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York*, the *New Jersey Archives*, the *New Hampshire Records*, *Force's American Archives*, and other American and English publications, the student will be gratified with the great number and value of connecting links, facts, incidents, and explanations here disclosed.

William, second Earl of Dartmouth, grandson of the first Earl, was born 20th June 1731. His father died the following year, and his mother subsequently (1736) married the Earl of Guilford, thus bringing into the same household the young Lord Dartmouth and Frederick (afterwards Lord) North, who was about two years older. Lord Dartmouth was educated at Marylebone, then at Westminster School, finally at Oxford, whence he and Frederick North accomplished the tour of the Continent. He had, meanwhile, on the death of his grandfather, 15th December

1750, succeeded to the earldom. He took his seat in the House of Lords 31st May 1754, Mr. North about the same time being elected member for Banbury, for which borough he sat continuously till called to the House of Lords in December 1790 as Earl of Guilford. Lord Dartmouth married in 1755 Frances Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl. Though we find him acting as Recorder of Sheffield, and occasionally speaking in Parliament, a contemporary sketch of his life says that from this period to 1765 his attachment to letters and to domestic life, together with a pious turn of mind, secluded him from the bustle of public affairs. High offices of State, however, had been filled by his grandfather, who was in his time Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Justice, by his uncle Heneage, Baron of the Exchequer, and by Henry Bilson Legge, Chancellor. On the formation of Lord Rockingham's Ministry in 1765, which Mr. Lecky alludes to as a "Ministry of great families but of "young men, inexperienced, with two or three worn-out "veterans," and Lord Chesterfield as an "arch without its keystone" (Pitt), Lord Dartmouth, then thirty-four years old, was urged by the Duke of Newcastle to take office, and, like Grafton and Rockingham, get the better of his own inclination for the sake of the King and the public (*see* previous Calendar of Lord Dartmouth's Manuscripts, 11th Report, Appendix, Part V., p. 331). Lord Shelburne having been offered in the new Ministry his old place at the head of the Board of Trade, and, declining it in a pompous letter (Walpole), the post was conferred on Lord Dartmouth. He was at the same time sworn one of the Lords of Privy Council. The historian Bancroft, who seems to favour Shelburne, says, "the "refusal of Shelburne to act under Rockingham as President of "the Board of Trade left this important office to the young and "inexperienced Lord Dartmouth."

The new Ministry opened its career with meetings and measures to carry out in the fullest degree the Stamp Act passed in the previous February, but the utter opposition and resentment of the Colonies soon led to its abandonment and repeal (pp. 15–46). The feeling of the American provinces against the Act is here embodied in the formal resolutions of the Chambers of Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and by those drawn up at town and county meetings. Their agents in London, notably Franklin for Pennsylvania, Dennys de Berdt for Massachusetts, Charles Garth for South Carolina, and others, forcibly represented the opinion of their constituents. General Phineas Lyman contributes long arguments against it, and the merchants of London and Birmingham petition for its repeal.

A letter from Dr. Fothergill, the well-known physician, is curious from its suggestion at this early date (29th August 1765) of Commissioners being chosen to go to America to confer with others appointed there on the subject of their complaints, intimating that such a conference would give a correct knowledge of the Americans and "avert the independence they seem to desire" (p. 18).

Though Lord Dartmouth in the month of January 1766 moved the Lords' reply to the King, vaguely pledging their utmost endeavours to support the King's dignity and the legislative authority of the kingdom over its colonies, yet almost immediately we find, apparently, his mind made up for the repeal of the Act, and the Earl of Huntingdon and the Earl of Chesterfield offering him their proxies in most impressive terms for that purpose (pp. 33, 36).

In the month of February 1766 Lord Rockingham seems to have been so thoroughly disturbed by the conduct of the Court party as to threaten an immediate resignation, and it now became Lord Dartmouth's turn to urge the claims of country against personal inclination. The letter is found in the *Memoirs of Rockingham.*

> "The case is not yet desperate, and while there is the least shadow of hope of doing good, I would on no account give up the game to those who will, undoubtedly, do mischief. The Act once repealed, I shall heartily congratulate your Lordship upon a release from your fatigue. Your successors may then be left to enjoy the sweets of an honourable coalition and hug themsolves in the possession of employment, which nothing but concern for the public good could make it worth your while to hold. It will be some time before they can contrive to get us into such another scrape; when they do it will be time enough to call upon Yourself & Co to deliver us from it."

The Stamp Act once repealed, the overthrow of the Whigs followed, and Lord Dartmouth held no office for some years. The letters, however, in these pages show that Lord Rockingham claims him as one of his party, till in January 1771 Lord Dartmouth refers to a "step taken contrary to Lord Rockingham's opinion" (p. 77), evidently that of his joining the Tory party. In 1772, on the resignation of the Secretary of State for the American Department, Lord North, now First Lord of the Treasury, wrote to Lord Dartmouth asking permission to recommend him to the King as successor to the vacant department (p. 86). This office of a third Secretary had been created in 1768 to relieve the other departments of the great and increasing pressure of American affairs, and had from that date been filled by Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, who had married Lord Dartmouth's aunt, Baroness Stawell, widow of Henry Bilson Legge.

It is stated that Dr. Franklin may have been partly instrumental in bringing about Lord Dartmouth's appointment, for when asked by a friend at Court if, should Lord Hillsborough be removed, he could name another likely to be more acceptable to the Americans, he answered, "Yes, there is Lord "Dartmouth, we liked him very well when he was at the head "of the Board formerly, and probably should like him again." His appointment was received in America with general joy, the greatest hopes being placed in his high character and anticipated influence in bringing to some amicable conclusion the disputes and prevailing irritation. He was at the same time First Lord of Trade, the two offices being united for him.

That Lord Dartmouth was looked up to by the Americans, and his aid sought in order to reconcile differences even before he took office as Secretary of State, is shown by the joint letter of Bowdoin, Pemberton, and Joseph Warren, three of the leading members of the popular party in Massachusetts, written from Boston, 23rd March 1770, transmitting, by order of a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, a copy of the proceedings relative to the massacre of the 5th, and expressing the desire of the town and province that the troops be removed, for which purpose they solicit his Lordship's interposition and influence (p. 72).

It was wittily said at a later date that Mr. Grenville lost America because he read the American despatches which his predecessors had never done, and it may be imagined that Lord

Dartmouth's reading was not tranquillizing. He came into office at the moment when the Attorney and Solicitor Generals were occupied with their reports and opinions on the burning of the "Gaspee," an armed revenue schooner which had become a source of friction and very unpopular with the people of Rhode Island (p. 86 *et seq.*), which event the Attorney-General describes as "of five times the magnitude of the Stamp Act" (p. 91).

Dr. Franklin in his correspondence relates his attending his Lordship's first levee, and his gratification at his reception, so different from that accorded to him by the previous Secretary. Dr. Franklin soon after delivered to Lord Dartmouth a petition from the Assembly of Massachusetts to the King. On Lord Dartmouth intimating that it would but offend His Majesty and bring down a reprimand on the Assembly, and that he was extremely unwilling that one of the first acts of his administration should be of so unpleasant a nature, Franklin promised to consult his constituents further, and the matter was accordingly postponed. It is curious to note that one of the last acts of Lord Dartmouth's administration was also in connection with an American petition to the King—the famous "Olive Branch," that drawn up by the second Congress of the United Colonies (*see* p. 358). The original, now in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol. 279, folio 251, bears only this endorsement, "Sept. 1st 1775. "Delivered to the Earl of Dartmouth by Messrs. Penn and "Lee." The first petition of Congress to the King in 1774 had also been put into Lord Dartmouth's hands, and, in Dr. Franklin's words, "he told us it was a decent and proper petition and cheerfully undertook to deliver it." (*See* page 241 and some correspondence in the previous Calendar.) The original of that petition is also in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol. 278, folio 471, and its duplicate original is considered one of the most precious papers among the Franklin Manuscripts in the State Department at Washington. Both petitions, with notes, are in Stevens's Facsimiles, Nos. 454 and 850.

Notwithstanding all his good dispositions towards America the Minister appears almost helpless in the current of circumstances. It may not be uninteresting to read on this point the opinion of one of the American patriots, Samuel Adams (Bancroft iv., 267):

> "The present administration, even though the very good Lord Dartmouth is one of them, are as fixed as any of their predecessors in their resolution to carry their favourite point, an acknowledgement of the right of Parliament to make laws binding us in all cases whatever . . . . His Majesty, in his answer to our late petitions, implies that the Parliament is the supreme legislature, and that its authority over the Colonies is the constitution. All allow the minister in the American department to be a good man. The great men in England have an opinion of us as being a mightily religious people, and suppose that we shall place an entire confidence in a minister of the same character. In fact, how many were filled with the most sanguine expectations when they heard that the good Lord Dartmouth was intrusted with a share in administration. Yet without a greatness of mind equal, perhaps superior, to his goodness, it will be impossible for him singly to stem the torrent of corruption. This requires much more fortitude than I yet believe he is possessed of. The safety of the Americans depends upon their pursuing their wise plan of union in principle and conduct."

Lord Dartmouth's well-meaning efforts in opening a private correspondence with Mr. Cushing, Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, was rejoiced at by the extreme faction in America as an act ignoring the Governor (pp. 158, 168, 175). The transmission by Dr. Franklin to Boston of the Hutchinson and Whately correspondence had so inflamed the minds of the people of that province that they formally demanded the removal of Governor Hutchinson and Lieutenant-Governor Oliver, which demand in its turn highly incensed the Home Government and the King. The attempt to force the East India Company's tea on the American Colonies was followed by the refusal to allow the ships to land or the destruction of the cargoes. The course of events may be easily followed in these pages. There are also (pp. 236, 264, &c.) traces of the informal negotiation opened with Dr. Franklin, then living in Craven Street, just before he started for America, by means of Dr. Fothergill, the physician, Mr. David Barclay, merchant, the Hon. Mrs. Howe, Lord Howe, and Lord Hyde, which extended over several weeks, and of which an interesting account is given by Dr. Franklin in his journal. On page 266 is Dr. Fothergill's letter to Lord Dartmouth on the subject, and on page 270 the "Plan for a *Permanent* Union."

Numerous papers from 1769 to 1773 relate to schemes of fresh settlement of American lands towards the west and south, the spirit of emigration from Europe being already a fact to be noticed (p. 181). Most important, perhaps, is the proposed Ohio Settlement—the rock on which Lord Hillsborough split as Secretary of the American Department. A proposed colony west of the Alleghany Mountains was to be called Pittsylvania (p. 75). A notification of the emigration of eighty souls from Fort Pitt to Fort Natchez is followed a little later by "Thoughts for erecting a new Government" there. Settlements on the Mississippi were strongly advocated by General Lyman, as is seen also in the American Manuscripts of the Lansdowne House Collection. In 1772 he proposes the erection of a "civil government" from the Bay of Mexico to the Ohio, and in this way to direct thither the emigration which is taking place from the settled lands in Connecticut to the country between Crown Point and the Connecticut River (p. 111). Two hundred Scotch families beg some encouragement to enable them to settle on that continent (p. 96). Lord Dartmouth himself owns 40,000 acres in East Florida, and William Gerard de Brahm, once Surveyor-General of America, tells his Lordship that he can find thirteen good French Protestant families to settle on it. He appears to be instrumental in forming for the purpose a Society called the Swizer or Cape Florida Society for which 8,000 acres are to be appropriated at a regular quit-rent. The terms and conditions, however, after much correspondence are finally thrown over by the members as unsuitable for a "society of free people," but the real objection seems to have been to Mr. de Brahm as agent. Mr. de Brahm's lengthy epistles are numerous, he transmits, too, a manuscript history of East Florida (p. 120), and various astronomical and religious treatises.

Reference also appears to the disputed grants of land west of the Connecticut River and known as the New Hampshire grants. William Samuel Johnson, Agent for Connecticut, acted in 1767 in London on behalf of the settlers on the disputed lands. He subsequently became President of Columbia College, New York. A Mr. Hawley was appointed by others, members of the Church of England, also to represent their case (p. 105). Paul Wentworth, another agent, finding that these settlers had formed part of the body of New England troops which had surprised

Ticonderoga, denounces and repudiates them in a spirited letter (p. 363).

In the year 1774 are some original rolls of the Royalist Militia of different districts of the Province of New York, which rolls it is supposed escaped the fire at Fort George where, Governor Tryon says, a complete statement of the militia was lost (p. 215).

The correspondence multiplies in the year 1775, the last year of Lord Dartmouth's office. Most interesting are many private despatches from the governors and others in the different American provinces, notably Lord William Campbell of South Carolina, Lord Dunmore of Virginia, Martin of North Carolina, and Tryon of New York, each with its own tale of the anarchy and strife amongst the people, the acts of the provincial assemblies, the subversion of the Royal authority, and the final departure of the Royal governors.

Correspondence with Richard Oswald, a Scotch merchant in London, and of Achincrue, Ayrshire, who is commended to Lord Dartmouth by Mr. Secretary Pownall in a note on a wrapper (p. 268). According to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's *Life of Lord Shelburne,* Mr. Oswald originally became known to the Government as a contractor during the Seven Years War. Mr. Pownall says, "Your Lordship's uncle . . . . I believe, consulted him much in matters of commercial policy." The correspondence thus opened with the American Department culminated in 1782 in his appointment by Lord Shelburne as agent Plenipotentiary in Paris to negotiate the Treaty between England and America.

The numerous copies of intercepted letters in this year show the activity of the Post Office over the American mails. Many of them were enclosed within wrappers (*see* pp. 347, 376, 393), which still bear in the King's hand the exact hour and minute at which he received them. That the same activity extended to the French and Dutch mails in connection with the Home and Foreign Departments is shown by Lord Auckland's collection of Manuscripts, where, besides the copies of those intercepted, are letters in 1777 from Anthony Todd, the Secretary of the Post Office, giving glimpses of himself and his confidential "young men" engaged twelve hours on a stretch over the business.

Lord Dartmouth's important despatches of the 2nd August 1775 (pp. 344–45), recalling General Gage, "the mild General" as the King calls him, and announcing reinforcements in troops, money, and supplies, receive added interest by being read with the King's letters to Lord North (Donne, Vol. I., Nos. 303–305). The employment of Indians is here based on the ground of the American people having been the first to enlist them in their service.

Bancroft, in his History, states that in the spring of this year the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts had sent messages to the Mohawks to persuade them either to take part with the Americans "or to stand neuter," and that it had won over the converted Indians settled at Stockbridge by presents of blankets and ribbon. Also, that on the formation of Washington's camp outside Boston, a number of these same Indians were armed with bows and arrows as well as guns, visiting that camp with their squaws and children.

On the other hand the Americans grounded their overtures towards the Indians on the action of Canadian emissaries who were reported to be seeking to influence these nations in favour of England.

The holograph unaddressed letter from Mr. Jefferson, of the 25th August 1775, was, I find since the entry was printed, intended for John Randolph. As joint author in 1774 of the Declaration by Congress setting forth the causes or necessity of taking up arms, and in the year following as sole author of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Jefferson's words at this date are noticeable:—

> "I wish no false sense of honor, no ignorance of our real intentions, no vain hope that partial concessions of right will be accepted may induce the ministry to trifle with accomodation till it shall be put even out of our own power ever to accomodate, if indeed Great Britain; disjoined from her Colonies, be a match for the most potent nations of Europe with the colonies thrown into their scale, they may go on securely, but if they are not assured of this, it would be certainly unwise, by trying the event of another campaign, to risque our accepting a foreign aid which perhaps may not be obtainable but on a condition of everlasting avulsion from Great Britain."

On the 9th of November 1775 the Duke of Grafton resigned the Privy Seal, disapproving of the measures pursued towards America. This led to various changes, Lord George Germain taking the American Department. The King seems to have had some difficulty in satisfying all parties; he wishes Lord Dartmouth to have the Southern Department, and though his affection for him is well known, he petulantly speaks of him as "unaccomodating" and "foolishly attached to the office of Privy Seal." Lord Dartmouth's own state of mind is well put forward in the following letters.

Mr. Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury and Leader of the House, writes from the House of Commons, 8th November, at 15 minutes past 4 p.m., that from the situation he perceives Lord North's mind is in, and the anxiety he expresses that his Lordship should agree to accept the seals of one of the old Secretaries of State, he hopes he will agree to do so.

Lord Dartmouth's reply is amongst the Marquis of Abergavenny's Manuscripts:—

"Dear Sir,

"The distress I see Lord North in deprives me not only of the power of expressing my thoughts to him, but even of collecting and digesting them myself. Be assured that if I take the seals that are offered me, I shall render myself ten times more miserable than I am. There is nothing I dread more than the appearance of impracticability, but you will allow me to say to you, that I think it is reasonable that a noble Viscount [Weymouth] should be expected to accomodate as myself; from what you told me to day I cannot but entertain a hope that he may still be prevailed upon to do it. I dare not ask Lord North to try, perhaps you may have an opportunity to get at those who may effect it, sure it was unfortunate that Lord N proposed the option, I think incoherently & therefore I must write so: the dread of a situation in wch I foresee no satisfaction to myself on one hand, & my love for Lord N. & regard to his peace of mind on the other tear me to pieces. I would with all my heart go quite out of employment, but that would look unkind to him—if you think you see a ray of light for me, let me know, and believe me always your most faithful humble Servant, Dartmouth."

Mr. Robinson sends another note from the House at 7 p.m. "Lord North this moment tells me that he will again apply to Ld Wey—th." Both the King and Lord North, however, wish his Lordship to accept the seal of Secretary of State

The next morning Mr. Robinson writes:—"Lord North after "leaving the House last night said he could never think of "pressing you to accept an office that would make you miser-"able." He is to see Lord Weymouth this morning, and it is hoped he will accept, in which case Lord Dartmouth would have the Privy Seal that day.

Again at half-past two, Mr. Robinson sends a note that Lord Weymouth is to see the King for the purpose of settling, to which Lord Dartmouth replies:—

"Dear Sir,

"The suspence in which I have been since I received your note, is a state of no small Agony—relieve me if you can—sure I must have heard before this hour, if the interview had turned out as you expected, and things are going on well for

"Dear Sir,
"Your most obedient
"and faithful Servant
"Thursday Evening ½ past 9. D."

His suspense is shortly relieved by Mr. Robinson's letter (*see* p. 400), written after ten o'clock, stating that Lord Weymouth accepted the secretaryship referred to, and that the much desired Privy Seal was at Lord Dartmouth's disposal.

Lord Dartmouth retained the office of Privy Seal till the return of the Whigs in March 1782. That he was not quite satisfied during that time, may be inferred from a letter written to Lord North 13th September 1780, now amongst the Marquis of Abergavenny's Manuscripts:—

"My dear Lord,

"I have opened my mind more freely to Mr. Robinson than I could have done it to you, if you had had leisure to hear me, he may perhaps have repeated to you some part of what I said to him respecting both Lord Lewisham and myself; with regard to myself I have only to say that if other people are unmindful of me, you are in a situation that gives you opportunity to remind them whenever you think fit: as to Lord L . . . . it is employment that I desire for him . . . . a seat at the board of trade would not now, I believe, be acceptable to him and . . . . he would not receives my approbation if he should accept of it. You will think perhaps that I hold myself pretty high upon this occasion; it may be so but you must pardon my freedom, if I say that neither your plea of old promises, nor your impatient and unfriendly manner with me, have convinced me that I am wrong; however, my attachment to you, is formed upon such grounds, that no ill-treatment that I may think I receive can ever make me cease to wish well to your administration, or to be my dear Lord, your affectionate faithful humble Servant.—D."

It is recorded in one of Mr. Toplady's letters that about October 1776 it was "strongly represented," and believed that Lord Dartmouth should have the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. "If," adds Mr. Toplady, "he should be sent with a land tax in his right hand, I shall heartily wish him safe back again."

Records of the part taken by Lord Dartmouth in Parliamentary debate are not numerous. Subsequent to the Cyder

Bill of 1763 which he attacked, and his condemnation of Brecknock's *Droit le Roi*, 1764, they relate to American affairs.

1st Feb. 1775 - Debate in the Lords on the Earl of Chatham's Provisional Act for settling the troubles in America.

21st Mar. - Debate on the Bill for restraining the Trade and Commerce of the New England Colonies.

17th May - Debate on Lord Camden's Bill to repeal the Quebec Government Act.

26th Oct. - Debate in the Lords on the Address of Thanks. (America—"The measures of "last Session were directed to the protec"tion of the Province of Massachusetts "Bay entirely.")

1st Nov. - Debate on employing Foreign troops without the consent of Parliament.

8th Nov. - Debate on a Motion "That the Petition of "the Congress of America to the King "affords ground of conciliation."

15th Nov. - Debate on the Duke of Grafton's Motion respecting the British Forces in America.

14th Mar. 1776 Debate on the Duke of Grafton's Proposition for Conciliation with America.

7th Dec. 1779 - Debate on the Duke of Richmond's Motion for an Economical Reform of the Civil List Establishments. The public expenditure (mostly in connection with the War in America) Richmond said was lavish and wasteful to a shameful degree.

In the Coalition Ministry, April to December 1783, Lord Dartmouth served as Steward of the Household, and in 1786 he was given by Lord North the High Stewardship of Oxford University.

Both Lord and Lady Dartmouth were strongly attached to the evangelical sect organized by the Countess of Huntingdon. Lord Dartmouth had been introduced to her by her cousin the then Countess of Guilford, third wife of Francis, Lord North, Earl of Guilford. Lord Dartmouth so identified himself with the connection that, as early as 1767, during a serious illness of Lady Huntingdon, he was spoken to concerning the taking over of her chapels in the event of any such exigency. His house at Sandwell, near Birmingham, was the resort of many of the preachers, and Lady Dartmouth's drawing-room at Cheltenham was opened for religious meetings. In this way he became acquainted with Whitefield, who calls him "the Daniel of the age," Wesley, Toplady, Hervey, Romaine, Venn, Rector of Huddersfield, and other eminent supporters of Calvinistic Methodism. In the present Calendar, limited as it is to American affairs, many names are recognized as belonging to the same circle, notably the rich merchant John Thornton, "who "expended an ample fortune in the most splendid charity, and "who preceded Simeon in the practice of purchasing advowsons "and bestowing them on evangelical preachers" (*Lecky* III., 123). Other names are Lord Bath, Rev. Martin Madan (pp. 407, 528) of the Lock Chapel, to which Lord Dartmouth and Baron Smythe gave the weight of their rank and influence, Rev. Mr. Rawlings (p. 472, &c.) formerly a student at Oxford, and for forty years Vicar of Padstow, and the Rev. Bryan Broughton, Rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and one of the original Methodists at Oxford. It was Lord Dartmouth who prevailed on the Bishop of Lincoln to ordain John Newton, and it is well known that his Lordship is alluded to by Cowper in the words "who wears a coronet and prays." It was also Lord Dartmouth who accompanied the Countess of Huntingdon and the Duchess of Ancaster in her audience with their Majesties to remonstrate on the balls and routs held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Lord Dartmouth the King expressed his agreeable surprise at finding Lady Huntingdon so different from what he had expected.

The very interesting letters and papers in connection with the Indian Charity School in Lebanon, Connecticut, first started by the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, and which afterwards developed into Dartmouth College, should not fail to be noticed. The entire text of those from Dr. Wheelock has in most cases been given, others are from Nathaniel Whitaker, who in 1766 came to England with Samson Occom, Dr. Wheelock's first Indian scholar, to rouse interest and gain subscriptions for extending the scheme. I have elsewhere in a footnote (p. 12) directed attention to Chase and Lord's history of the College. The letter from Dr. Wheelock of 22nd December 1768 transmitting specimens of Indian merchandise is by a regrettable misprint on page 65 dated from London instead of from Lebanon. In 1767, Trustees being nominated, Lord Dartmouth was appointed President of the Board, John Thornton, Treasurer, and Robert Keen, a woollen-draper in the Minories, Secretary. In 1773, Thornton writes (p. 132) of 500*l.* he is willing to give towards the building of the College. In 1776 he begs that the safety of the College might be recommended to both General Sir William Howe and his brother the Admiral. In 1826 a question arises as to the whereabouts of a full-length portrait of the Earl by Copley, supposed to have been in the College but not to be found. His grandson kindly supplying another, it is detained on its way to its destination by the citizens of New York, and at their request placed for the day of the National anniversary, the 4th of July, in its case, beside the portraits of Washington, Franklin, and other eminent Americans (pp. 489–492).

Many interesting, if perhaps partisan, letters are from Ambrose Serle, who had been in Lord Dartmouth's service while Secretary of State, is appointed in January 1776 Clerk of Reports, and who accompanies the British Army in America from 1776 to 1778, in what capacity exactly does not appear, but that part of the time in New York he had control of the press. While recounting the military or general occurrences he writes very freely his own reflections and opinions:—

"Among the causes of the present Civil War is one which . . . . . . may probably hinder more than any, all the Endeavours for Peace and Reconciliation . . . . Religion, added to the very active and unbecoming Part the Preachers here of all Denominations have taken in these Controversies . . . . the War is at the Bottom very much a religious War, and every one looks to the Establishment of his own Party upon the Issue of it." "Among other Engines, which have raised the present Commotion next to the indecent Harangues of the Preachers, none has had a more extensive or stronger Influence than the Newspapers of the respective Colonies. One is astonished to see with what Avidity they are sought after and how implicitly they are believed, by the great Bulk of the People. The Congress saw the necessity of securing this Advantage entirely to themselves, and of preventing all Publications, which might either expose or refute the Policy of their Measures. A free Press, however, teeming with heterogeneous Matters, would at least have retarded their great Design Government may find it expedient in the Sum of things, to employ this popular Engine, and if it be impossible to restrain the Publication of Falsehood, it will be its Interest to give Power and Facility to the Circulation of Truth."

While he sees all the distress of the people, the want of government or misgovernment of the leaders, the poor remnants of their army, he yet feels the significance of their Declaration of Independence, which the Government persists in ignoring.

"If it be not too much Presumption to say what has been uniformly my own Opinion, the Idea of treating with the Rebel Leaders, after their Declaration of Independence, and much more after their refusal to treat with us but upon that ground has given us a Wound, wch only the future Vigor of our Arms can heal . . . . unless we beat and beat down too, all Men that oppose us with Arms, I believe we have no other human means for the Possession of America."

Once conquered, too, he foresees that future policy must be fundamentally adjusted, suggesting an American Constitution, co-ordinate with the British, otherwise the country would *naturally* shake off British authority in half a century. He recommends Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania, forwarding some of his long and interesting letters to Richard Jackson (solicitor to the Board of Trade, King's Counsel, and M.P. for New Romney from 1768 to 1784) on the subject of the government of America, besides letters on the state of the country as he viewed it. Mr. Galloway supplies Lord Dartmouth with a number of American statistics (pp. 454–5), and arguments against the proposed evacuation of Philadelphia (p. 466).

Another correspondent and intimate friend is Sir James Adolphus Oughton of Caroline Park, near Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland. It was he who introduced Dr. Beattie, in whose Journal (Forbes' *Life of Beattie*) are many references to Lord Dartmouth's courtesy and kindness. Yet another is James Hutton, the Chief of the Moravians in London and a well-known figure of the period.

Lord Dartmouth received, like his successor in the American Department, Lord George Germain, various "Opinions of the best Measures to be pursued towards America," "Thoughts on the disputes" and "Schemes of Union," more or less practicable, many of them without names or dates, but some bearing the names of Lord Drummond, Lord Hyde, Lord Marchmont, Paul Wentworth, and William Knox.

William Knox, Under Secretary of State in the American Department for more than twelve years, is well known as a political writer. Paul Wentworth, who has already been mentioned in connection with the New Hampshire Grants, turned his attention towards supplying the Government with secret information of the attitude of France and Holland towards the Colonies. He was later frequently employed confidentially by the Southern or Foreign Department to discover the exact position in which the American Commissioners at Paris (Dr. Franklin, Deane, and Lee) stood with the French Ministry. One of his stipulations for remuneration was that of a seat in Parliament, and it is curious to note that he did obtain his wish for the short period of two and a half months, being elected for Saltash, 12th July 1780, which borough it is stated in the history of the Secret Service of George III. was "under the arrangement of Government with attention." The Parliament dissolved 1st September following.

This notice would not be complete without a reference to the indefatigable Under Secretary, John Pownall. For many years Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations he became, in addition, when the office of Colonial Secretary was created, Under Secretary of State to that Department, filling both offices under Lord Hillsborough and Lord Dartmouth. He was returned to Parliament 23rd November 1775 for St. Germans borough just after Dartmouth's resignation as Secretary of State, and 31st May 1776 was appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise, which may be the "cup of comfort" alluded to by himself on page 412. He was a brother of the better known Governor Thomas Pownall.

The manuscripts relating more exclusively to the West India possessions are chiefly letters from the various Governors and Lieutenants-Governors and others on the affairs pertaining to the local governments, letters from applicants for the governorships and other posts, descriptions of the islands, &c.

The manuscripts touching Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and St. John's Island have, as already stated, been calendared by Mr. Douglas Brymner.

The papers relating to the province of Quebec range from 1757 to 1792 (pp. 545–573). From 1764 to 1772 they chiefly relate to the serious question of the establishment of courts and the impartial administration of justice in a newly acquired territory whose inhabitants had both language and laws of their own, to the question of the position of the Roman Catholics and to that of the legislative powers of the Governor and Council. Attention may be called to the additional instructions to Governor Murray as to the composition of juries in cases of British born subjects or Canadians; a long report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the measures for removing the various causes of complaints in the civil government 1766 (p. 552); abstract of such of the regulations proposed in Mr. Solicitor General's Report as it may be expedient to establish by Act of Parliament, 6th December 1772; and abstract of such as the Provincial Legislature of Quebec may carry into execution. In 1773 and 1774 are drafts, memoranda, and correspondence on the constitutional change known as the Quebec Act. Here are many of the letters of Roubaud, a Jesuit priest and unprincipled man, who for many years continued to weary the Government with his persistent claims for attention and remuneration.

Part of the papers on Labrador (pp. 574–580) deal with the mission and settlement of the Moravians at Esquimaux Bay. Their first attempt to establish a mission in Labrador was frustrated by the murder of the missionaries, but in 1764 the attempt was renewed. In 1769 an Order in Council was framed favouring the mission and granting the land desired by them. James Hutton, as Secretary to the Brethren's Mission, supplies Lord Dartmouth with reports of their proceedings. The other papers relate to George Cartwright and his seal and salmon fishing posts, and to the general regulations he proposes for the fisheries there.

Of the few papers touching Newfoundland the most important are on the fortifications of St. John and Placentia.

Those relating to Nova Scotia are more numerous. In 1766 are memorials, proposals, &c., of Colonel Alexander McKnott for a settlement of lands on a large scale. The later papers 1775–1778 should be read with those of corresponding date calendared in the previous Report already noticed, especially such as relate to the dispute between Governor Legge and his Government. Here are Governor Legge's reply to the petitions brought against him, his defence of his conduct, and the report of the Board of Trade to the King. The Board, while finding that the

Governor "hath been wanting in that Gracious and Conciliating "Deportment which the delicacy of the times and the Temper "of Men . . . . demanded," acquitted him of the charges put forward, though they recommended he should not be allowed to return to the Island.

An interesting pamphlet (p. 601) relating to St. John's Island, now Prince Edward Island, is that containing Lord Egmont's application for a grant of the whole island, with proposals for an elaborate system of settlement and tenure. This application was disallowed, but in 1767 the Island was mapped out into various estates, most of which were disposed of in a great lottery held at the Board of Trade. In 1769 the Island was erected into a separate Government, but the failure of the proprietors in their agreement to pay such quit rent as should meet the Government charges, or, indeed, any quit rent at all, soon produced confusion and abuses which never rectified themselves, till, in our own time, the whole of the estates of the absentee proprietors were compulsorily bought up and the Island itself made a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Several bound manuscript volumes are in this collection, one in red morocco, gilt, entitled, "Transactions in America relative to the Boston Port Act, &c., in 1774," was apparently drawn up for the King; another, in brown morocco, entitled "Massachusetts Bay, 1775," contains copies of correspondence between Lord Dartmouth and General Gage for that year; a third is a list of offices, officers, how appointed, salary, and how paid, of the various Colonies in America and the West Indies; and a fourth is a folio volume bound in calf containing the names of persons recommended as Governors, law officers and others in America, by whom they were recommended, and dates and references to the letters of recommendation.

B. F. STEVENS.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH (FURTHER REPORT).

PART I.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE THIRTEEN AMERICAN COLONIES.

CHARLES [II.] to HERBERT JEFFREYS, Esq., SIR JOHN BERRY, knight, and FRANCIS MORISON, Esq.

1676, October 3. Whitehall.—Commission to enquire into the divisions, disturbances, and disorders in Virginia. To receive every assistance from the Governor and other officials in the Plantation. To have what further assistance they think necessary from England. The opinion of two Commissioners to be the minimum.

Copy. 4½ *pages.* [Also in the Public Record Office, Colonial Entry Book 80, pp. 83-85.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Commission to enquire into grievances in Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

[1676.]—Paper endorsed: Copy of the 6th Article of Additional Instructions to the Commissioners of Virginia. "You shall declare void and null all the proceedings of the late Assembly wherein the said Nathaniel Bacon and his Accomplices were pardoned, and force and violence offered to the Assembly."

½ *page.*

Note.—Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, in his Calendar of State Papers preserved in the Public Record Office, indicates a number of documents relating to the rebellion of Nathaniel Bacon in Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

[1676.]—Paper endorsed: Copy of the 6th Article of the propositions of the Inhabitants of Virginia respecting a new Charter. "That there shall be no Tax or Imposition laid on the People of Virginia but by their own consent."

¾ *page*

COLLEGE of WILLIAM AND MARY in VIRGINIA.

169⅔, February 8. Westminster.—Charter of Incorporation. The endowment to be 2,000*l.* English money. The Bishop of London appointed first Chancellor for seven years, after which the governing body to elect their own Chancellor.

Certified true copy by Henry Rooke, Clerk of the Rolls. In Latin. 19 *large pages* (*stamped paper*).

QUEEN MARY to the Governor of New York [BENJAMIN FLETCHER].

1694, August 21. Whitehall.—(Signed at foot J. Trinchard.) Upon the petition of William Penn to be restored to the Government of Pennsylvania, the country of Newcastle and dependencies, and his assurances to provide for the safety and security of the province, he is restored to the administration, and thereby is revoked part of the commission to the Governor of New York of 21 October 1692. The orders to the colonies and provinces of the Northern parts of America, dated 11 October 1692, to assist New York against her enemies not having been attended to, William Penn and the Governors of Massachusets Bay, Virginia, Maryland, and Rhode Island have orders to raise men for the defence and security of New York. Mr. Penn has orders to establish militia in Pennsylvania and Newcastle for the assistance of New York when required.

Copy. 5¼ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of Queen Mary's letter to the Governor of New York, 1694.

Note.—Sir John Trenchard 1650—1695, Secretary of State 1693.

The QUEEN to the GOVERNOR of RHODE ISLAND.

1694, August 21. Whitehall.—Extract. The quota of militia to be furnished by Rhode Island and Providence for the assistance of New York is not to exceed 48 men. The Governor of New York instructed not to demand a larger force.

2 *pages.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND in AMERICA.

[Not dated, ? about 1700.]—Paper headed, " The Case of His Majesty's Subjects, Members of the Church of England, in America." Detrimental effect the want of bishops has upon the Church of England in America. Desirability of appointing them. Archbishop Tenison's approbation of the scheme, gives 1,000*l.* towards completing it.

2⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—The case of the Members of the Church of England in America.

WESTENHOOK PATENT.

1708, October 24. In Council at the fort at New York.—Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral over New York, Letters Patents for grant of land to Peter Schuyler, Derick Wessels, John Abeel, Jan Janse Bleecker, Ebenezer Willson, Peter Vanconnier, Doctor Daniell Cock, Thomas Whenham,

Henry Smith. For a grant of land known as Westenhook in accordance with Letters Patents of Queen Anne, dated 6 March 1705.
Copy. Certified by Goldsbrow Banyar, D. Secretary, 16 *September* 1760. 8½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of the Westenhook patent, 6 March 1708. Westenhook. Agreement.

Revenue in New York.

17$\frac{10}{11}$, March 1. St. James's.—Copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council. Upon a representation of the Lords of Trade of the 16th February previous as to the "Difficulties of obtaining the settlement of a Revenue at New York." Ordered that heads of a bill be drawn up and laid before Parliament "for enacting a Standing Revenue" equal to the usual allowances in the Province of New York.
2 *pages.*

Revenue in New York.

17$\frac{10}{11}$, March 13.—Copy of a Paper endorsed, "Heads of an Act for granting a Revenue to Her Majesty to arise within the Province of New York in America for the Support of that Government."
3½ *pages.*

Massachusetts Bay.

1711, June 9 and 12.—Paper endorsed, "Extract from an Abstract of the Journal of the proceedings of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England." Concerning "the raising, encouraging, support, and paying of the Soldiers appointed for the Quota of this province." "Voted, the emitting of a proclamation for encouraging the expedition."
1⅔ *pages.*

New York.

N. D. Endorsed [1711, query in error for 1700 or 1701].—"Extract of a Letter for His Majesty's Signature to the Earl of Bellomont, relating to the security of New York." In case of an invasion of New York, the other Colonies are to furnish a certain quota of men, or money in the place of it.
1¼ *pages.*

Lord Dartmouth to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

1712, August 21. Whitehall.—Expressing the Queen's displeasure at prisoners being sent home "in Custody from the Plantations, without any Evidence of their Crimes." The Board to write to the Governors requesting them not to send any more prisoners without full proofs of their guilt.
Copy. 1 *page.*

BOARD OF TRADE to LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Governor of Jamaica.

1712, August 27. Whitehall.—(Lord Guilford, Ph. Meadows, Arthur Moore, and J. Hynde Cotton).

Copy. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Copy letter to Lord Archibald Hamilton, Governor of Jamaica, directing him not to send over any persons as prisoners without transmitting at the same time full proof of their guilt. Dated August 27th, 1712.

A memorandum on the same subject follows. These three papers are in a wrapper marked "Precedent in regard to persons sent over prisoners from the Plan^s."

¾ *page.*

REVENUE in NEW YORK.

1713, May 4. St. James's.—Copy of an Order in Council. With regard to the complaints against the New York General Assembly made in a letter from the Lords of Trade to Earl Dartmouth, it is "Ordered that Draught of a Bill 'for granting a Revenue to Her Majesty in that Province' be recommended to the consideration of the House of Commons."

1½ *pages.*

REGULATION of GOVERNMENTS in AMERICA.

N. D.—Copy of "A Bill for the better Regulation of Charter and Proprietary Governments in America, and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom and of Her Majesty's Plantations."

4 *pages.*

INSTRUCTIONS to SAMUEL SHUTE.

1716.—Copy of the 27th Article of the General Instructions for Samuel Shute, Esq., His Majesty's Governor of the Massachusets Bay, in New England, 1716. "His Majesty particularly requires and commands that no Money or value of Money whatsoever be given or granted by any Act or Order of Assembly to any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, which shall not according to the Stile of Acts of Parliament in Great Britain be mentioned to be given and granted unto His Majesty."

1¾ *pages.* [The Instructions in full are in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New England, Vol. 43, fo. 418.]

CAROLINA.

1720, July 28. Thursday.—Extract from the journal of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. "Their Lordships then taking Notice to Mr. Ashley and Mr. Danson of a Report spread Abroad, as if the Lords Proprietors of Carolina had disposed of their Government and Property in Carolina, and recommending it to them, that His Majesty might have the Refusal thereof, they acknowledged that they were in Treaty for Disposing of it." Necessity for strengthening the Province with white people.

1¼ *pages.*

CAROLINA.

1720, September 27. Whitehall.—Order in Council.
Copy. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of an Order of Council, dated 27th September 1720, for bringing a *Scire facias* to resume the Carolina Charter.

VIRGINIA.

1728, December 10.—Francis Fane. Report to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Consideration of an Act passed in Virginia laying a duty on imported slaves and appointing a treasurer. " The first Act of this kind which met with an opposition from the Merchants of Great Britain was passed in the year 1723, and laid the same duty of 40*s*. a head upon all Negroes imported into Virginia." Its effects upon the trade of Virginia. Two reasons why this Act is not fit to be passed into law.
Copy. 5¾ pages.

Endorsed.—Copy of Mr. Fane's Report upon an Act passed in Virginia, 30th March 1728, for laying a duty on slaves imported, &c. (No. 1.)

Note.—Francis Fane, M.P. for Taunton 1728, 1734, Petersfield 1741, Ilchester 1747, a commissioner for trade; died member for Lyme Regis 28 May 1757 aged 59. His brother Thomas succeeded as eighth Earl of Westmoreland.

TRADE and MANUFACTURES in the COLONIES.

1734, *Aprilis* 5, *Veneris*.—Report, in the form of resolutions, of the Committee "appointed to Consider the Representation of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations laid before this House the 23rd of January last, relating to the Laws made, Manufactures set up, and Trade carried on in any of His Majesty's Colonies and plantations in America, which may have affected the Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures of this Kingdom."
MS. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—1734. Report Committee on Representation, Trade, and Plantations.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL CHARGES.

1741–64.—Paper endorsed, "Money remitted from the several Ports in America towards the Support of Greenwich Hospital, being an Abatement out of Merchant Seamen's Wages, after the rate of sixpence a Man a Month."
1 *page.*

NEW YORK.

1746, March 3.—The King's Warrant for George Clarke, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to be paid the sum of 4,000*l*. (arising from the duty of 4½ per cent. from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands) for services rendered and losses sustained during the insurrection and burning of New York Fort in 1741 by Romish Priests and rebellious negroes.
Copy. 1¾ pages.

Endorsed:—King's Warrant, Geo. Clarke, Esq., 4,000*l*., out of 4½ per cent., on a report from the Auditor of the Plantations. (Copy.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1752, August 14.—D. Ryder and W. Murray, Attorney and Solicitor General. Opinion on the right of the Crown to resume lands in New Hampshire.

Copy. 2¼ *pages.* [The original signed paper is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New Hampshire, Vol. 3, B. 47.]

APPEALS.

Three papers marked:—Instruction concerning Appeals before 1753.

7½ *pages in all.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITIA.

1755, February 5. Boston.—William Shirley, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Massachusetts Bay. Commission to Robert Noble as Captain of the fifth Company of Foot in the Southern Regiment of Militia, county of New Hampshire, John Worthington, Colonel. Signed W. Shirley, and J. Willard, Secretary.

Original. 1 *page. With seal.*

1755, February 5. Boston.—The same to Thomas Whitney as Lieutenant.

Original. 1 *page. With seal.*

Memorandum on back:—To insist to have the people quieted till the matter can be dissided.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1755, April 26. Province of the Massachusetts Bay.—Report of the Committee appointed to consider the petition of William Joiner and others respecting the distressed circumstances of the people in the Province Lands, &c. Read in the House of Representatives 26 April, accepted and sent up for concurrence. Read in Council 28th April and sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred in the House of Representatives same day. Copy examined by Thomas Clarke, Deputy Secretary.

Copy certified. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Committee's Report about Lands west of Sheffield. Copy.

COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA.

1755, May 14.—Copy of the additional charter of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The trustees to be capable of purchasing and taking lands or estates for the use of the College, &c. To have one public and one privy seal. Degrees to be granted to students. This charter to be good in the law. The estate, &c., of the corporation not to exceed 5,000*l.* sterling per annum.

11 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Pennsylvania Charter.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

1755, December 15–18. Augusta.—Abstract of Proceedings at a Conference held at Augusta in the Colony of Georgia on Monday 15th December 1755, between William Little, Esq., a Commissioner on behalf of His Excellency John Reynolds, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Georgia and Vice-Admiral of the same, and the head men and deputies of the Upper Creek nation of Indians.

4¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Levy.

SECRETARY H. FOX to COLONEL WEBB.

1756, March 31. Whitehall.—Marked secret. On his arrival in North America to "make the strictest inquiry, in conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, into the author or authors of the two anonymous letters, lately intercepted from America, addressed to the Duc de Mirepoix." George Croghan supposed to be the author. Sends under flying seal his letter to recall Governor Shirley.

Copy. 1¾ *pages.*

Note.—A biographical notice of George Croghan, Deputy Agent for Indian affairs and an influential man among the Indians, is given in O'Callaghan's "Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York," VII., 982.

SECRETARY H. FOX to the EARL OF LOUDON.

1756, May 7. Whitehall.—Marked secret. Acquainting him of the steps taken with respect to the two anonymous intercepted letters from America addressed to the Duc de Mirepoix. Since the departure of Colonel Webb a duplicate of the second intercepted letter has been sent to Londonderry in Ireland by a person under the name of James Allen of Philadelphia under cover of the enclosed letter to Mr. Gamble of that place.

Copy. 1¼ *pages.*

DEED of SALE of LAND from the STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

1756, May 25.—For 200*l.* to Robert Noble, Thomas Whitney, Japhet Hunt, and John McArthur. Hampshire, May 27th, 1756. Certified by Joseph Dwight, J.P., to be the free act and deed of the above-named Indians. Springfield, March 17th, 1757. Received and recorded in the Records for the County of Hampshire, Libro y folio 575, &c., &c. Examined by Edward Pynchon, Registrar.

Original signed (Indian marks) with *six seals.*

Endorsed:—A deed of the Stockbridg Ingems. To Robert Noble and others.

SPENCER TOWN LIBERTY of PURCHASE.

1756, Friday, August 27. Boston.—Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives. Order concerning the petition of Trueman Powell and others, empowering them to purchase land from the Stockbridge

Indians similar to that lately sold to Captain Robert Noble; also appointing Eldad Taylor to see that justice is done in the affair.

Copy certified by A. Oliver. 1¼ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Spencer Town Liberty of Purchase of the Indians.

DEED of SALE of LAND from the STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

1756, September 27.—To Truman Powell, Joseph Chillenden, Joel Spencer, and several others, for the sum of 230*l*., New York currency. Hampshire, Sheffield, September 27th, 1756. Acknowledged by the Indians before Timothy Woodbridge, J.P., to be their own act and deed. Received March 20th, 1760, and recorded from the original per Edward Pynchon, Registrar.

Copy certified. 2½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Indian Deed to Truman Powell and others. *Copy.*

Note.—Timothy Woodbridge, schoolmaster in Stockbridge from 1734; a magistrate and counsellor; died 1774.

RHODE ISLAND.

1756–64.—Extracts from the proceedings of the Rhode Island Assembly, held at Newport on the fourth Monday in August 1756, 21st of September 1762, and at East Greenwich on the last Monday in February 1764. The first proceedings relate to the Act for calling in and sinking bills of credit emitted by this Colony, called Crown Point Bills; the second, to an Act for supplying the General Assembly with 8,000*l*., by levying a tax upon this Colony; the third, to "An Act for the more Speedy calling in and sinking all the outstanding Bills of Credit, emitted by Verdict of an Act of the General Assembly of this Colony made and passed at their Session held by Adjournment at providence on the 18th Day of March A.D. 1750 (which is called the ninth Bank) and were let out upon Loan; And likewise for putting a final End to the name of Old Tenor, throught this Colony." Concludes with a rhyming protest against the last Act by James Barker, junior.

"N.B.—Mr. Barker was then a Member of the Lower House. The foregoing Extracts were taken from printed Schedules published by Authority."

2¾ *pages.*

DEED of SALE of LAND by the STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

1757, March 15.—For 261*l*., to John Halmbeck, William Halmbeck, Andrew Reas, and several others, amongst whom are Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Franklin, junior. Hampshire, March 16, 1757. Sworn to before Timothy Woodbridge, J.P., to be the free and voluntary act and deed of the said Indians. April 7th, 1768. Received and recorded from the original per Mark Hopkins, Registrar.

Copy certified. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—The Deed of Rawkawnuck. 2/6.

1758, November 22.—Another Deed of Sale of Land by the same Indians for 250*l*. to Samuel Robbins, Asa Douglass, and several others, amongst whom are Benjamin Willard and Andrew Stevens. Hampshire, Sheffield, January 26th 1759. Sworn to by the said Indians to be their act and deed before Coram Joseph Dwight, J.P. Certified by Goldsbrow Banyar.

Copy. 3¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—22nd November 1758. Copy Indian Deed to Samuel Robbins and others. No. 1.

THOMAS WHITNEY.

1758, December 7, Springfield.—Writ served upon Thomas Whitney to appear at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Northampton in New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in February next to answer the charge of not paying Ebenezer Fletcher the sum of 7*l.* 9*s.*, New York currency.

Original signed and sealed. 1 *small quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Rit from Boston.

On the back are several figures, apparently calculations.

MR. SECRETARY PITT to HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNORS.

1758, December 9.—"The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men so raised as above with Arms, Ammunition, and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by His Majesty's Commissaries in the same proportion and manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces." . . . . "The whole therefore that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces is, the Levying, Cloathing, and paying the Men." Parliament in the next session is to be recommended to make a proper compensation for the services rendered by the respective Provinces.

Extract. 1⅓ *pages.*

MR. SECRETARY PITT to the NORTH AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

1758, December 9.—Extracts. "The King is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next year, to grant a proper compensation for such Expenses, according as the active Vigour and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit." In the second extract each Governor is asked to induce the Council and Assembly of his Province to raise at least as large a body of men as they did for the last campaign.

1¼ *pages.*

GEORGIA. BOSOMWORTH LANDS.

Memorandum of proceedings from 1739 to 1759, with reference to lands obtained from the Indians, now part of the Province of Georgia, and claimed by Thomas Bosomworth, whose right to a portion of it is further disputed by a Mr. Levy.

1½ *pages.*

1757, November 25 and December 7.—Extracts of two letters from Governor Ellis, Georgia, to the Lords of Trade. With reference to the purchase of the Bosomworth lands. These extracts are followed by observations tending to show that the Governor and Bosomworth had laid their heads together to the prejudice of Mr. Levy, whose case is now before the Lords of Trade.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

" A Case relating to Lands taken, by instructions from the Crown, and afterwards restored," possibly to serve as a precedent for the above. "In the year 1732 Samuel Waldo and others propriators of certain Lands petitioned His Majesty to be restored to Lands taken and withheld from them by instructions from the Crown to David Dunbar, which petition was refered to the Lords of the Committy. Whereupon they reported to His Majesty that the Attorney and Solicitor-General to whom it was refer'd for their opinion observed on their report, that some objections were made before them to the Nature of the Grants and Conveyances, under which the petitioners claimed and to the Manner of deduceing down their title, but they conceive that in questions of this kind concerning rights to Land in the West Indias and upon enquirys of this nature the same regularity and exactness is not to be expected as in private Suits concerning titles to Lands in England, but that in these cases the principle regard ought to be had to the Possession and the Expences the partys have been at in endeavouring to Settle and Cultivate such Lands." . . . Therefore upon the whole they are of opinion that the petitioners, their Tenants and Agents, ought not to be disturbed in their possession or interrupted in Carrying on their Settlements." This report having been laid by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations before the Committee, the Committee proceed to take the whole matter into consideration and report to His Majesty that they are of opinion with the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and are further of opinion that it may be advisable for His Majesty to revoke the instructions, and order Dunbar to quit possession of all the said lands. "The aforegoing is a similar case with Mr. Levy's." Mr. Levy's lands had been in his possession upwards of 12 years.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor-General, to the Earl of Halifax.

1759, August 25. New York.—Relative to grants of lands and assessment of quit-rents in New York.

Copy. $16\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

Cousaponakees, an Indian Princess.

1755–59. Paper containing:—

An extract of the Memorial and Representation of Cousaponakees, a natural born princess of the Upper and Lower Creek Nations, dated the 30th of June 1755, so far as relates to the report made thereon by the Lords of Trade and Plantation, dated Whitehall 6th December 1758.

Extract of the Report of the Lords of Trade dated 6th December 1758, on the foregoing memorial of Cousaponakees as presented to the Lords of the Regency the 30th June 1755. To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation affairs.

Extract of Instructions to Henry Ellis, Governor of Georgia. St. James's, the . . . . day of . . . . 1759. With observations.
19½ *pages.*

RANK and PRECEDENCE in AMERICA.

1760, December 17. St. James's.—Copy of Royal Warrant for settling the Rank and Precedence in America. Per W. Pitt.
2¾ *pages.*

LORD EGREMONT to the GOVERNOR of SOUTH CAROLINA.

1761, December 12. Whitehall.—"I am therefore to signify to you, the King's pleasure, that you do immediately upon the Receipt of this Letter exert your utmost Influence to induce your Province to carry into the most Speedy and most Effectual Execution this very important object by immediate Compliance with any *requisition* which Sir Jeffry Amherst shall in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders make for furnishing, on certain Conditions which he will explain to you such number of Recruits from your Province as he shall demand as their quota towards compleating the Regular Regiments which have been sent to America for the Defence and Protection of the Possessions of his Majesty's Subjects there."
Extract. 1½ *pages.*

Note.—Thomas Boone, the Governor of South Carolina, was appointed 14 April 1761. He was transferred from the Government of New Jersey.

REVENUE in AMERICA.

Paper containing notes and references from various law books relating to the revenues of several Colonies. (Partly in Lord Dartmouth's hand.) "From 1756 to 1763 Massachusetts Bay raised above 800,000*l.*, which being spent among themselves, there was no decay of the Trade," &c.
7 *quarto pages.*

GEORGE III. ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

1763, October 7. St. James's.—Notifying, as a result of the extensive acquisitions in America secured by the Paris Treaty of 10 February 1763, the erection of four distinct and separate Governments, Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and defining their limits and jurisdiction.
Printed broadside.

Endorsed :—Proclamation of 7th October 1763.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1763, December 26. Boston.
Autograph letter signed. 4¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Massachusets. Letter from Fras. Bernard, Esq., Governor of Massachusets Bay, to the Board, dated December 26, 1763, relative to the execution of the Laws of Trade in that province, and the necessity of encouraging a trade between North America and the foreign Plantations, under proper restrictions.

Received March, } 1764. Ll. 68.
Read July 2, }

DR. WHEELOCK'S INDIAN CHARITY SCHOOL.

1763.—Printed pamphlet, entitled "A plain and faithful Narrative of the Original Design, Rise, Progress, and present State of the Indian Charity School at Lebanon, in Connecticut. By Eleazar Wheelock, A.M., Pastor of a Church in Lebanon." Boston. Printed by Richard and Samuel Draper, in Newbury Street, MDCCLXIII.

54 *octavo pages in paper cover.*

Note.—In "A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire, by Frederick Chase, edited by John K. Lord, Cambridge (U. S.), 1891," 8vo., xi. and 682 pp., illustrated with portraits of Eleazar Wheelock, John Thornton, Nathaniel Whitaker, John Wentworth, and Bezaleel Woodward, and several Plans and Letters, is an interesting account of the foundation and subsequent vicissitudes of this Indian school, which, in 1769, took the name of Dartmouth College from William, Earl of Dartmouth. The correspondence in that volume is now mostly preserved in the library of the College, and largely consists of the letters and papers received by Dr. Wheelock and others; many of their letters to Lord Dartmouth will be found in the following pages.

RHODE ISLAND.

1764, May 1. Newport on Rhode Island.—Copy of a letter not signed nor addressed. Concerning the paper currency of the Colony of Rhode Island. Quotes a letter previously written, 10 April 1752.

Copy. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of two letters, one of them dated April 10th, 1752. The other . . May 1st, 1764. Concerning the paper currency of the Colony of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island. Paper Currency.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of MASSACHUSETS BAY to their Agent MR. MAUDUIT.

1764, June 13.—Acknowledge receipt of letters of 30 December, 11 February, 13 and 23 March. Express surprise at the contents of these letters. Refer to the Sugar Act, maintenance of the army, taxation, commerce, and stamp duty.

Copy. 11 *folio pages.*

PLAN for the FUTURE MANAGEMENT of INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[1764, July.]—With Lists A and B of Indian tribes in the northern and southern districts.

14 *folio pages.* [Various copies of this paper are found in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and among the MSS. at Lansdowne House.]

Endorsed:—Plan for the future management of Indian Affairs.

GOVERNOR GEORGE JOHNSTONE to JOHN POWNALL.

1764, September 25. Kingston, Jamaica.—By the report of sundry persons, who have come from Pensacola, the inhabitants are in a deplorable situation from lack of necessaries and cash. This has been caused by the seizure of three Spanish vessels, laden with cash, by English captains, through a mistaken zeal.

Extract. 1 *folio page.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, West Florida, Vol. 1, folio 103.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from George Johnstone, Esq., Governor of West Florida, to John Pownall, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dat ed Jamaica, Kingston, September 25th, 1764.

GOVERNOR GEORGE JOHNSTONE to JOHN POWNALL.

1764, October 31. Penzacola.—The Spanish trade, so far from being encouraged, has been obstructed in every way. Refers to the seizure of the Spanish vessels laden with cash, and desires instructions concerning commerce generally.

Extract. 1⅓ *folio pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, West Florida, Vol. 1, fol. 117.]

Endorsed.—Extract of a letter from George Johnston, Esq., Governor of West Florida, to John Pownall, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Penzacola, October 31st, 1764.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1764, November 3.—Extracts from the petition of the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay to the House of Commons, and from their Instructions to their Agent.

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—The petition of the Council and House of Reprentatives of His Majesty's Province of Massachusets Bay Relative to the Imposing Stamp Duties or Taxes upon the Inhabitants of the Colonies. Boston, November 3rd, 1764.

FORSEY *v.* CUNNINGHAM.

1764.—Printed pamphlet entitled "Report of the case between Thomas Forsey and Waddel Cunningham, New York." Printed by John Holt in the year 1764.

71 *pages.*

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON to the KING.

1765, January 5.—Memorial. Relates his services among the Indians. His great expenses in connection therewith. Desires some compensation either in cash or lands.

5¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Memorial of Sir William Johnson, dated January 5th, 1765.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1765, January 16, 17, 21, and 23.—Refers to letters from several Governors in America and memorials from Boone and Garth. Part on Senegambia and the gum trade.

2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Min. Jan. 16, 17, 21, 23, 1765, Carolina, Virginia, Senegambia.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N. D. [1765, about January].—Mentions letters from Governors Bernard 10 November 1764, Hopkins 12 November, and Fitch 13 November.

½ *folio page.*

GOVERNOR GEORGE JOHNSTONE to JOHN POWNALL.

1765, February 19. Mobile.—Begins, "Our next Neighbours of consequence are the Spaniards," and refers to the trade with them.

Extract. ¾ *folio page.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, West Florida, Vol. 1, fol. 233.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from George Johnstone, Esq., Governor of West Florida, to John Pownall, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Mobile 19th February 1765.

PENNSYLVANIA MERCHANTS to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1765, February. Philadelphia.—Memorial. Desiring relief, having credited a large number of traders with goods to supply the Indians. In violation of treaties, the Indians have murdered some traders and expelled the remainder from their country. Consequently these merchants have received no payment for their goods.

Copy. 1¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade.

ALEXANDER CAMERON to ENSIGN GEORGE PRICE.

1765, March 16 and 27. Toquo.—With note by G. P[rice]. "Mr. Tinkler will certainly run a great risk if ever he comes to this quarter, and particularly if Rum should be in the way."

Extracts. 3½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed.—Extracts from Mr. Cameron's letters to Mr. Price, sent March 16th, 1765, to Captain Cochran at Charlestown (about a design to kill all the white people in the Cherokee country, and about the ffrench prisoners.)

Note.—Mr. Cameron was commissary for Indian affairs. Ensign Price, 60th Regiment, was commanding officer at Fort Prince George, South Carolina.

GOVERNOR GEORGE JOHNSTONE to JOHN POWNALL.

1765, May 4. Penzacola.—On considering the various productions of His Majesty's other Colonies, he despairs of seeing this settlement flourishing unless Spanish commerce is permitted. Cannot conceive why it is stopped.

Extract. ½ *page.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, West Florida, Vol. 1, fol. 341.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from George Johnstone, Esq., Governor of West Florida, to John Pownall, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Penzacola, May 4th, 1765.

ENSIGN GEORGE PRICE.

1765, May 14.—Journal of Proceedings with the Great Warrior and other Cherokee Indians.

4 *folio pages.*

ALEXANDER CAMERON to ENSIGN GEORGE PRICE.

1765, May 16. Toquo.—Will do all in his power to serve the Lieut.-Governor and Capt. Cochrane and prove to the Indians that these men have their interests at heart. Will endeavour to find out all embassies that are sent amongst them. The French have sent to the Cherokees, desiring a "Talk," but the overture is not believed by the Cherokees.

Extract. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed on a wrapper covering also Price's Journal of 14 *May*:—Accounts from Fort Prince George in South Carolina.

VIRGINIA.

N.D. [1765, June 5, covering letter.]—Four Resolutions of the House of Burgesses. Signed, John Randolph.

Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Virginia. Resolution of House of Burgesses in Virginia relative to the privileges of the people of that Colony. In Lt.-Govr's letter of June 5th, 1765. Read.

VIRGINIA.

[1765, June 18.]—"A gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this town [Newport], dated last Tuesday [18 June 1765]." Newspaper cutting, being an item quoted from the "Newport Mercury," 24 June 1765. Encloses the Resolves of the Virginia Assembly on debating the Stamp Act. Gives six Resolutions relative to taxation of the Colony, which being so extraordinary, the Governor, on hearing of them, dissolved the Assembly. [Three of the resolutions quoted in this letter are the same as those entered above.]

STAMP ACT.

1765, June 19.—A merchant in Philadelphia to his correspondent in London. Cutting from the London "Chronicle" for 1765. The Act of Parliament imposing a stamp duty on the American Colonies, just published, occasions very great uneasiness.

2¼ *printed columns.*

GOVERNOR JAMES WRIGHT to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1765, June 28. Savannah in Georgia.—Relative to his conduct with regard to Spanish vessels coming into the ports of that province.

Copy. 3½ *folio pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Georgia, Vol. 30, fol. 173.]

GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1765, July 8. Boston.—Considers no Council whatever could act with more prudence and steadiness in the present exigencies than this has, and that it is a good deal owing to their discretion and authority that the House of Representatives has hitherto (with one exception) been kept within the bounds of decency and moderation, which many other Assemblies have greatly exceeded. It was moved in the House early in the session that the House should take into consideration the difficulties the Colonies will be reduced to by some late Acts of Parliament. Committees appointed to meet at New York on 1st October to discuss the consequences, and to consider of a general address to the King and Parliament. It is the general opinion that nothing will be done in consequence of this intended Congress.

Extract. $2\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Massachusetts, Vol. 78, fol. 525.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Governor Bernard to the Lords of Trade, dated Boston, 8th July 1765.

DR. WHEELOCK'S INDIAN CHARITY SCHOOL.

Abstracts and copies of several letters addressed to the Reverend Eleazer Wheelock by some of his former pupils who had become missionaries or schoolmasters. From 10 June to 19 July 1765.

Fastened together. $49\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

The writers are:—Samuel Kirtland [Kirkland], 10 June and 19 July 1765; David Fowler, 15 and 24 June; Joseph Woolley, July and 6 July; and Theophilus Chamberlain, 10, 17, and 19 July.

Endorsed:—Mr. Wheelock's school.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N.D. [1765, July.]—Relative to Portuguese and American trade with Great Britain, and the general causes affecting the same. One item dated 24 July 1765.

3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Portugal Trade with Great Britain.

DENNYS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1765, July (received).—His pleasure at seeing Lord Dartmouth nominated First Lord of Trade. Hopes he will be the means of retrieving the commerce and harmony that formerly existed between America and England. States the disadvantages under which the commerce now labours in regard to Spain, France, and England.

Letter signed. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *large pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. De Berdt; Rec^{d} July 1765.

DENNYS DE BERDT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, August 6. Artillery Court.—Sends a letter from Boston, showing the confusion in which the American trade now is. Fails to see how taxes drawn from America by the proposed measures can compensate for the misery caused thereby and the ruin of the merchants.

The new regulations and taxes have sunk the value of His Majesty's dominions in America 20 per cent.

Autograph letter signed. 1$\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. De Berdt.

DOCTOR JOHN FOTHERGILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, August $\frac{7}{8}$. Near Middlewick, Cheshire.—Congratulations. Recommends Capel Hanbury, merchant in London, as a person well versed in American trade, and worthy of Lord Dartmouth's confidence.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Dr. Fothergill 7 August 1765.

DR. WHEELOCK'S INDIAN CHARITY SCHOOL.

1765, August 8. Johnson Hall.—Sir William Johnson. Recommendation of Mr. Wheelock's school, headed, "Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson." Recommends the Indian school, and agrees with enlargement of plan. Application to Britain to enable a number of missionaries to be employed in the Indian country.

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Sir Wm Johnson, August 8th, 1765. Indian School Connecticut.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HALIFAX.

1765, August 10. New York.—The erecting a fort at the mouth of the Missouri will be the best thing the French can do to be a check on the English and extend their own trade. Thinks it would be proper to have a fort at the mouth of the Illinois to prevent the French trading up the Lakes.

Extract. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol. 121, fol. 681.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Major-General Gage to the Earl of Halifax dated New York 10 August 1765.

LORD HYDE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, August 13. The Grove.—Thinks the affair given in the enclosures can be settled privately, and had better not be produced at a public Board.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Lord Hyde with Colonel Tryon's papers August 1765.

Enclosures:—

COLONEL WILLIAM TRYON to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1765, *June* 24. *Brunswick, North Carolina.—Explains his transactions with Messrs. Jouvencell and Bridgen in respect to the agency for the province of North Carolina.*

Letter signed. 3$\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.*

WILLIAM HUNTER to LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1765, *March* 2.—*Relative to the charges brought against Colonel Tryon by disputants for the office of agent for the province.*

Copy. 2 *folio pages.*

The EARL OF MOIRA to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, August 19. Moira, near Dromore, Ireland.—Desires him to recommend his petition for a grant of land, so that he and others now anxious to settle in America may be enabled to do so.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Earl of Moira. August 1765.

Enclosures:—

Earl of Moira and several others. Petition to the King. John, Earl of Moira, William Taylor, William Burton, etc. desire 5,000 *acres each in West Florida in the neighbourhood of the Mississippi, and promise to cultivate thereon the branches of commerce so much needed, but now purchased at an immense expense from foreign nations.*
1½ *pages.*

Endorsed on wrapper:—Petition of the Earl of Moira and al.

Pen and ink sketch of the land desired by the Earl of Moira.

J. or T. PRICE to LORD DARTMOUTH, First Commissioner of the Council of Commerce.

1765, August 27.—A zeal for the glory and interest of real humanity and the good policy of the nation and colonies, induces the writer to address Lord Dartmouth desiring him to exert his influence to send orders to the Governors in America to prohibit, under severe penalties, the use, sale, purchase, and possession of scalping knives.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Price. August 1765.

DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, August 29. Lea Hall.—The late acts and regulations have caused universal discontent in America. Suggests that commissioners be chosen to go over to America to confer with others chosen by the respective Governments there to confer on the subject of these complaints. Shows the advisability of such a conference to gain a correct knowledge of the Americans, and avert the independence they seem to desire.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed on wrapper:—Dr. Fothergill, August 29, 1765.
Endorsed on first page:—Lea Hall 31st instant.

STAMP ACT.

1765, September 3.—Article signed Cæsariensis. Newspaper cutting, headed "New York, September 12." Remarks on the resignation of several of the stamp officers. Hopes this laudable example will be universally imitated, else disastrous effects will follow.
Printed. 1 strip.

DENNYS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1765, September 5.—Seeks to show the injustice of taxation and sending troops to America. Remarks on the sole right of the Americans to tax themselves by their own representatives.

Letter signed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.*

Autograph Note.—"My hand being difficult to read, I ordered my clark to transcribe it."

Endorsed:—Received September 5, 1765.

MOHOCK INDIANS to the KING.

1765, September 14. Johnson Hall.—(Transcribed by their desire in the presence of Sir William Johnson and transmitted by Lord Adam Gordon.) Address. Assure him of their loyalty. Complain of the treatment of the English toward them in regard to the land called Kayaderosseras. Desire relief.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—To the King's most Excellent Majesty, the Humble Address of the Mohawk Indians.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newspaper cutting, headed "Newport, 16 September 1765," giving on one side six resolutions of the Rhode Island Assembly of last session, and on the other, a letter from Thomas Ringgold to Mr. Green, 27 August 1765, refuting a report that he had applied for the office of distributor of stamps for Maryland.

The *Resolutions* begin: "This Assembly taking into the most serious consideration an Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain at their last sessions, for levying stamp duties and other internal duties in North America, do resolve,—

"1. That the first adventurers. settlers of this His Majesty's colony and dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, all privileges and immunities enjoyed by the people of Great Britain. 2. That by a charter of Chas. II. the Colony is entitled to all privileges of natural-born subjects. 3. That they have been governed by their own Assembly in the article of taxes and internal police. 4 to 6. That the General Assembly have the exclusive right to lay taxes and imposts, and that subjects are not bound to yield obedience to any other law or ordinance."

R. CHARLES to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, September 21. Great Marlborough Street.—Has visited his Lordship for the purpose of conversing with him about the instruction to Sir Hy. Moore on the subject of appeals and a petition presented to the King by the Agent of New York. Transmits a memorial for a grant of land in East Florida, to which he considers himself entitled.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Charles, Agent for New York.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURANT.

1765, September 21.—No. 1. 2 copies.
1 *leaf each.*

ANDREW SYMMER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1765, September 21.—Agrees with his Lordship that there could not have been a more unlucky time to impose a tax on America. No sensible North American denies his dependence on Britain, but he insists that the mode for raising money should have been left to their respective Governments. He believes that the Stamp Act is an exceptionable duty and bears harder on some provinces than others, especially Virginia and Maryland. Remarks on trade with the West India Islands.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Enclosure:—

Andrew Symmer. Paper on American trade. Enumerates articles exported by America to the British West Indies, for which she receives rum and sugar. Remarks on trade with French and Spanish West Indies, also the Danish and Dutch Islands. Government cannot take too vigorous steps to prevent the introduction of foreign European goods into the Colonies. Shows how trade in slaves is carried on in the American vessels. If encouraged, North America could supply the British, French, and Spanish West Indies with lumber and provisions much cheaper than can be done from Europe. Proposes some encouragements that might be given, and restrictions made to foreign vessels coming into British American ports.

Autograph signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Symmer.

The BOSTON GAZETTE and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

1765, September 23.—No. 547.

1 *sheet.*

The BOSTON EVENING POST.

1765, September 30.—No. 1568.

1 *sheet.*

RESOLUTIONS of a CONGRESS held at NEW YORK.

1765, October 1.—Composed of the Committees of the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies. Their opinion respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the Colonists, and the grievances under which they labour, because of recent Acts of Parliament.

2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Resolves of the Congress.

REV. DR. THOMAS DAMPIER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, October 6. Eton.—Observations on Hasenclever and his iron manufactory in New York. Recommends him to Lord Dartmouth's notice as useful in giving information of America, and worthy of his confidence.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Iron. Rev. Dr. Dampier.

Enclosure :—

PETER HASENCLEVER to DR. THOMAS DAMPIER.

1765, *August* 8. *New York.—Private matters. Progress of his iron manufactory. Difficulties he has had to encounter with people and countries. Has started a hemp plantation upon the Mohawk river* 300 *miles above New York. Considers that America is of more importance to England than people at home imagine, and the late restrictions on trade have hurt Britain much already, and time will show how erroneous they were. He has written to Lords Halifax, Hillsboro', and Sandwich.*

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Note.—Dr. Dampier was at this time sub-master of Eton; afterwards Dean of Durham; Bishop of Rochester 1802; of Ely 1808; died 1812. *See* other letters of his among the MSS. of R. W. Ketton, Esq., Twelfth Report, Appendix, Part IX., pp. 202–207.

MEETING at CAMBRIDGE.

1765, October 14.—Newspaper cutting. Vote of a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Cambridge [Mass.]. William Brattle chosen Moderator. Representing the Stamp Act to be an infraction of their rights. If this Act takes place liberty will be no more, trade will languish and die, and poverty will be their portion.

MESSRS. BAYNTON, WHARTON, and MORGAN to the REVEREND GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

1765, October 29. Philadelphia.—The desire of the Indians to have traders sent into their country. The cruel treatment shown to those sent, and the loss accruing to the merchants who supplied the goods. Have applied to the Board of Trade for relief and enclose copy of memorial to Sir William Johnson on same subject. Doctor Franklin is furnished with all particulars to represent this matter in England. Ask Whitefield to advocate with Lord Dartmouth on their behalf.

Letter signed. 3½ large pages.

Endorsed :—Messrs. Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan of Philadelphia to Rev. Mr. W.

Enclosure :—

MEMORIAL to SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

1765, *February. Philadelphia.—[Robert] Callendar, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, &c., in behalf of themselves and others who lately traded with the Indian nations on the Ohio and to the westward. Desire compensation, in the shape of a proportionate grant of land, for their losses sustained through plunder by the Indians.*

Copy. 1¼ pages.

Endorsed :—Copy of a memorial to Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1765, October 29.—Fourteen Resolutions of the House of Representatives touching their rights of representation in connection with taxation.

Printed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Boston Resolut, 29 Oct. 1765.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON NEWSLETTER.

1765, October 31.—No. 3239.
2 pages.

NEW YORK.

1765, November 2.—Charles Yorke and William de Grey. Report to the Board of Trade.
Copy. 4½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Report of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General on an Article in Governor of New York's Instructions, relative to appeals, dated November 2, 1765.

JOHN SMITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Not dated, but in a wrapper addressed to Lord Dartmouth, covering also a letter dated 3 November, on the funds of the East India Company.—Proposes means by which the national debt of America may be cancelled without Britain's help, *i.e.*, by the improvement and selling of her improved lands.
Autograph letter signed. 6½ *quarto pages.*

JOHN SMITH to . . . .

Not dated, but in a wrapper addressed to Lord Dartmouth, covering also a letter dated 3 November, on the funds of the East India Company.—Hints on the produce and manufactures of America, and the duty she owes to Britain commercially.
Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ *quarto pages.*

JOHN SMITH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1765, November 5. London.—Proceedings in the Colonies owing to the Stamp Act. Many articles in the papers show an incendiary spirit.
Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Jno. Smith, Nov^{r} 5th, 1765, encloses American newspapers.

Enclosure :—

1765, *September* 30.—*The Boston* "*Evening Post,*" *No.* 1568 (*part only*).
½ *sheet.*

STAMP ACT.

Paper of Intelligence, dated variously from 4 July to 5 November 1765. Containing copies or extracts of letters relative to the Stamp Act. The letters are written from Trenton in New Jersey, 5 November 1765; from Philadelphia, 1 November 1765; from Boston, 4 July 1765; from Philadelphia, 30 April and 11 October 1765; from Boston, 17 June 1765.
4 *large folio pages.*

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

[1765], November 7.—Relative to Orders in Council of October 1765. References to letters from Secretary Cooper, Lord Grafton, General Conway, Governor Fauquier, and the Governor of Georgia, on American affairs, and Governor Melville on West Indian matters.
5 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Minutes and extracts of letters from Govr. Melville, &c., Nov. 7.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD ADAM GORDON.

1765, November 7. Boston.—His distressed circumstances. The General Court has refused him relief. Has now applied to the King, and seeks Lord Gordon's assistance to obtain some compensation. Encloses copy of address from the Mohawk Indians to the King.
Extract. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extr. from Lt.-Gov. Hutchinson to L^{d} Adam Gordon.

RESOLUTION of MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA.

1765, November 7. Philadelphia.—Signed Samuel Mifflin, and addressed to Messrs. Richard Neave and Son, merchants, in London. To import no goods from Great Britain until the Stamp Act be repealed. Consequently, all orders given to Neave and Son for shipment of the same are countermanded.
Printed form filled in. $\frac{1}{2}$ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Philadelphia. Resolution of merchants.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1765, November 8. Council Chamber.—Governor Francis Bernard. Speech to the House of Representatives and Council; with minutes of the 11th introducing it. Expostulates with them on their conduct towards him in consequence of the Stamp Act.
Copy. 10 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a speech of Francis Bernard, Esq., Governor of Massachusets Bay, to the General Assembly of that Province, on the 8th of November 1765.

1765, November 8.—Same as above.
Printed. 1 *page.*

ROGER HALE to WILLIAM DOWDESWELL, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer.

1765, November 8. London.—In obedience to command, lays before him such observations as his residence in Boston in New England, while Collector of His Majesty's Customs in that port, may have enabled him to make on the trade of the Northern Colonies and the laws affecting it.
28 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Plan for America by Mr. Hale.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1765, November 6, 7, and 8. House of Representatives.—Extracts from Journal. Presentation of a report by the committee appointed to prepare a proper remonstrance to the Governor against the establishment of a new company at Castle William and the additional expense of 116*l.* 17*s.* Proceedings thereupon.

15¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed.—Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, on the 6, 7, and 7 (*sic*) of November 1765.

The BOSTON GAZETTE and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

1765, November 11.—No. 554.

½ *sheet.*

THOMAS CUSHING and SAMUEL ADAMS to . . . . . .

1765, November 11. Boston.—Letter beginning "Revd. Sir." Consider the Stamp Act an infringement of their constitutional rights. Complain of the duty put on molasses. Choice of De Berdt by the Massachusetts Assembly to present petitions to Parliament.

Signed. In Adams's hand. 6 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—America, November 1765.

MR. RUSSEL to MR. [DENNYS] DE BERDT.

1765, November 11. Charles Town, near Boston.—Commercial reasons why the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act should be repealed.

Copy. 2½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed.—Mr. Russel to Mr. de Berdt, Charlestown, N. England, Nov. 11th, 1765. Copy.

TREASURY MINUTE.

1765, November 15.—The export trade of Britain has suffered from the late orders and commissions given to commanders of His Majesty's ships stationed in the West Indies and America. After consideration it has been decided that bullion may be imported into the Colonies in foreign bottoms.

2⅛ *folio pages, draft form.*

Endorsed:—Treasury Minute, 15 Nov^r 1765.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, November 16. Boston, N. E.—Congratulations on his Lordship's appointment as President of the Board of Trade.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.* (*With seal.*)

Endorsed:—Governor Bernard.

TALBOT COUNTY, NEW ENGLAND.

1765, November 25.—Five resolutions of the Freemen. Consider the Stamp Act an infringement of their liberties. Will endeavour by all means to preserve their rights and show their abhorrence of stamp officers.

3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Resolutions of the Freemen of Talbot County in N. England, 25 Nov. 1765.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD to JOHN POWNALL.

1765, November 26. Boston.—Proceedings in the town on the 5th of November.

Extract. 5¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Extract of a letter from Francis Bernard, Esq., Gov. of Massachusets Bay, to John Pownall, Esq., Secry. to the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations, dated Boston, Nov. 26, 1765.

JOSEPH MANESTY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, November 26. London.—Has been over and traded with, for the past twenty years, many parts of Europe, all the West India Islands, and most of the North American plantations. In consequence of this, he is acquainted with many facts of a public and private nature which may be useful to his Lordship, so offers his services to him. Refers to his connections with John Newton, Lords Egremont and Hillsborough.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Manesty, Nov^{r} 1765.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1765, November 30. Boston.—Transmitting and commenting upon the votes of the last session of the Assembly.

Copy. 7½ *folio pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Massachusetts, Vol. 78, fol. 665.]

Endorsed :—Copy of a letter from Governor Bernard to the Lords of Trade, dated Boston, November 30, 1765.

1765, November 30. Boston.—Extract of the foregoing. "Your Lordship will observe that in my Speech I recommend to the House to order a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances."

1½ *pages.*

NEW JERSEY.

1765, November 30.—Extracts from the votes of the Assembly of New Jersey against the Stamp Act.

Two papers. 2 *pages and* ¾ *page respectively.*

DENNYS DE BERDT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 3.—Fatal consequences the late measures have had with regard to American trade. Advisability of preserving trade with the Spaniards.

Letter signed. ⅔ *large folio page.*

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CADWALLADER COLDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 6. New York.—Sends the enclosed in a private letter because some person has obtained copies of his letters to Dartmouth's predecessor and used them for malicious purposes.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

Enclosure :—

1765, *December* 6. *State of the Province of New York.—The people are classed in four ranks:* 1, *the proprietors;* 2, *the gentlemen of the law:* 3, *the merchants;* 4, *the farmers and mechanics. Narrates the share they have severally and unitedly taken in public transactions for thirty years past.*

$12\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.* [*Duplicate of this was sent to the Secretary of State, General Conway, and is in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol.* 177, *fol.* 45. *It is printed in full in the New York Colonial Documents, Vol. VII., p.* 795.]

Endorsed :—6th December 1765. *State of the Province of New York.*

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL to SIR CHARLES KNOWLES.

1765, December 6. Boston.—[The signature is over another name carefully crossed through.] Refers him to the public papers to see the state of the country at this time, and to the enclosure for the quantity of American subjects to be governed. Gives his opinion of the Stamp Act. The expenses to which Massachusetts has been put since its settlement. Remarks on Crown lands, and the settlement made last summer by Coit and Smith.

Copy. 4 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Letter to Sir Charles Knowles, Boston, December 1765.

Enclosure :

1765, *December* 6. *Boston.* [*Benjamin Hallowell.*] *Computation of inhabitants in the* 13 *provinces of North America.*

Copy. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *large folio pages.*

Note.—Rear Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, governor of Cape Breton 1746; of Jamaica 1752-8; chief president of the admiralty to the Empress of Russia 1770; died December 1777.

PRIVATE MEMORANDUM BOOK OF LORD DARTMOUTH.

Containing notes on Parliamentary affairs, Colonial affairs, and other items, from 17 July to 17 December 1765.

Autograph. 32 *octavo pages* (*paper cover*).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FRANCIS FAUQUIER to LORD DARTMOUTH, First Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantation Affairs, &c., in London.

1765, December 17. Williamsburgh.—Congratulations upon his appointment to the Board of Trade.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Lt.-Gov^{r} Fauquier.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

N. D. [1765, December 17.]—Draft for the King's speech to Parliament. Not dated, but from reference to the Journals of the House of Commons believed to be of this date.
1¼ *folio pages.*

HOUSE OF LORDS to the KING.

[1765, December about 18th.]—Address. Return thanks for the speech from the throne. Congratulations on the birth of a prince. American affairs.

Draft. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Address.

SAMUEL ADAMS to JOHN SMITH.

1765, December 19. Boston.—Addressed, on a wrapper containing also a letter of 20 December, to John Smith, Esq., in London, per favour of Rev. Mr. Whittaker. Complains of the injustice of the Stamp Act, and the restrictions on trade. States what he considers the rights of free subjects of Britain, and shows how the Stamp Act is contrary to these.
Autograph letter signed. 4 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Adam of Boston to Mr. Smith. Dec^{r} 1765. State of British Colonies in America.

REVEREND J. WILLIAM GIBERNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 19. Sabine Hall, in Richmond County, on Rappahanock River, Virginia.—Congratulations upon his Lordship's recent appointment. Grateful remembrances of past favours. The writer's present condition suffers from the distress of the Colony.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Rev. Mr. Giberne.

SAMUEL ADAMS to JOHN ADAMS.

1765, [December] 20. Boston.—Proceedings of the Colonies on the proposal of the Stamp Act and after the passing of the Act. Insults shown to stamp officers and account of the disturbances on 26 August, when the houses of Mr. Story (Deputy Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court), Mr. Hallowell (Comptroller of Customs), and Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson were attacked. Opposition to the Stamp Act daily increases and reconciliation to it seems an impossibility.
Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed with his letter of the previous day.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1765, December 20.—Mention letters from the Governor of New Jersey, 10 October 1765, and Governor of Virginia 2 October 1765. Other minutes refer to trade with Portugal.
1⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Minutes, December 20, Portugal.

SAMUEL GARBETT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 21. Birmingham.—Addressed, on a wrapper covering also a letter of 24 December, to the Earl of Dartmouth, Saint James's Square, London. Stating the facts that will be presented at an approaching meeting of the merchants interested in the trade to America, showing the inconveniences and ruinous consequences ensuing from the countermanding of orders for America. Advises strongly the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages. Sealed.

Endorsed:—Mr. S. Garbett, Berming^{m}. State of manufact^{s}.

Enclosures:—

1765, *December* 6. *London.—Barlow Trecothick, chairman to the Committee of the Merchants of London trading to North America, to the Chief Magistrate of Birmingham. Acquaints him with the proceedings of the merchants of this city with regard to trade with America. Asks for his help in making application to Parliament for relief.*

Copy. 1 large folio page.

1765, *December* 21. *Birmingham.—Samuel Garbett, Joseph Wilkinson, and eighteen others, to [Barlow Trecothick]. Embarrassment of merchants here in consequence of want of remittances from, and stoppage of trade with America. Thousands of labourers will soon be clamorous for employment and subsistence. Will soon present some facts to help to remove the blow given to this trade.*

Copy. 1 large folio page.

HENRY KENNAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 23. Crutched Friars.—Has given particular attention to the silk culture of South Carolina and Georgia. This culture by no means answers the expectations formed of it, and has annually declined. Considers, however, it could be made successful under better regulations, and with less expense to Government.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Georgia Filature. Mr. Kennan.

SAMUEL GARBETT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 24. Birmingham.—A committee has been nominated to deliver a sketch of a petition to Parliament, and a letter to all the nobility likely to favour such. Merchants agree with him in the sentiments expressed in his letter of 21st instant.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

HENRY KENNAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 31. Crutched Friars.—Respecting the silk culture in Georgia and South Carolina. Some private gentlemen are willing to take the filature in Savannah into their own hands, paying one shilling for each pound of cocoons. Remarks on the bounty given by Government to this culture.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

Paper showing the expense of the silk culture in South Carolina and Georgia in 1762, 1763, *and* 1764.
Autograph. 1 *quarto page.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 31. Newcastle House.—Has heard that an application has been received by the Board of Trade from the Representatives of the Colonies. Asks that a copy may be transmitted to him.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Duke of Newcastle, 31 Dec. 1765.

DENNYS DE BERDT to the EARL OF HALIFAX.

N. D. [1765].—The recent regulations concerning American trade have caused hardships to that country, and are detrimental to Great Britain. Shows how, if put into force, they will operate on English commerce.
Copy. 3¼ *large folio pages.*

DENNYS DE BERDT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1765].—Gives extract from a letter of William Donaldson of New York, showing the distress of the country through want of money; the hindrances to commerce, if continued, will ruin America, and England will feel the effects. Remarks on the debt of six millions which America now owes England.
Letter signed. 1⅓ *large folio pages.*

BULLION IN FOREIGN BOTTOMS.

N. D. [1765].—Observations on the commerce of our Colonies with those of Spain, so far as regards the legality of the importation of bullion in foreign bottoms. Several reports to the Board of Trade and others are annexed, dated 1708 and 1720.
22¼ *folio pages.*

N. D. [1765].—Proposal to allow the importation of bullion into the Colonies in foreign bottoms.
In Lord Dartmouth's hand. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Proposal to allow the importation of bullion into the Colonies in foreign bottoms. Proposal.

N. D. [1765].—Considerations on the laws made for the increase of navigation, and for the regulation of the plantation trade, so far as they relate to bullion.
In Lord Dartmouth's hand. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Considerations on the Acts of Trade and Navigation, so far as relates to bullion.
Again endorsed :—Observations, &c.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N. D. [1765].—On letters from Governors Fauquier, Bernard, Colden, Franklin, Sharpe, Wentworth, and General Gage, in June, August, September, October. and November, concerning the state of affairs in their respective provinces with regard to the arrival and distribution of stamps.

6 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Governors letters to Sec. of State.

MR. FULLER'S PLAN OF ACCOMMODATION.

N. D. [1765].—Reasons why Britain should not tax the Colonies. Proposes repeal of all the Revenue Acts, and the establishment of land taxes on the same principles as in England, also duties on foreign goods imported.

1⅓ *folio pages.*

CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEGGE to GENERAL SEYMOUR CONWAY, Secretary of State.

N. D. [1765].—Memorial. In view of his long services desires permission to dispose of his commission.

1 *quarto page.* With an account of his endeavours to purchase a majority in the Royal Americans. (2¼ *quarto pages.*)

Endorsed:—The memorial of Captain Francis Legge, 46th Regnt.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

1765.—Extract from the Journal. Twelve resolutions stating their allegiance, but representing their great objection to the Stamp Act, as it deprives them of their constitutional rights.

6½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract from the Journal of the Assembly at New York, 1765.

NEW YORK GAZETTE.

N. D. [1765].—Extracts. Preservation of the Colony of Connecticut. Agreement of the inhabitants of America not to receive stamps. Intelligence from Boston acquaints of the other colonies holding with the petition of the seven colonies. Vessels clearing out at Rhode Island.

¾ *page.*

Endorsed:—Extracts from the New York Gazette.

JAMES OTIS.

N. D. [1765].—Extracts from the Vindication of the British Colonies, &c., said to be by James Otis. Boston, 1765.

In Lord Dartmouth's hand. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extracts from Vind. of the Br. Colonies, &c.

JOHN SMITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765.—Remarks on the right of Britain to lay internal taxes on American Colonies. The grievances arising from the Stamp Act. Proposes other means to raise a revenue, that is, several articles to be taxed, and the improvement of ceded lands, &c.

Autograph letter signed. 14 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Smith, of Boston, 1765.

Enclosures:—

Extracts from the Charters of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maryland, with Reference to Taxation. Beginning "Massachusetts was first given by James ye 1st in the 18th year of his reign."

Autograph. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Paper on the Question of the Right of Britain to tax her Colonies. Shows the inherent right of the Colonies to tax themselves, and indicates the laws expressed in the respective charters for that purpose.

Autograph. 11¼ *quarto pages.*

Assembly of South Carolina to Charles Garth.

N. D. [1765].—Consequences which will ensue from the non-repeal of certain Acts. Remarks upon the advantages which might be gained from the Colonies if Great Britain withdrew her arbitrary and oppressive measures.

Extract. 6⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from the Assembly of South Carolina to Charles Garth, Esq., their Agent.

Stamp Act.

1765.—Paper containing abstracts of letters and enclosures received by or communicated to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations relative to the Stamp Act. The letters are from Lieutenant-Governor Fauquier, 5 June 1765; Governor Bernard, 8 July, 15, 22 and 31 August, 7 and 28 September; Governor Franklin, 10 October; Governor Wentworth, 5 October; Governor Bernard, 1, 12, 17, 19, and 26 October, and 1 November; Lieutenant-Governor Fauquier, 2 October; Governor Wilmot, 19 November; Lieutenant-Governor Fauquier, 3 November.

66½ *folio pages.*

1765.—List of the letters and papers of the foregoing entry.

8¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—List of papers received by or communicated to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, so far as they relate to or contain any information of the riots that have happened in America in opposition to the putting in execution the Stamp Act, since the passing thereof to the present time.

The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Dartmouth.

1766, January 2. Claremont.—Returns papers on the subject of American taxation. Gives his opinion. Thinks the only person to be consulted is Mr. Onslow, and hopes His Lordship will see him.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Duke of Newcastle, 2 Jan. 1766.

SAMUEL GARBETT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 4. Birmingham.—Sending the enclosed.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. S. Garbett, Petition to Parlt.

Enclosure :—

MERCHANTS, &c., of BIRMINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, *January* 4.—*With their proposed petition to the House of Commons. Desire His Lordship may make such use of the facts relative to the stagnation of trade with America as may prevent the frightful consequences which must ensue from so many necessitous workmen being suddenly unemployed.*
Letter signed. 1¾ pages.

GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 7. London.—Thoughts on the Act of Parliament establishing a stamp duty in America.
Letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Gen. Lyman on the Stamp Act.

JOSEPH MANESTY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 8. London, Copt Hall Court, Throgmorton Street.—Sends enclosure. Would be glad to be of any use to His Lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Mr. Manesty.

Enclosure :—

1766, *January* 1. *London.—Observations on the cause of the disturbances with America, its trade and exported products.*
Original, not signed. 19 folio pages.

The KING'S SPEECH to PARLIAMENT.

[1766, January 14.] Not dated, but from reference to the Commons' Journals believed to be of this date.—The important proceedings in America demand their serious attention.
2¼ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Speech.

HOUSE OF LORDS to the KING.

[1766, January 14.]—Address.
Draft, with corrections in Lord Dartmouth's hand. 1¾ pages.

Endorsed :—Address.

PETER HASENCLEVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 15. New York.—By advice of the Revd Dr. Dampier takes this liberty and gives a short account of the present situation of

affairs in this country, and of the injurious effect on American trade caused by the Acts of Parliament lately passed.
Autograph letter signed. 10⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed.—Mr. Hasenclever, New York, 15 January 1766.

GOVERNOR SIR HENRY MOORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 16. New York.—Announcing the forcible boarding of a ship just arrived from England and the seizure and burning of the stamped paper.
Duplicate letter signed. 2 pages.

Enclosure:—

1766, *January* 10, 11, *and* 14. *Fort George, New York.—Minutes of Council. The Governor's remonstrance on the proceedings of the* 8*th; he lays before them Secretary Conway's letter insisting on the execution of the Act. Copy certified by G. Banyar,* 18 *February* 1766.
8⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—New York, 10, 11, *and* 14 *January* 1766. *Minutes of Council, on burning the stamp papers.*

GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 18. London.—Facts which render the Stamp Act most distressing to the Americans. Reasons why the British Parliament should not lay internal taxes on their Colonies.
Letter signed. 41 *quarto pages.*

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, January 24, Friday.—Partly concerning Senegambia. Representation on behalf of Governor Boone. Memorial of Charles Garth, Agent for South Carolina.
1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Min. Jan 24 1766. Senegambia, Carolina.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, January 27 and 30.—Concerning various papers relating to America. Account of the annual expenses of government in America. Account of the debts of the several provinces. Order of the Duke of Grafton to prepare lists of civil and military officers employed in North America.
3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—January 27, 1766. Bermuda.

The EARL OF HUNTINGDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, January 29, Wednesday, eight o'clock, Donnington Park.—Sends his proxy. Knowing Dartmouth's attachment to the laws of equity upon which his (Huntingdon's) zeal for the repeal of the Stamp Act is founded, his vote may be employed as Dartmouth thinks proper.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Earl of Huntingdon, 29th January 1766.

STAMP ACT.

N. D. [1766, about January].—Paper headed, "The Measures which Parliament shall adopt in respect to the present distracted State of America will determine whether Great Britain shall be the greatest and most powerful Nation in the World, or shall crumble away to Nothing."

Unsigned. 3½ folio pages.

Endorsed :—America.

N.D. [1766, about January].—Paper headed, "The following Propositions and Observations upon them are the Result of a dispassionate and unprejudiced Reflection upon the unhappy Consequences produced by the American Stamp Act of last Year."

Unsigned. 7½ folio pages.

Endorsed :—Propositions and Observations relating to the *Stamp Act.*

[THOMAS CROWLEY] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, February 1. Grace Church Street.—Signed "Amor Patriæ." Offers suggestions upon the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. Crowle, America.

Enclosures :—

Calculation of the supposed number of inhabitants in each of the American colonies and the proportion of money to raise.
Original. 1½ quarto pages.

[1766, *about*, *January* 1.] [*Thomas Crowley.*] *Paper signed "Amor Patriæ," addressed "To the Printer." Proposes an expedient, as a medium whereby to reconcile the mistakes which have unfortunately happened on both sides of the question.*
Printed strip. 2 copies.

JOSEPH MANESTY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, February 3. London.—Unhappy state of America in consequence of the Stamp Act. Advocates its repeal and makes a suggestion which he thinks would be generally accepted.

Autograph letter signed. 3⅓ pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. Manesty, Feb. 3, 1766.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, February 5.—With reference to letters received that day from governors in America.

3⅓ pages.

DENNYS DE BERDT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, February 7. "Friday, 4 Clock."—Sending the following.

Autograph letter signed. ½ quarto page.

Endorsed :—Mr. De Berdt, Feby. 7, 1766.

Annexed :—

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, dated 21 *December* 1765. *Hopes the unjustifiable lengths into which the Americans are gone will not be laid to the town of Boston which has publicly condemned such proceedings.*
½ *quarto page.*

Enclosure :—

1765, *December* 20. *Boston.—James Otis, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Gray—four members of the Massachusetts Assembly—to Dennys de Berdt. Setting forth the disadvantages arising to America by the several Acts of Parliament lately made, and the rights to which they hold themselves entitled, especially the right of representation.*
Letter signed. 8⅓ *pages.*

STAMP ACT.

1766, February 10.—Cutting from the "Daily Advertiser," No. 11,518, containing a letter signed "A Lover of Britain" with some correspondence dated 1754, showing the sentiments of Americans at that time on the subject of a parliamentary tax.
Printed. ½ *leaf.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

N. D. [about 1766, February 10].—Five proposed Resolutions for a Committee. Condemning the tumults and insurrection lately raised in America in manifest violation of the authority of this kingdom.
Manuscript corrected in Lord Dartmouth's hand. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Resolves proposed.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, February 13 and 14.
1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Feb. 13 & 14, 1766, Nova Scot. Georgia Silk Culture.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

1766, February 14. New York.—Thomas Robinson, Isaac Sears, John Lamb, William Willey, and Gersham Mott, Committee of the Sons of Liberty. Circular letter. To assemble as many of the true sons of liberty as possible immediately upon the receipt of this, and proposes an association in order to form a union of the Colonies and to draw up such resolves as will be most efficacious for the preservation of liberty.
Copy. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a circulary letter sent through the Southern Colonies directed to different people.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, February 18 and 19.

1⅛ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Feb. 18, 1766. E. & W. Florida.

JOHN SCOTT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, February 19. Philadelphia.—On the deplorable state of affairs in New York on account of the Stamp Act.

Autograph letter signed 3⅛ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Scott, Philadelphia. Feb. 1766.

The EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, February 20.—Expresses his abhorrence of the Stamp Act. Begs Lord Dartmouth to accept his proxy.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Earl of Chesterfield. 20 Feby. 1766.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN to JAMES PEARSON.

1766, February 20. Charles Town.—Preceded by an autograph copy of a previous letter of 13 February.

(13 February.)—They are auxiously waiting the result of Parliament with regard to recent Acts. They have considered the Stamp Act and others, and are more averse to them than ever. Evil consequences that will ensue if the Act is not repealed.

20 February.—Warns against the Sc———h representations from this place. Resolution of rice planters. Hopes which have been entertained that the Stamp Act would be repealed. Remarks as to how this will affect European Powers, and on the injustice of the tax.

Autograph letter signed. 8⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Charles Town. S. Car. 13 Feb. 1766.

Enclosure:—

1766, *February* 3.—*Minutes of the South Carolina House of Assembly. Relative to the opening of the ports in that province.*

Charles Town, printed by Peter Timothy. 7½ *pages.*

GOVERNOR SIR HENRY MOORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, February 22. New York.—Touching a present which the Assembly has resolved to make him.

Duplicate letter signed. 2⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Sr H. Moore, N. York. 22 Feb. 1766.

GREY ELLIOTT to [DOCTOR CAMPBELL].

1766, February 24. Savannah, in Georgia.—In favour of Mr. Bowen, who is acquainted with the method of making sago, &c.

With this letter is a paper containing certificates of Governor Wright and President Habersham, 11 February, and declaration of Samuel

Bowen, 12 February 1766, in recommendation of the samples of salop powder and vermicelli made by him in Georgia. [See duplicates in the Marquis of Lansdowne's MSS. Fifth Report, Appendix, p. 218].
Autograph letter signed. ½ *page.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Bowen's testimonials from Dr. Campbell.
Again endorsed:—From Dr. Campbell.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, Tuesday, February 25.
1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Feb. 25, 1766. Carolina, Grenada, Leghorn, Silks.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S hand.

1766, Thursday, February 27.—Refers to two estimates of surveys, one from Mr. Holland, the other from Mr. de Brahm.
⅓ *quarto page.*

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 2.—Mr. Williamos has a great knowledge of America, so hopes that he will not be totally laid aside.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Duke of Manchester. 2 March 1766.

PETITIONS of LONDON MERCHANTS.

1766, March 5.—Merchants of London trading to North America. Petitions to the House of Lords and the House of Commons representing their apprehensions of utter ruin unless Parliament interposes to save the country's commerce and revenue. The repeal of the Stamp Act would be of the greatest value.
Not signed. 2 *pages and* 2¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Petitions of the merchants of London to the two House[s] of Parl^{t} Mch 5, 1766.

GENERAL HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 10, Monday morning. Little Warwick Street.—Has perused three inclosed letters from Governor Bernard, dated 18, 19, and 21 December 1765, with enclosures.
In the third person. ¼ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Sec. Conway. March 10, 1766.

The DUKE OF GRAFTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH]

1766, March 10. Grosvenor Square.—Thinks it will be necessary to have Bernard's dispatch of 16 January copied out for the House. The papers that are to prove the wording of the bill ought to be found.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—D. of Grafton. March 10, 1766.

RESOLUTION of LONDON MERCHANTS.

1766, March 10.—Agreement made at a meeting of the Committee of the West Indian and North American merchants held at the "King's Arms" Tavern. Reduction of duty on molasses. Prohibition of rum. Rules for importation and consumption of several articles in North America.

1$\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—West India and North American Merchants Agreement. Examined.

1766, March 10.—Copy of the foregoing.

Endorsed :—Resolution of Merchants.

THOMAS CROWLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 14. Grace Church Street.—Is the author of the letter signed "Amor Patriæ." Remarks on the advisability of having a well-formed method for better uniting and strengthening the mutual interest and peace of Great Britain and her Colonies.

Autograph letter signed. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Crowley, 14 March 1766.

Enclosure :—

1766, *March 3.—The Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies briefly analysed. Signed "Amor Patriæ."*

Printed. 1 *page.*

ACT TO SECURE THE DEPENDENCE OF AMERICA UPON THE CROWN.

N. D. [1766, about March 18].—An Act for the better securing the Dependency of His Majesty's Dominions in America upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

Manuscript. 1$\frac{2}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Bill for securing the Dependency of the Colonies in America.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in NEW YORK to the Moderator and Members of the ASSEMBLY of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

1766, March 18. New York.—Memorial and Petition. Briefly recounting the rise, progress, and present state of the Church. Soliciting the help of the venerable Assembly in obtaining a charter of incorporation for them. They have also applied to Mr. Dennis Debert and Doctor Samuel Chandler to make and solicit their application for the royal order.

Copy. 12$\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—To the Reverend & Honourable the Moderator and Members of the Venerable Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Memorial & Petition of the Presbyterian Church in the City of New York. Copy.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 27. Gerard Street.—Proposals for putting an end to the illicit trade carried on between Great Britain and Holland.
Letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Bollan, 27th March 1766.

THOMAS CROWLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 28. Grace Church Street.—Transmits four letters from J. D. Hammerer, who has gone to America with the view of civilising and educating the Indians and their children. He has been at considerable expense, and requires money to carry his plan more fully into execution.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Thos Crowley, 28 Mch. 1766.

HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY to GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD.

1766, March 31. St. James's.—With Governor Bernard's speech to the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, 3 June, communicating the letter. Transmits copies of Acts for securing the Dependency of the Colonies and for repealing the Stamp Duties. Expects shortly to send a third for the indemnity of such persons as have received the penalties imposed by the Act just repealed. Extols the care of His Majesty for his Colonies, and the lenity and indulgence of the Parliament. A revision of the late America Trade Laws is to be the immediate object of Parliament. Most earnestly requires that he exert himself in recommending to the Assembly that full and ample compensation be made to those who have suffered for their deference to Acts of the British Legislature. Hopes he will be particularly attentive that such persons be effectually secured from any further insult.
Cutting from a printed paper. 1 *page.*

Endorsed [with two other printed papers, Massachusetts Bay Representatives' Addresses of 3 and 9 June]:—Govr Barnard's Speeches to the Assembly.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, March 31.—Concerning letters from Sir Henry Moore in January and February, from Governor Wright and others.
3¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Ag., 31 March 1766.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

1766, April 2.—Concerning a letter from Governor Pallisser to Mr. Pownall, 31 March, a letter from Governor Lyttleton to the Board, 29 December 1765, and petitions for land in America.
½ *quarto page.*

EDWARD SMITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, April 6. Chavy.—By the request of his brother, offers his sentiments upon the effect a repeal of the stamp duty may have in America.

Autograph letter signed. 6 pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. Edward Smith, April 6th, 1766. Repeal of American Stamp Act.

RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES TOWNSHEND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, April 9. Gr. Sq.—Apologises for reminding him of the petition subscribed by Lord Adam Gordon, himself, and Mr. Kinlock, for a grant of lands in East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Right Honourable Charles Townshend, 9 April 1766.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, April 14. Gerard Street.—Refers to a letter he wrote to the Board of Trade in 1742, concerning the illicit trade carried on between the Northern Colonies and Holland, and the proposals he has made for the better execution of the laws for securing the plantation trade. Desires an interview in order to explain his proposals for putting an end to the Dutch illicit trade.

Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Mr. Bollan, 14 April 1766.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to his son [query Elisha or Thomas].

1766, April 18. Milton.—Does not expect the House of Representatives will make any compensation to the sufferers. If New York should comply, possibly the people here may follow.

Autograph copy. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Copy of a lr. from Lt.-Gr. Hutchinson to his son, dated Milton, 18 April 1766.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, April 18. Bond Street.—(Signed "Ric. London.") Will appoint a bishop to ordain deacons and priests intended for America.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Bp. of London. April 1766.

MANUFACTURES in the COLONIES.

1766, April 25.—Hints for the prevention of the establishment of manufactures in the Colonies. Suggests the granting of lands and better privileges.

2 pages.

Endorsed :—Hints presented 25 April 1766.

MAJOR THOMAS MANT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, April 30.—Encloses the paper he mentioned concerning Detroit, which he hopes will convince his Lordship that the King has a right to dispose of the lands surrounding it.

Autograph letter signed. ½ page.

Enclosure:—

Major Thomas Mant's proposal for a settlement at Detroit. Refers to a memorial previously sent, to which was added a description of Detroit, its soil, produce, &c., which he now gives again, showing the desirability of establishing a settlement there.

20½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Major Mant's Proposal for a settlement at Detroit.

Note—Served under General Bradstreet; author of "The History of the Late War in North America, and the Islands of the West Indies, including the Campaigns of 1763 and 1764 against his Majesty's Indian Enemies," published in London in 1772; engaged in extensive agricultural operations in France, and was afterwards imprisoned in Paris for debt.

GOVERNOR SIR HENRY MOORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, April 30. Fort George, New York.—The steps he is taking to secure an exact return of all the quit rents of the Province.

Duplicate letter signed. 8¾ pages. [The original is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 38, fo. 97.]

Endorsed:—Sr Henry Moore, N. York. 30 April 1766.

STAMP ACT.

1766, May 1.—Extract of a letter from Joseph Reed at Tunton [? Trenton]. "Should Mr. Grenville's fatal Policy prevail, the friendly intercourse between Great Britain and her colonies will soon drop." He will receive news of their deliverance with the most sincere gratitude and joy. To this is added an extract of another letter from John Rhea at Philadelphia of the same date. "The Repeal of the Stamp Act and redress of other Grievances will be Cause of rejoicing to the Americans." Hopes care will be taken to prevent reflections and exultations. Doubts not but that a little time will convince the mother country that they are not undutiful or ungrateful children. Hopes the good advice of the Committee of merchants to their committee will be followed.

¼ page and ⅔ page.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BULL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, May 8. Charlestown.—"On the 24 of last month Lord Hope arrived in this province."

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Lt.-Govr. Bull.

DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL to DR. TEMPLEMAN.

1766, May 21. London.—Concerning the result of some experiments he has made upon sago prepared from the produce of Georgia by

Mr. Bowen who he considers is entitled to a recompense proportionate to his discovery.
Letter signed. 2⅓ pages.

Endorsed:—Dr. Fothergill concerning Mr. Bowen's powder.

MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

1766, Thursday, May 29.—Containing Governor Francis Bernard's speech to the General Assembly, 29 May, and proceedings of a meeting for the election of Councellors.
Printed. 1 page.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, May 30. Gerard Street.—Information he has received concerning an increased illicit trade carried on between Holland and New York.
Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Mr. Bollan, recommended by Sr G. Savile.

REVEREND J. WILLIAM GIBERNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, May 30. Sabine Hall, Richmond, Virginia.—Expresses the admiration of the Americans for the Earl of Dartmouth. Festivities on account of the repeal of the Stamp Act. Colonel Randolph intends sending a young eaglet with a pair of summer ducks.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

With this is placed an autograph draft of Lord Dartmouth's reply, not dated, expressing his pleasure at the confidence of the Virginians in the integrity of the present administration, and acknowledging receipt of the eagle.

Endorsed:—Rev. Mr. Giberne, Virginia. 30 May 1766.

[NEW YORK SONS OF LIBERTY.]

1766, May 31. New York.—Circular. " With Hearts elated on the great and important occasion, we, in behalf of the united Sons of Liberty here,":—Congratulations on repeal of the Stamp Act. Thanks for co-operation in the glorious cause.
Copy. 1½ pages.

J. TUDWAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 2. Wimple Street.—Recommends a young man who is desirous of gaining a competent maintenance in any part of America or elsewhere.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Mr. Tudway.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to [GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD].

Voted in the House of Representatives, Boston, June 3, 1766.—Address in answer to his speech communicating the Secretary of State's letter of 31 March. Upon the repeal of the Stamp Act.
1 *printed page.*

WILLIAM BRATTLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 4. Boston.—Sets forth the allegiance of the province, and explains the late proceedings.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—America, 1766.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 9. Gerard Street.—Encloses a letter on the subject of supplying masts for the navy. Having since collected facts and papers which have been laid before his Lordship and the Board, is now ready to attend to give an oral explanation whenever convenient.
Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Mr. Bollan, June 9, 1766.

Enclosure:—

1763, *March* 29. *Leicester Square.—William Bollan to* [ ]. *Proposals for securing from America a perpetual supply of masts for the Royal Navy.*
Copy. 2¾ *quarto pages.*

MASSACHUSETTS BAY HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to [GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD].

Voted in the House of Representatives, Boston. June 9, 1766.—Address in further answer to his speech of the 3rd inst.
Printed. 2 columns.

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 10. London.—Account of his proceedings with reference to the repairing of the forts in South Carolina and Georgia in 1764, and of the country through which he passed on his way from Charlestown to Savannah.
Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—1st. [For other endorsement, *see* his letter of 27 June.]

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 11. London.—His journey from Savannah to Augusta. Description of Augusta. Building of Fort Charlotte Visit he paid the French settlement of New Bordeaux in Hillsborough township and Fort Prince George in the Cherokee country.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—2d. [For other endorsement, *see* his letter of 27 June 1766.]

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 13. Gerard Street.—Sending the enclosed.

Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosures:—

Brief observations respecting the perpetual supply of masts for the royal navy.

1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Brief observas respecting the perpetl supply of masts for the royal navy.

An abstract of several Acts of Parliament made for the importation of masts and other naval stores from the Colonies, and for the preservation of the white and other pine trees.

Original not signed. 3⅔ quarto pages.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N.D. [1766, about June 13].—On American timber for masts. The two chief places whence it can be obtained are New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay.

Autograph. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—American *masts.*

MERCHANTS OF LANCASTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 13. Lancaster.—Express their grateful sentiments on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Merchants of Lancaster. 13 June 1766.

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 14. London.—The Indian trade is carried on by the people of South Carolina with the Cherokees, and by Georgia with the Creeks. The commanding officer at Fort Prince George constantly has a great deal of Indian business in his hands, and corresponds with Mr. Stuart and the Governor. Orders he (Cochrane) gave to Mr. Price. The province appeared satisfied that he had its interest at heart. Observations on the repairing of the Fort and its situation. Information about the Cherokee Indians. "What I have further to communicate to your Lordship I propose to comprehend in two more letters; in one the Abuses of Indian traders & others going into the Indian Country, of which Reports were made to me And in my other letter give a short Account of the Visit I paid the Island of Frederica last Summer; and trouble your Lordship with my observations on the Climate and Soil of South Carolina and Georgia. But before I proceed further I will do myself the honour to wait of your Lordship to know if what I have already troubled you with has any ways contributed to your entertainment; And if I have been too superficial, or what is more likely, too particular; that I may shun these faults in my other letters."

Autograph letter signed. 3⅓ quarto pages.

COLONEL JOHN RANDOLPH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, June 15. Williamsburg, Virginia.—Concerning a young eagle and other birds he is sending his lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

On the reverse of the letter is a draft of Lord Dartmouth's reply, not dated, returning thanks for the birds.

Endorsed:—Col^l Randolph, Virginia June 15 1766.

THOMAS CUSHING, Speaker, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 21. Boston, New England.—Transmitting, by order of the Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives, the enclosed vote of thanks.
Letter signed. Sealed wrapper. 1 *quarto page.*

With this is placed an autograph draft of Lord Dartmouth's reply, not dated, thanking the House for the honour done him.

Endorsed:—Th^s Cushing, Speaker of the House of Represent. Massachusets' Bay 21 June 1766.

Enclosure:—

In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1766.—*Vote of thanks of Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives.*
True copy. $\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto page.*

HENRY KENNAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 26. Crutched Fryars.—Containing proposals concerning the culture of silk in Georgia.
Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—To Lord Dartmouth. Mr. Henry Kennan, 26 June 1766.

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, June 27. London.—Containing information concerning the Mortar and Creek Indians in 1764 and of the influence of the French over them. Some of the English are not less dangerous, and occasion discontent among the Indians by grossly imposing upon them. Complaints made by the Cherokees against the white people. Measures taken by Cochrane in consequence. Evil effects caused by the great quantities of rum taken by the traders to the Indians. Explains what is meant by the term "Crackers" a lawless set of men on the frontiers of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed [with others of 10, 11, and 14 June]:—Capⁿ Cochrane's Letters. From Cap^t Cockran 30 of June.

C. WILLIAMOS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, July 3. Williamsburgh in Virginia.—His voyage to Charles Town. Favourable disposition of the people. Salary granted to Lord C. [Montagu]. Came through North Carolina to Virginia where he intends staying ten days. Improvement in the state of the province.

Sentiments of the people throughout the continent on the repeal of the Stamp Act and the right of taxing themselves. Distress for want of money. Proposes a plan for establishing a bank in order to obviate this difficulty. Advisability of encouraging the culture of silk, vines and olive trees in Carolina and Georgia.

Autograph letter signed. 12 *quarto pages.*

Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders of MANCHESTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, July 5. Manchester.—Sincere and cordial thanks for his Lordship's assiduity and concurrence in obtaining the repeal of the Stamp Act and for promoting other Acts essential to the advantage of commerce.

Letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Merchants, &c., of Manchester, 5 July 1766.

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, July 6, Sunday evening. Grosvenor Square.—Desires to see him on the following day to communicate a matter of much political consequence.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Marq. of Rockingham, 6 July 1766.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON to SECRETARY H. S. CONWAY.

1766, July 10. Johnson Hall.—With reference to the enclosed.

Extract. 1⅛ *pages.*

Endorsed :—(Copy.) Extract of a letter from Sir William Johnson to Mr. Secretary Conway dated 10th July 1766.

Enclosure :—

Reason for establishing a British Colony at the Illinois, with some proposals for carrying the same into immediate execution. From its extreme fertility it has been called the "granary" of Louisiana. The 400 *French families now settled there would not be serious rivals in trade as their goods are transported from New Orleans up the Mississippi, whereas the English have ready communication from Virginia and Pennsylvania to Fort Pitt. The French posts on the E. side of the Mississippi being now in possession of the English a settlement there would be the best means of supporting them. The proposals include—The purchase of lands from the Indians; grants to soldiers who served in the last war and the offer of a company of gentlemen of character and fortune, on consideration of a grant of land, to settle at least one white Protestant person to every one hundred acres.*

17¼ *pages.* [*Two copies are in the Marquis of Lansdowne's Collection. See Fifth Report, Appendix, p.* 216 *and* 218.]

Endorsed :—Reasons for establishing a British Colony at the Illinois, with some proposals thereon.

LORD D[ARTMOUTH] to ROBERT LIVESEY.

1766, July 12.—In answer to the letter from the Manchester merchants, 5 July. Thanks for the letter received.
Autograph copy signed. 1 *quarto page.*

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

1766, July 15. New York.—" Advices from the Ilinois mention an illicit Trade, whereby French Goods are smuggled up the Ohio and to the Lakes, and the Peltry of those Countrys carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans; where Skins and Furrs bear a Price of ten Pence Pr. Pound higher than at any British Market. The best means seemingly to prevent this Trade carried on by Collusion between some of His Majesty's new subjects from Canada Detroit and other Places, and the French Traders, would be to pass a Law to seize and confiscate all Furrs and skins going down the Ohio below the Ouabache, or down the Ilinois River below the Rock as well as all Skins and Furrs from the Ilinois country or above it, which shall be found on the Mississippi below the Mouth of the Ohio, or carrying over to the west side of the Mississippi." Proposes the erection of posts at convenient spots. Fort Chartres must soon tumble as the River gains so considerably on its banks every year. Fresh complaints from the Indians whom Sir William Johnson is trying to pacify. Has offered assistance to drive the settlers off the Indian lands.
Extract. 3¾ *pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office. America and West Indies. Vol. 122, fol. 335.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Major-General Gage to Mr. Secretary Conway, dated New York, 15th July 1766.

MERCHANTS of LIVERPOOL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, July 19. Liverpool.—Express their thanks for his strenuous and effectual support of the many salutary laws passed the last session of Parliament, particularly the repeal of the Stamp Act. Desire that he will accept the freedom of the borough.
Letter signed. 2¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Merchants of Liverpool, 19 July 1766.

LORD D[ARTMOUTH] to DENNIS DE BERDT, in Artillery Court, near Goswell Street.

1766, July 22.—Finds that an application must be made to the Governor for a minute account of every particular contained in the petition from the Presbyterian Churches of New York. Hopes the ministry will be able to recommend the King to grant the charter desired.
Autograph signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Lord Dartmouth's letter, 22 July 1766.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N. D. [1766, July].—Relative to Brattle's letter to De Berdt, 6 June 1766, to grants in Sagadahoc, to memorials from the Presbyterian Church in New York, and to Chief Justice Smyth.

DENNYS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, August 5. Enfield.—Is obliged for the care he took of the Boston address. Hopes he will not resign. It must be a misinformation that Boston has *refused* to make the satisfaction recommended by Parliament, it must only be a *delay*. Will write to the speaker on this head.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

MERCHANTS of LONDON trading to America and the West Indies, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, August 5. London.—Thanks for the services rendered by his Lordship to Great Britain and her colonies during his administration.

Original. ½ quarto page.

ndor sed :—Merchants of London trading to America & the West Indies. 5 August 1766.

DENNYS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1766, August 22. Enfield.—Expresses his concern at his Lordship's resignation, and at the loss the Americans will sustain. Is pleased to be the medium of conveying a vote of the House of Representatives expressive of their grateful sentiments to him. Is informed of the declining state of President Finly of the Jersey College. Does not find the petition of the House committed to the care of the Duke of Richmond, in the Gazette. Hopes his Grace did not forget to deliver it.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ quarto pages.

DR. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, September 4. Lebanon in Connecticut.—"May it please your Lordship. Were I not confident, upon good Testimonies, that God has inspired your Breast with another Spirit, than that which rules in the men of this world, and with nobler Principles, and higher views than they are governd by, I might well be solicitous what Returns of Gratitude to make, which your Lordship might think Suitable for such distinguishing condesention, and Goodness, as you have Shewn in the Grand Affair, on which I have sent the Rev^{d} Mess^{rs} Whitaker and Occom, in my Stead, to Europe; but as the success of the general Design in view, is the only Joy that is set before you, I need not Trouble you with, so much as, a mention of those Sentiments of Gratitude toward you, which fill not only mine, but the Hearts of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in this corner of the world.

Nor can I, with this confidence of your Lordship, be so modestly reserved, in a Cause in which I am not conscious to myself of having any other governing views than the Advancement of the kingdom of our common Lord, and the Interests of his Majesty's Crown, as not to Suggest any other Favour, which may be in the Power of your Hands, towards it, or attainable by your Lordship's Influence. And particularly that the grand Design be incouraged, and accomodated with a Grant of Lands suitably situate, and Sufficient for it, as by the late Conquests large Tracts are become the Property of the British Crown, and other Tracts which were before chartered, but unsettled and of but little account, by Reason of their Distance from English Settlements, and their Vicinity to an Enemy's country, are now become valuable and may soon be peopled.

Of these Lands, his Majesty has already been pleased, with good Reason, to make various Grants to one and another, as a Reward of their Merit, and as Profit has accrued to his Crown by their Service. But, may it please your Lordship, there has been nothing hitherto devised, or done, in which there is any Prospect of the firm Attachment of the Numerous Tribes of Savages in this land, to the british Interest, and their becoming good and peacible subjects, and industrious Members of Society, which has in any Measure that Degree of Probability in it, as this has which is recommended to your Lordships Patronage.

The Nations will not make war with us while their Children, and especially the children of their Chiefs are with us—They can't resist the Evidence we hereby give them of the Sincerity of our Intentions towards them—They know their Sons are made better by being with us—and that we make no gain to ourselves by it—They receive the Testimony of their Sons, that we constantly treat them as Children in Health, and in Sickness, and calculate all our measures for their Good—And they begin to believe that our Motives are something great, quite beyond what they have before conceived of them—Many of them begin to be convinced of the Necessity of Agriculture, in order to their Subsistance when their Resourses from the Wilderness fail, (as they certainly must do, when, and so fast, as the English extend their Settlements among them) and their own Sons are made able, by their Education here, to influence them, in it—The Reputation of this School and their Fondness to have their Children taught in it, are yet increasing—A number of their own Sons are now become accomplished Interpreters and School Masters, among their Tribes; and recommend a Sober, manly, virtuous, and religious Life by their own Example. I can now obtain as many of their Children as I please, to be instructed here, and an hundred of them easier than I could one six years ago—And how many and important are the consequences which now open to our view?

And by the royal Favour of a Tract of Land, in Some Place convenient, sufficient to accomodate the School, and employ the Members of it while they are learning Husbandry, there is a fair Prospect that more than double the Benefit might be done them, and the Crown, with the Same Expence.

But as I am ignorant what may be reasonable to petition for, and as I would not needlessly burden your Lordship in this affair, I have fully communicated my mind to the Rev^d^ M^r^ Whitefield, and M^r^ Whitaker, by whom your Lordship may expect to hear what may be judged most conducive to the great End, in view.

"I humbly ask your Lordships Pardon for this Freedom, and I hope the Nature, and importance of the subject may be esteem'd, in some Measure, Sufficient Excuse for him, who begs leave, with the most sincere Duty, and Respect to subscribe himself. Your Lordships Most Obedient, and Most Humble Servant. Eleazar Wheelock."

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

SIR JAMES JAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1766], September 22, Monday. Freeman's Court, Cornhill.—Sends the charter of the college of New York and desires to see him on matters concerning the college.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Sr. Jas. Jay, America.

JOHN SMITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, October 17. London.—Hopes Dr. Allison's scheme for alteration in the mode of church government in America will not succeed.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Note on back :—Mr. Ernst at the Fox, Brewer Street.

GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1766, October 28].—[This letter is not dated, but a letter on the same subject addressed to the Earl of Shelburne of this date is in the collection at Lansdowne House, see Fifth Report, Appendix, p. 216.]
Not autograph. 38 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Observations on the navigation of the Mississippi by Gen^{l} Lyman.

GOVERNOR SIR HENRY MOORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, November 11. New York.—Lord Hope has gone to South Carolina for the winter. Hopes the representations made of the favourable disposition of the Americans will prove true, but appearances are against them at present. Fears the licentious tenets held in some of the Charter colonies will be productive of mischief. Will lay the Billeting Act shortly before his assembly, and will then see what deference will be paid to Acts of Parliament.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, November 14. Nielston.—Gives an account of his voyage from Savannah to the Island of Frederica, and describes that place and others passed *en route*. Remarks on fruits in Georgia and cultivation of the vine in America, also the produce of Charlestown.
Autograph letter signed. 5 *quarto pages.*

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

[1766], November 21.—Relative to memorials from the Weaver's Company, Major Mant, Gordon, and Captain Speer.
Autograph. ⅔ *folio page.*

Endorsed :—Minutes November 21. Weaver, Mant, Gordon, Speer.

MERCHANTS of NEW YORK to the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

N. D. [1766, November 28].—Petition to resume the consideration of the Plantation trade.
Not signed. 11 *folio pages.* [Also in the Marquis of Lansdowne's Collection, see Fifth Report, Appendix, p. 218.]

Endorsed :—Petition from New York.

BILLS AND SCHEMES touching the AMERICAN COLONIES.

N. D. [1766 or 1767].—An Act for the more effectually restraining and preventing several unwarrantable Combinations and Undertakings in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.
Manuscript. 11½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Dra^{t} of Bill.

N. D. [1766].—Clause of an Act with reference to the seizure of bullion in America.

Manuscript. 1 *quarto page.*

1766.—Pamphlet entitled, " The Charters of the following Provinces of North America, viz., Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pensylvania, Massachusetts Bay, and Georgia. To which is prefixed a Faithful Narrative of the Proceedings of the North American Colonies, in consequence of the late Stamp Act. London: Printed for W. Owen, at Temple Bar; J. Almon, in Piccadilly; and F. Blyth, at John's Coffee House, Royal Exchange, MDCCLXVI."

69 *quarto pages.*

N. D. [1766].—" Scheme for an Union between Great Britain and her Colonies by a representation in Parliament." It begins thus:—

" Massachusets Bay - - - Pensylvania - - - Virginia - - -	Each four Members to represent them or a smaller number at their option."

2 *folio pages.*

N. D. [1766].—A List of duties laid on certain articles by "The Act of Parliament passed in 1764 called the American Act," with observations thereon.

3 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Remarks on certain Duties of 1764 & 1765.

N. D. [1766].—Paper of suggestions on the best measures to be pursued with regard to America. The Declaratory Act to remain unrepealed, without saying a word about it in the subsequent negotiation. The unlimited Supremacy of Parliament, not to be claimed on one side nor questioned on the other. The Right of Taxation, neither to be renounced on one side nor acknowledged by the other. The Supremacy of Parliament to be recognized by the Americans. All Acts, deemed grievances, passed since 1763 to be repealed. Commissioners to be appointed to settle differences. Restrictions respecting trade to cease. Troops to return and the fleet to remain or not, at the option of the ministry.

1 *folio page.*

House of Lords.

N. D. [1766].—[*qy.* Lord Dartmouth's Draft of a Speech in the House of Lords.] American papers to be laid before them for their consideration. Remarks on the King's speech. Is aware how delicate and difficult a task they have to enter upon, but can have no doubt that upon a thorough knowledge of the causes and extent of the disease their wisdom will be able to prescribe a proper remedy. State of tranquillity in the Eastern hemisphere. Their Lordships will not forget to condole with the King on the loss sustained by the death of Prince Frederick William.

Dartmouth's autograph. 4½ *folio pages, draft.*

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S Hand.

N. D. [1766].—Relative to a letter from Lord Halifax to the Board, 9 February 1765, and the fishing posts granted by the French King on the Labrador coast, 29 August 1765. Concerning a memorial of the Virginia and South Carolina agents, some Jamaica papers, and two letters from Sir Hy. Moore to Lord Dartmouth, 21 December 1765.

1 *quarto page.*

PRIVATE MEMORANDUM BOOK of LORD DARTMOUTH.

1765–66.—Containing notes of Parliamentary proceedings in 1765 and 1766, concerning the Stamp Act, and other miscellaneous items.

Autograph. 14 *octavo pages* (*paper cover*).

ROADS in AMERICA.

N. D. [*qy.* about 1766].—Paper endorsed, "Captain Legge's proposal of a Company of 100 Axmen, to make and preserve roads in the interior parts of North America." "There is nothing so much wanting in North America, in order to protect the country from the Indians, and give immediate relief to the many divided posts we have established there, than open and secure roads from one to the other." During the late war in North America roads were made by cutting down trees. Proposes a scheme which he thinks worth the consideration of Government, and believes the result will be adequate to any expense incurred.

2½ *quarto pages.*

"MEMORANDUM to take the KING'S Pleasure."

N. D. [*qy.* 1766].—Six items respecting the Newfoundland Merchants' petition, the Lieutenant-Governor of Placentia, Governor Paterson's (of St. John) despatches, appointment of another Secretary and Chief Justice for New Hampshire, Colden's willingness to resign his office of Lieutenant-Governor of New York if desired, and pardon for Reynold McDougal in North Carolina.

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Mem^{m}.

GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN.

N. D. [1766].—Reasons for a settlement on the Mississippi. Giving state of the country. Inhabited by Indians. Their present relations with the English and French. Proposal for settlement of the rich country near the Mississippi with the consent of the Indians living there. Advantages to trade resulting therefrom, especially to the settlement of West Florida. Suggests the establishment of schools for Indians. Difficulty of managing Indian affairs from a distance. Suitable time for this settlement must be considered.

Not autograph. 26¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Gen^{l} Lyman's Reasons for a settlement in the Mississippi.

N. D. [1766].—Abstract of the foregoing.
3⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Abstract of Gen. Lyman's Reasons.

MAJOR THOMAS MANT.

N. D. [1766].—Extracts from his proposal for a settlement at Detroit, containing the "Objection" raised by the Board of Trade, and his "Defence" in reply.
4½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Objection against, and Defence for a Settlement at Detroit.

J. ROBARTS.

N. D. [1766].—Paper endorsed, "Observations upon Trade in general, and upon the Trade with the Spanish West Indies in particular."
Not signed. 20 *pages.*

WILLIAM PRINCE, Starch-maker, to the COMMONS of Great Britain.

N. D. [1766 about].—Petition. States that starch can be made as easily from rice as from wheat, and if he could rely on encouragement being given him, he would undertake that business in the present distress from scarcity of wheat. Asks that rice imported from the American Colonies might for the term of seven years be free of duty, and that rice starch might be allowed to be exported.
Corrected in another hand. ¾ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—The Petition of William Prince to the Honourable House of Commons on Rice-Starch.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1767, January 15. Johnson Hall.—Has just received the news of Mr. Croghan, one of his deputies, having surmounted all the difficulties which the French created to obstruct his transactions at the Illinois. A peace has been made between the English and the Indians. The necessity of a regular establishment, and a proper support of the officers of Indian affairs to preserve this peace on account of the intrigues of the French, fraudulent traders, and turbulent Indians. His three deputies have each a district allotted for their visitation, but lack of power limits their hopes of success.
Extract. 2½ *folio pages.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 271, fol. 167.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Sir W^m^ Johnson to the Earl of Shelburne. Dated Johnson Hall 15^th^ Jan^y^ 1767.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1767, January 17.—With respect to the trade of the Illinois and in general of the Mississippi, the benefit at present accruing thence to Great Britain seems to be confined to the disposal of her manufactures.

Loss accruing to the Government by the trade carried on by the French with the Indians chiefly at New Orleans.

Extract. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *folio pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 123, fol. 51.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Major-Genl. Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, Jany. 17, 1767.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEGGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, January 20. New York.—Asking his assistance to purchase a majority in the 28th Regiment.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed on a wrapper covering also a letter of 8 April:—Captain Legge, New York, $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text{2 Jan}^{\text{y}}\\ \text{8 April}\end{array}\right\}$ 1767.

Enclosure:—

Captain Francis Legge. Memorial to Lord Barrington. Desiring to purchase a majority vacated by Major Arthur Brown who has had leave to come to England.

Original. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Memorial of Capt. Francis Legge, of the 46 *Regiment. Captain Legge was appointed Captain* 15 *February* 1757.

REVEREND EDWARD DAVIES to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, February 1. Portskewett.—On receiving the enclosed he immediately sent it to the nearest post office to be forwarded. Two other packets were found at the same time, apparently dropped from some traveller's pocket, one was addressed to Messrs. Neale, Ligon, and Booth, merchants, London, and the other to Messrs. Crisp and Company, merchants, London. Will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of this.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Rev. Mr. Davies. 1 Feby. 1767.

Enclosure:—

STEPHEN SAYRE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, *December* 13. *Philadelphia.—The merchants of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and probably all the colonies, expected, according to the advice received from the merchants of London, that their trade would be extended, but they declare it has been lessened by the laws passed last session. The merchants of Boston and New York have petitioned for redress, and those of this town will probably do the same unless it is felt to be impracticable. Remarks on the importation of sugar, and prohibition of all foreign rum. The fishery much injured by Governor Pallisser and his officers, and fears it will decrease under such severity and partial behaviour. Concern at the* *fresh arrival of troops. Inconvenience caused by Parliament destroying the paper currency in the Colonies.*

Autograph letter signed. 10 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Sayre, Philadelphia. Dec. 13, 1766.

Note.—Mr. Sayre was afterwards a sheriff of London and a banker. On a charge of treason he was committed to the Tower but released almost immediately. Having quitted England he accompanied Arthur Lee to Berlin in the year 1777 and was with him when the noted robbery of that Commissioner's despatch box took place.

Major-General Thomas Gage to the Earl of Shelburne.

1767, February 22.—Transmits copy of a journal made out by Captain Gordon, Chief Engineer of North America, in his progress down the Ohio to the Illinois, and considers its contents respecting the Indian trade on the Mississippi and state of Fort Chartres. The Spaniards are not yet settled in their new acquisition, but their new subjects are already disgusted with a Spanish government, and their inexperience in Indian management or commerce may prove advantageous to the English. In answer to the Earl of Shelburne's letter of 11 December, he states what he considers the best methods of managing the Indians and carrying on the commerce with them on the most advantageous terms. Is aware of the difficulties of exacting strict observance of any rules by the Indians owing to their wild and vicious character. Commends means used by the French in trading with them.

Extract. $10\frac{1}{4}$ *folio pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 123, fol. 113.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Major-Genl. Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, Feby. 22nd, 1767.

Enclosure:—

Extracts from the Journal of Captain Harry Gordon. Halted on the 6th August at Fort "Masiach," formerly a French post, 120 *miles below the mouth of the Wabash. Describes the country. The reason the French sent a garrison to this place was to check the Cherokee parties that came down the river. Proposes the erection of a fort here as the most suitable spot in connection with the trade carried on up the Mississippi and Ohio.*

Extracts. 4 *pages and* 3 *lines.*

Endorsed:—(Copy.) Extracts from the Journal of Capt. Harry Gordon, 1766.

Major-General Thomas Gage to the Earl of Shelburne.

1767, April 3. New York.—The situation and particular circumstances of the Illinois country, and the use, if that country is maintained, of guarding the Ohio and Illinois rivers, makes him state again the necessity of establishing forts at or near the junction of the Ohio and Illinois rivers with the Mississippi. On this account troops are to be stationed in the Illinois country. Fort Pitt is absolutely necessary for a communication with the Illinois.

Extract. $\frac{3}{4}$ *folio page.* [The autograph signed letter is in the

Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 123, fol. 143.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Major-General Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, April 3rd, 1767.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEGGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, April 8. New York.—His disappointment at not being allowed to purchase a majority. Family matters.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

JOHN RANDOLPH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, June 10. Williamsburg, Virginia.—Sending two summer drakes by the "Hanbury," Captain Estem.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—J. Randolph Esq. Virginia June 1767.

LADY ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1767, June 15.] Grosvenor Square, Monday night (is endorsed 14 June).—Writes for Lord Rockingham, who is deeply engaged in Cabinet Council and very unwell. He is very anxious for Lord Dartmouth to return to town for next Wednesday, when the business to be brought into the House of Lords will be most important. He thinks their opinions will agree on this matter, and that Lord Dartmouth would like to be present.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Lady Rockingham, June 14, 1767. Ly. Rockingham, June 1767.

STEPHEN SAYRE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, June 25. New York.—American objection to taxation. Is astonished at the Parliamentary proceedings. Remarks on the steps taken by the American merchants.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Sayer afterwards a banker and well known in London. F K D.

MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, July 9. Grosvenor Square, Thursday evening.—Details of what passed at General Conway's, relative to their coming into administration. The Treasury offered to form a plan of arrangement by way of propositions. Has communicated with the Bedfords, who think G. G. and his friends should be included, to carry more weight and more efficacy. Hopes to meet Lord Dartmouth with other friends on Monday to discuss these affairs. Cannot forsee the result, but greatly needs the assistance of his friends at this time.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Marq. of Rockingham, July 1767.

MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1767, August 15. Wentworth, Saturday night.—Apologizes for not writing before. Not well up in Parliamentary affairs. Thinks their old friends seem to conceive they will gain strength by the addition of Lord B.'s friends. Desires to see Lord Dartmouth at Wentworth in September and to talk over the past and present state of politics.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Marq. of Rockingham, 15th Aug. 1767.

Enclosure:—

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to [LORD HARDWICKE].

1767, *July* 26. *Sunday evening.—Gives details of his proceedings with the King and others with reference to his plan of administration to assert and establish the rights of Great Britain over its Colonies respecting taxation.*

Copy. 11½ *quarto pages.*

MICHILIMACKINAC.

An Account of the Number of Canoes gone out from July 4 to September 12, 1767, and a Return of Peltry sent down from June 23 to September 25, 1767. Signed by B. Roberts, Commissary of Indian Affairs and Trade, and addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Showing date, traders' names, securities for traders' conduct, number of canoes, places of wintering, and value of merchandise.

1 *sheet.*

Endorsed:—Return of the Trade at Michilimackinac 1767.

MESSRS. BAYNTON and WHARTON to LAUCHLIN MCLEANE.

1767, October 9. Philadelphia.—They are the only English merchants who have ventured to forward British merchandise to the Illinois country. Influence of the French great with the Indians. Desirability of establishing forts and stationing troops in Illinois to keep the French in check. The Chippaways have plundered two batteaux between Fort Pitt and Fort Chartres.

Extract. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Messrs. Baynton and Wharton to Lauchlin Macleane, Esq. Philadelphia, 9th Octr. 1767.

MEMORANDA.

[1767.]—Paper headed "Agenda," consisting of memoranda of letters and papers under the headings: *Trade*,—Senegambia, Africa, Portugal, Spain; and *Trade, General*,—Plantations General, Proprieties, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Hants, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, West Florida, Grenada, Bahamas, Bermuda, Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and Barbados.

Manuscript. 25 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Agenda.

DENNYS DE BERDT to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1767.—" It is now received as an universal proposition that the Strength, Riches and Influence of Great Britain, depend upon Commerce; whatever therefore diminishes our Commerce must enfeeble and weaken our national Influence."

Letter signed. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. de Berdt to the E. of Shelburne. 1767. On the trade with America.

GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN to the KING.

N. D. [1767].—Memorial on behalf of himself, the officers and corps of the American Provincial troops.

Copy. 3 *pages.* [The original Memorial is in the Public Record Office, series America and the West Indies, Vol. 270, fol. 367.]

Endorsed:—Memorial of Phineas Lyman Esq., on behalf of himself and others &c., for a settlement on the Mississippi.

WEST FLORIDA.

N. D. [? 1767].—Extract of a letter to Mr. Oldham from a gentleman said (*sic*) arrived from West Florida. Describes the country for many miles round Pensacola as utterly incapable of cultivation, nor is it possible for the troops to procure vegetables however industrious they may be, the fatal consequence of which has been the total destruction of the 35th Regiment. Scarcity of other provisions. Manner of living at Mobile is much the same as that of Pensacola, but somewhat better, on account of its being nearer the Indian nations. Mobile is not so healthy as Pensacola, being subject in the summer to an incurable fever; this is occasioned by its situation. It is the worst quarters British troops were ever sent to and the consequence of their going is certain ruin.

2½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Account of West Florida.

NEW YORK.

N. D. [*Qy.* about 1767.]—Charles Williamos. Proposal for taxing a lease of the quit-rents of the province of New York.

Original in Williamos' hand. 1 *page.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1768, January 23. New York.—French people killed on the Ohio by the Chickesaws, who are determined not to suffer them to hunt upon their lands. Mr. Aubry has always taken pains to restrain the Indians in the French interest. Brigadier Haldimand will, in return, endeavour to prevent the French being molested by Indians over whom he may have any influence.

Extract. 1 *page.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and the West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 37.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Lieut.-General Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, Janry. 23rd 1768.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1768, February 12. Whitehall.—It is the King's pleasure that transports be provided to carry the 8th regiment of foot to North America.

Copy. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—(Copy.) Earl of Hillsborough to Lords of the Admiralty. 12th February 1768. *Transports for 8th Regt.*

N.B.—This letter was returned, the Earl of Shelburne having signified the King's pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1768, February 12. Whitehall.—The King orders that the 8th Regiment be got in readiness to embark for North America to relieve the 15th regiment.

Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—(Copy.) Earl of Hillsborough to Lord Visc^{t} Barrington 12th Febry. 1768. 8th Reg^{t} to relieve 15th.

DR. WHEELOCK'S INDIAN CHARITY SCHOOL.

N. D. [1768, Feb. 17].—Draft of Certificate, *qy.*, the "recommendation" referred to in the following letter. "We the Trustees for the monies collected in England for the use & benefit of D^{r} Wheelocks Indian Charity Schools in N. A. Do hereby certify all whom it may concern that the Rev^{d} Nath^{l} Whitaker D.D. hath executed the business of his mission in collecting monies for said Charity with zeal, diligence, care and faithfulness; and as a testimony of our intire approbation of his conduct in the whole of this extensive and difficult business, we have thought proper to make him a present of one hundred pounds besides the expence of his journying & the necessary support of his family during his absence: And we do most heartily recommend him to the notice & respect of all christian people where ever he may come, as one whom we have found, by his diligence & faithfulness to be very succesful in the business he hath been engaged in. In testimony of which we have hereto subscribed our names this. . . ."

No signatures. ½ *quarto page.*

DR. NATHANIEL WHITAKER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1768, February 18. London.—"Sir, The recommendation which m^{r} Keen sent your Lordship yesterday was drawn by myself, which I conclude he informed you of. When I drew it, modesty forbid my saying all that might be necessary fully to establish my character abroad, as having acted my part, not only with *zeal, diligence, care, & faithfulness*, which could say without arrogance; but also with prudence, wisdom and christian fortitude & finished the work with honour & esteem as a christian and minister of Christ, &c.

I freely own it makes me blush to mention these things, as it savors of vanity in me to suppose them of myself; but if your Lordship can think that some such amendment can be made consistant with truth, it will add to all the former obligations I am under to you & the other Gentlemen of the Trust, if you will be so kind as to draw it with some such alteration ; and this will give fresh Spirit to the cause itself, when the pious doners come to know that I have met with the fullest approbation from the honourable trustees.

As a vessel is going for Boston next week or the begining of the week after, if the recommendation can be finished, it will put it in my power to endeavour going in her, which, if it can be accomplished, will save the expence of longer support here.

I beg leave to ask wherther it would not be best to leave out of the recommendation the kind donation which the Hon^ble^ trust have made to me, as it may offend some, tho' it should please others but this I submit to better judgment.

If I may have the honour of taking leave of your Lordship before my departure, it will add to all the other obligations of your Lordship's most obliged most obedient humble Servant, Nath^l^ Whitaker."

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

DR. NATHANIEL WHITAKER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1768, February 23. London.—"Your letter of the 19th I received yesterday, & the contents intimate your Lordships displeasure with me, which very sensibly affects my mind & fills me with sinking grief.

Doubtless the hurry of my affairs in preparing for my voyage hath led me into several steps of conduct which will not bare the reflection of my superiors, and discovers great indelicacy, tho' I am not conscious of any designed offence. The reason why I drew up the scetch of recommendation &c. was the hint which your Lord-Ship was pleased kindly to give, that it should be done to my satisfaction, & the desire of m^r^ Keen that I would write something like what I would have, which I did not suppose would be the form of it, but be drawn as should seem best to your Lordship. Yet I acknowledge upon reading your Letter, my conduct appears to me to savour much of *dictating* which I abhor in myself, & which I hope your Lordship will pass by with all your wonted kindness. Could I know wherein I have offend your Lordship or any of the gentlemen of the trust, tho' inadvertantly, I should count it an honour freely to acknowledge it, and humbly to ask your and their pardon. And tho' I am not conscious, in the sight of God, of any wilful offence, yet, as I know I have numberless infirmities & weaknesses, which have exposed me to many unjustifiable Steps in conduct, which I reflect on with grief, I humbly hope a kind veil will be cast over them all. I heartily retract all I have done about the recommendation, and leaving it with great cheerfulness to your Lordships wisdom & goodness to form it, as you shall see meet, only beg that all I have done amiss may be kindly passed by & that I may stand well in the good Opinion of the Hon^ble^ Trustees.

I can assure your Lordship, that as it has been, so I purpose it ever shall be my care & endeavour to promote the cause you have so kindly patronized, and pray that the worthy Trust may see a glorious harvest of souls gathered from among the poor Indians in America.

I have this day taken a passage in the vessel which sails next Monday for New York, Capt. Richards. If your Lordship pleases to favor me with the Recommendation, it will greatly oblige your Lordships most obliged, dutiful & hum^be^ Serv^t^, Nath^l^ Whitaker."

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{1}{8}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Rev^d^ Dr. Whitaker 1768.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1768, March 12. New York.—Approaching congress of Indians. There is reason to suspect that this presages mischief. Propriety of securing the principal posts, particularly those of Niagara and Fort Pitt by putting them in a state of defence. Remarks on the possible disposition of the Indians. The Spaniards have got up to the Illinois country from New Orleans.

Extract. $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from General Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, March 12th, 1768.

Enclosure:—

1767, *October* 5 *and* 28. *Fort Chartres, Illinois.—Extracts of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Reed, 34th Regiment, to Major-General Gage. His endeavours to reduce the expenses attending Indian presents, the exorbitant amount of which gives him much uneasiness. Presents are necessary on account of the duplicity of the French traders. A memorandum is added concerning his proposal to erect four new forts besides Fort Chartres.*

Extracts.

Endorsed:—Extracts of Letters from Lieut.-Col. Reed, of 34*th Reg*^{t} *to Gen*^{l} *Gage, dated Fort Chartres, Illinois Oct*^{r} *5th* 1767. *In Major-Genl. Gage's of* 12*th March* 1768.

CABINET MINUTE.

1768, March 18.—To submit to the King certain instructions advisable to be sent to General Gage with regard to the disposition of the forts and troops in America.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet 18th March 1768.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the Earl OF SHELBURNE.

1768, April 24. New York.—Complaints he has made of the settlers and traders from the Spanish side of the Mississippi, who go up the rivers Illinois, Ohio, and Ouabache, to trade with the Indians in His Majesty's territories. Has desired Don Ulloa to prohibit their going up these rivers, and has sent directions to officers commanding at Fort Chartres, to scour the rivers with armed boats.

Extract. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.* [The original autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 129.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from General Gage to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New York, April 24th 1768.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the EARL OF SHELBURNE.

1768, July 27. Whitehall.—The 64th and 65th regiments are to be sent immediately to North America.

Copy. 1 *page.* [A draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 241.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Shelburne dated Whitehall 27th July 1768, 64th & 65th Reg^{ts} to be embarked.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1768, July 28. Whitehall.—Concerning transports to convey the 64th and 65th regiments of foot from Ireland to Boston. The frigate which is to convoy the transports to North America is to remain in those seas in case of necessity. Expedition required in this service.

Copy. 2½ *pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Admiralty, Secretary of State's Letters, Vol. 42, fol. 125.]

Endorsed :—Copy of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Admty., dated Whitehall 28th July 1768. Transports for 64th & 65th Regts.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to GENERAL GAGE.

1768, August 13th. Whitehall.—Reasons for his inability to transmit directions with regard to letter No. 3, containing opinions and propositions on the Illinois country.

Extract. ½ *page.* [A draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 287.]

Endorsed :—Extract of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Genl Gage, dated Whitehall, Augst 13, 1768.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1768, August 17. New York.—Intelligence received from Captain Forbes, concerning the opposition shown by the inhabitants of the Illinois on his endeavouring to form them into regular companies of militia.

Extract. 2½ *pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 291.]

Endorsed :—Extract of a letter from Genl Gage to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated New York, Augst 17th 1768.

Enclosure :—

CAPTAIN FORBES to [MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE].

1768, *April* 15. *Fort Chartres.—Reasons for the expense of this country to the Crown. In consequence he has issued a placard forbidding the inhabitants to send any peltry down the river before acquainting him with the quantity, and at the same time giving a bond of* 200*l. that they should land it in a British port.*

Extracts. 1⅛ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Extracts of a letter from Capt. Forbes (of the 34*th Regt), commanding at the Illinois dated Fort Chartres,* 15 *April* 1768. *In Major-General Gage's of* 17 *August* 1768.

J. WILLIAMS to the COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, Boston.

1768, September 11. Boston.

Letter signed. 4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Letter to the Board giving an Accot of insults, dated 11th Septr 1768. Ex.

Also endorsed :—Mr. Williams to the Commissioners of Customs at *Boston*, giving account of insults recd in 1768.

The Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Francis Bernard.

1768, September 14. Whitehall.—Is commanded to state the King's concern at the continuance of the seditious publications and the disorders which have so long disturbed the town of Boston.

Extract. $\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto page.* [A draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 169, fol. 691.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Lord Hilsborough to Gov^r^ Bernard. 14 September 1768.

Thomas Cushing, Chairman, at the desire and in behalf of the Committee, to Dennis de Berdt.

1768, Septemher 27. Boston.—Concerning the disturbances at Boston.

Letter signed. 6 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Tho^s^ Cushing Chairman Boston September 27. Received November 4. America Postage, 1/4, P, p. Capt Smith.

Note.—This was afterwards published in the *Postscript to the Boston News-Letter* of 13 October.

Letters to Dennis de Berdt.

1768, September 27. Boston.—From Thomas Cushing. Extract on the same subject as the foregoing, but worded differently, with three other letters to the agent, from Samuel Adams 3 October and Richard Cary 22 September and 1 October. Samuel Adams states that the troops quartered by the Governor on the town have heen hitherto orderly, and the inhabitants preserve their peace and patience, but are more than ever determined to relinquish every article from Great Britain until the Acts are repealed and the troops removed.

4 *pages.*

John Spottiswoode to Mrs. Woolridge.

1768, October 4. Temple, London.—Regrets his letters have not reached her. Acquaints with what he has done with regard to her financial difficulties. The accounts she has already given of the province where they are situated are very entertaining. He would be obliged for a state of the province and the cultivation.

Letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—4th Oct^r^ 1768. John Spottiswoode Esq.

The Earl of Hillsborough to Major-General Thomas Gage.

1768, October 12. Whitehall.—As to attempts made "to excite in the Indians prejudices to the British interest."

Extract. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.* [Draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 124, fol. 327.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Genl. Gage, dated Whitehall, Oct. 12th, 1768.

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1768, December 12. Monday night, 11 o'clock, Grosvenor Square.—The American papers are being read in the House of Lords, and resolutions thereon are expected to be made on Thursday. The papers give but partial information, and the resolutions are likely to be strong. The affairs of Boston "should naturally incline a wise administration not to be precipitate, and yet possibly in these times the desire of gratifying resentment may overweigh all prudential considerations." As the debate will be important he would like Lord Dartmouth to be present.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Ld. Rockingham. 12 Decr. 1768.

ALEXANDER CLUNIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1768, December 15. London.—Refers to some property in Tobago. Sends a piece of the "Traveller." Fears it will not be published before January. Lord Hillsborough approves of it, as also of his plan for discovering the western coast of North America. Will inform the Marquis of Rockingham of these matters if Lord Dartmouth thinks such a step would be advisable. Private affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Clunie. 1768.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nine Resolutions, not dated, but from comparison with the Lords' Journals, believed to be about 15 December 1768. That the Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay in the months of January and February last are illegal and unconstitutional. The resolution to get the other Houses of Representatives to join with them in petitions questioning the right of Parliament to impose taxes, and the letters written by them, are unwarrantable proceedings. An address to be presented to the King to thank him for communication of the papers, and to assure of the intention of Parliament to stand by and support him in his measures, and that they consider it immediately necessary to proceed in the most effectual manner for bringing the authors and instigators of the last disturbances to condign punishment.

3⅛ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Resolutions of the House of Lords concerning America.

NEW YORK GENERAL ASSEMBLY to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

1768, December 17. Assembly Chamber, New York.—Petition. Signed by Philip Livingston, Speaker. Complaining that their trade is languishing. That they have no trial by jury, and now above all else, by British Act of Parliament they are to lose their legislative authority, and to have duties imposed on them for the express purpose of raising the revenue.

Original. 6¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Petition to the House of Lords from the Assembly of New York. Opened to the House, 22 March 1769.

Lebanon new England p xvii

DOCTOR ELEAZAR WHEELOCK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1768, December 22. ~~London.~~—Sends specimens of Indian merchandise, in the shape of pipes, tobacco pouch, knife case, &c. Also some berries given him by Indian boys as tokens of affection.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—Dr. Wheelock, Decr. 1768.

Note.—This letter is given in full in the "Memoirs of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D.D.," by Drs. David M'Clure and Elijah Parish, published in 1811. Page 281, Appendix.

AMERICAN PETITIONS.

[1768.]—Copy of three Petitions, not dated, to the King, the Lords, and the Commons, from the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, and Maryland. Refer to the establishment of these Colonies by their ancestors, and of their enjoyment of the rights and privileges essential to freedom to which they consider themselves entitled. Express their concern at the passing of the Stamp Act. Their connection with the British Empire they esteem their greatest happiness and security. Set forth the necessity of observing the principles of the English Constitution, the two most important of which are self-taxation for the support of representative Government and trial by their peers. These invaluable rights and liberties are in danger of being for ever lost by the late Act of Parliament, imposing burdensome duties and taxes on the Colonies, and their payment will very soon become impracticable for want of specie. Beseech the King, Lords, and Commons to take their petitions into serious consideration, and pursue such measures as may restore the rights and liberties of the Colonies.

The names of the delegates signing the petitions are James Otis and Oliver Partridge for Massachusetts Bay; Medcalf Bowler and Henry Waret for Rhode Island; Kendrick Fisher and Joseph Burden for New Jersey; John Dickinson, John Morton, and George Bryan for Pennsylvania; Cæsar Rodney and Thomas McKean for Government of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware; William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Ringold for Maryland; Eliphalet Dyar, David Rowland, and William Samuel Johnson for Connecticut.

Copy. 12 *pages.*

JOHN GORDON, late of South Carolina, merchant, to the KING in Council.

N. D. [? 1768].—Memorial. Showing how he purchased lands from the Spaniards in East Florida, but that Governor Grant disallowed his claim. Proceedings taken by him in consequence, and his coming to London to have his claim examined and established, or if His Majesty wishes to purchase the lands an adequate compensation may be given him. Jesse Fish and others are connected.

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.* [The original memorial is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, East Florida, Vol. 6, fol. 223, annexed to an Order in Council of 5 April 1773.]

Endorsed :—No. 3. Mr. Gordon's Memorial, respecting lands. *And in another hand* : Copy of Mr. Gordon's Memorial to His Majesty in Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1769, January 5. New York.—Concerning the Indians.
Extract. ⅔ *page.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Genl. Gage to the Earl of Hillsborough. New York, 5th Janry. 1769.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1769, January 6. New York.—Captain Forbes and his proceedings with the inhabitants of Illinois.
Extract. 2½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Gage to the Earl of Hillsborough. New York, 6th Janry. 1769.

Enclosures:—

Paper endorsed: Information of the state of Commerce in the Illinois Country, given by Captain Forbes of His Majesty's 34*th Regiment.* (*Copy.*) *In General Gage's of* 6*th January* 1769.
Copy. 1⅞ *folio pages.*

List of French or Spanish Forts or Posts, and Settlements on the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the Sea, with the number of Troops and Inhabitants at each.
Copy. 1⅔ *pages.*

State of the Settlements at St. Vincent's on the Ouabache.
Copy. ¼ *folio page.*

State of the Settlements in the Illinois Country at Kaskaskias, in 1767.
Copy. ½ *page.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, 18*th Regiment, to Major-General Thomas Gage, dated Fort Chartres,* 13*th September* 1768. *Will use every means to prevent the specie being sent out of the country. Is told that a fort is built on the south side of the Missouri at its junction with the Mississippi, by positive directions of Don Ulloa. Necessity of a garrison at Post St. Vincent, and elsewhere. An immense trade is said to be annually carried on by the French to this place. A priest is much wanted here. Collusion between the merchants on this and the other side, to the detriment of British interest. Petty French disputes, &c.*
4½ *pages.*

[*Duplicates of these enclosures are in the Public Record Office, accompanying General Gage's original letters.*]

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1769, February 3. New York.—Has received despatches lately from Fort Chartres to the 1st November containing very alarming accounts.
Extract. 3⅔ *pages.* [The autograph letter signed is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 125, fol. 143.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Lieut.-General Gage to the Earl of Hillsborough, New York, 3rd Febry. 1769.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1769, February 8.—Parliament. Resolutions on the subject of the late proceedings in Massachusetts Bay.
Copy. 4 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of Resolutions of Parliament, 8 Feby. 1769.

1769, February 9.—Both Houses of Parliament. Address to the King. Promise to effectually stand by and support the King in bringing to justice the authors and instigators of the late disorders in Massachusetts Bay.
Copy. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of Address of both Houses of Parliament to the King, 9th Feby. 1769.

ALEXANDER CLUNIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1769, April 13. Mark Lane, Thursday morning.—With two specimen title pages dated 18 April 1769, and preface to accompanying letters which he proposes to publish.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Clunie, American.

With this is a series of sixteen letters to be published under either of the following titles:—"The American Traveller, or the present state, culture and commerce of the British American Colonies and the further improvement of which they are capable," or "Dedication to the Sovereign of the British Empire and Father of his People, &c., humbly subscribed by His Majesty's most faithfull subject—the American Traveller." The subjects are:—I. His reasons for writing on the present state of the British Colonies; II. His object in writing; III. Account of Hudson's Bay; IV. Further information as to Hudson's Bay; V. State of its trade; VI. How to extend the Colony; VII. Relative to Labrador; VIII. To Newfoundland and refers to the fisheries; IX. The advantages which must arise to Great Britain from the newly acquired dominion of Canada; X. Nova Scotia; XI. St. John's and Cape Breton; XII. Trade of New England; refers to the disputes; XIII. Relates to Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire; XIV. New York, its trade and the improvements of which the Colony is capable; XV. Refers to Pennsylvania; XVI. Trade of Maryland and Virginia.

Enclosure:—

1766, *August* 14.—*Purport of a letter written on the* 14 *August* 1766 *by Alexander Clunie to Lord Dartmouth. Sets forth a scheme for an expedition to the back parts of North America, with a view to opening up the trade. His age prevents his "undertaking to execute" it, but recommends a person fully qualified for so doing.*
Letter signed. 3½ *folio pages.*

CABINET MINUTES.

[1769], Wednesday, May 31.—At a meeting at the Earl of Hillsborough's in Hanover Square. "Present, Lord Granby, [&c.] Several representations respecting the State of Defence of Newfoundland, Nova

Scotia. the Ceded Islands, the Leeward Islands, and the Bahama Islands were read and considered." Defective and ruinous state of the fortifications at St. John's and Placentia. The importance of St. John's is fully stated by Captain Debbieg, an engineer, who was sent out in 1765 and 1766 to survey the harbours in Newfoundland. Advisability of dismantling the fortifications at Placentia, and removing the stones to St. John.

1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Minutes at a meeting.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1769, June 25. St. Augustine.—Complains of the conduct of Governor Grant and others with respect to lands. Desires his Lordship will endeavour to prevent Governor Grant removing him from his office, which he has attempted to do on account of a quarrel with Colonel Taylor. Details of his distresses.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—No. 1. Mr. Wooldridge. 25 June 1769.

INDIAN SPEECH to COMMISSARY ROBERTS.

1769, July 15/16. Arbre Croche.—Made when the Ottawas gave the calumet and wampum. With a list of Indian trinkets on a separate quarto page. French, with remarks in English.

7 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—An Indian Speech made to Commissary Roberts, when the Ottawas gave the Calumet and Wampum.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1769, November 1. St. Augustine, East Florida.—On the subject of the enclosure which is the result of his philosophical researches in Europe and America since 1743.

Autograph letter signed. 2 pages.

Enclosure :—

1763, *October* 1. *Savannah.—William Gerard de Brahm. A treaties on natural philosophy dedicated to the King.*

Original. 1 *skin parchment.*

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH at Sandwell Hall, Staffordshire.

1769, November 8. Wentworth, Wednesday.—His indisposition. Intends to be in London about a fortnight previous to the meeting of Parliament. Importance of the friends of weight being in town about that time, to consider very fully what is to be done. Remarks on a proposed plan for appeasing America. Speaks of Ireland in contradistinction to North America. Would have some doubt on the practicability of carrying into execution a plan of a general Parliament for all North America. Further observations on a separate Parliament for America.

Autograph letter signed. 12 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Marq. of Rockingham. 8 Nov^{r} 1769. Ex.

With this is placed a page in Lord Dartmouth's hand marked "Extrt of my Lett^{r}, 20 Nov^{r} 1769," stating that he has no objection to a certain petition in particular but to the measure itself, which he fears will increase rather than compose the distractions. Was sorry to hear that those whom he believes to be the true friends to this country and its constitution had been persuaded to concur in and adopt it.

A. DRUMMOND to . . . (possibly MR. POWNALL).

1769, November 18. Hackwood.—Concerning the proposal to settle some free ports in the West Indies for the sale of the produce of North America. Considers such a trade would be advantageous to Great Britain and necessary to recover what has been lately lost in seizing vessels carrying on this trade whether by British, French, or Spanish merchants. States his reasons in full for proposing such a plan, and answers all objections he thinks might be raised against it.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A. Drummond Esq.

GOVERNOR SIR FRANCIS BERNARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1769]. Salisbury Street, No. 2, Friday morning. [N.B.—Bernard left America for England in August 1769].—Will gladly fulfil any further commands. Is going to Aylesbury to-morrow morning.
Autograph, third person. ½ quarto page.

Enclosures :—

Gentlemen proposed for the Council of Massachusetts Bay, with observations why they are now postponed.

A list of gentlemen proposed for the Council of Massachusetts Bay.

Duplicate of the foregoing enclosures and two other lists of proposed Councillors, no dates.

MINUTES in LORD DARTMOUTH'S hand.

N. D. [? 1769].—On the currency, trade, taxation and legislation of the Colonies.
6½ quarto pages.

N. D. [? 1769].—Further Minutes, on American papers. Quotes part of a letter from Governor B[ernar]d to Lord Hillsborough of 16 July 1768.
2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Extracts, Amer. Pap.

The KING'S SPEECH.

1770, January 9.—Extract of His Majesty's speech to both Houses of Parliament. "It is needless for Me to recommend to the serious attention of My Parliament the State of My Government in America."
½ folio page.

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1770, February 4.] Sunday afternoon, Grosvenor Square.—Desiring an interview respecting a protest necessary to be made in the House of Lords on American affairs.
Not autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1770, *February* 5, *Sunday* [*should be* 4] 3 *o'clock p.m. Grosvenor Square.—Invitation to all the Lords with him in the division to meet and examine these protests. Thinks he will then see the necessity of being firm.*
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Marq. of Rockingham, 5 *Feby.* 70.

LORD GARLIES to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1770], March 9. Charles Street.—Transmitting the enclosed.
Original. Card 3 × 4½ *inches.*

Enclosures :—

1766, *February* 5, *April* 11, *and* 1767, *February* 14. *London.—The Commissioner of Customs in London to Charles Stewart, Surveyor-General of Customs in the eastern middle district of America. Commendation for services rendered.*
Extracts. 1 *folio page.*

1770, *February* 20. *London.—Memorandum concerning the appointment of Charles Stewart as Surveyor-General of Customs in America.*
Copy. ½ *folio page.*

1762, *November* 21.—*Narrative of a riot in Virginia between the Spaniards and English, showing the protection given to Don Pedro Bermudez, second in command of the sea service at the Havana, and his family by Charles Stewart during that time.*
Copy. 2¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—No. 8. *A Narrative of a Riot in Virginia in November* 1762.

DOCTOR ELEAZAR WHEELOCK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1770, March 12. Lebanon.—"My noble Lord, Your Lordships condesending Letter of of April 10th 1769 not only advising me of Dangers, but calculated with Design to incourage & Strengthen me amidst them with the Assurances of your Lordship's Favor and Friendship, was very refreshing to me; for which I can make no Suitable Return to your Lordship other than my wishes, & Prayers to the God of all Grace that you might be more & more built up to the Measure of the Stature of the Fullness of Christ.

I can give your Lordship no other Grounds or Reasons for those disadvantageous Representations made of me to his Majesty's Servants, than that which I have already assigned viz. the imprudent, & unadvised Conduct of a Missionary sent to supply M^{r} Kirtlands place while he rode for his Health. I have wrote Sir William Johnson upon the Head but he returns me no answer. The Hon^{ll} Hugh Wallace Esq^{r} one of his Majesty's Council in New York writes me that he has discoursed Sir William upon the Subject, & that he professes himself fully satisfied of my intire Innocence in that affair, but Resented the Publication of something in the Narrative given of my School, without his leave, which he wrote designing it only for private use &c.

I suppose your Lordship, has been well informed that he is made a Member of the Society in England propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and that the Society have imployed him to build a Cħħ & erect a School among the Mohocks, upon the same plan with mine, but M^{r} Wallace informs me that his notions of christianizing Indians are intirely different from mine &c. Yet I apprehend there is no great to be feared from that quarter provided they can be supplyed with Missionaries and School Masters of the right sort. I wish my Hon^{d} Patrons or some other Friends in England could be Instrumental to furnish them with Such, or that I could find pious Youths of the established Cħħ to educate in this School for that Purpose.

Your Lordship is doubtless Sensible of the Danger and Difficulty (if not impracticability) of proceeding in the Affair of this School, according to the largeness of the Plan which God in his Providence has evidently pointed out without a legal Incorporation to Secure the whole against Reproach, and the Interests of it against the many Plotts and Devices of bad men, & especially in bad Times.

In the enclosed Copy of Incorporation, your Lordship will see some success of my feeble Endeavours in that important affair by the Blessing of Heaven.

Governor Wentworth thought best to reject that Clause in my Draught of the Charter which gave the Honourable Trust in England equal Power with the Trustees here, to nominate and appoint the President from Time to Time apprehending it would make the Body too unwieldy but he cheirfully consented I should express my Gratitude and Duty to Your Lordship by Christianing it after your name; and as there seemd to be Danger of many embarassments in my way in the present ruffled & distemper'd state of the Kingdom, I tho't prudent to embrace the first Opportunity to accomplish it, and by that means could have no time to know your Lordship's Pleasure in that Matter before it should be accomplished, which I hope you will accept as excuse for that Neglect, and esteem it to be as it is designd, an Expression of my Duty and Respect to your Lordship, and a small acknowledgment of the many & great obligations which your Condesention and Goodness have laid me and my School under to you, but if I have erred as to the matter or manner of it, you will be so good as to impute it wholly to my Head and not to my Heart.

I send it enclosed to you that you might have the first view of it, and, if I have misnamed it you will please to advise me what your Lordship's pleasure is, and I will endeavour to execute it. But I hope Sir, I shall be happy as to find it ageable to you, as there is no name which would be so universally agreable, not only to the School, and all in connection with it, but to our whole country, and I hope in God who has so Surprizingly owned it hitherto, to make it a Channel for many & great Blessings to his Cħħ, and that your Lordship's Name, & Memory may be perpetuated by it without Dishonor to the latest Posterity.

It appears to me that the Wisdom, Faithfullness and Lovingkindness of God are so manifest in every Step by which this great Affair has come to this Ripeness, that none can fix their Thoughts, upon the Subject and review the course God has Steerd, and the Steps by which he has brought it hitherto, and not find themselves constrained to acknowledge his Hand and give all the Glory to him alone. God has led the way from Step to Step; I have had nothing to do but in the Capacity of a Servant to follow where he has pointed out the way for me. And, blessed be his Name, there has been no such wrong Step taken as to give the Enemy opportunity of just Occasion to reproach it. In how short a Time has God raised it from Nothing, and made it thus respectible, and opened the Hearts of so many to such Liberalities as that there is a fair Prospect y^t a very large number of pious English youth (which I wait upon God to furnish it with) as well as Indians may be supported and educated upon Charity.

If this had been effected by human Policy it would doubtless be admired, and the Instrument of it justly applauded as a great Politician, but it is God who has done it, and he has chosen an Instrument on Purpose that he might have opportunity and occasion to Shew the Excellency of his Own Perfections in the clearest Light, and Secure the Glory forever to his own great Name.

If your Lordship and the rest of my Hon^d Patrons shall be pleased with what I have done, I shall greatly rejoyce at it, and we will here Set up our *Ebenezer* together.

My dear & Hon^d Sir, that God may long lengthen out your Important Life, and honor it more & more with eminent Usefulness to the Interests of the Redeemers Kingdom, is the earnest Prayer, of your Lordships much obliged and most obedient Humble Servant, ELEAZAR WHEELOCK."

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Dr. Wheelock, 1770.

JAMES BOWDOIN, SAMUEL PEMBERTON and JOSEPH WARREN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1770, March 23. Boston, New England.—Relative to the massacre in Boston on the 5th March, and the necessity of the troops being removed to Castle Island. The town and province desire that the troops be removed from the province and for this purpose they solicit his Lordship's interposition and influence.

Letter signed. 2¾ folio pages. With seal.

Endorsed:—Town of Boston, N. E^d March 23, 1770.

Enclosure:—

1770, *March* 22. *Faneuil Hall, Boston. Vote of a meeting of freeholders and other inhabitants. Signed, William Cooper, Town Clerk. That they transmit to Lord Dartmouth a copy of proceedings relative to the massacre by the troops in Boston on the 5th March.*

Original. 1 quarto page.

1770, March 23, Boston.—Duplicate original of the foregoing letter and enclosure.

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1770, April 9. Grosvenor Square, Monday evening.—Remarks on Grenville's Bill and the American Bill. Necessity of doing something with regard to the latter. Suggests the repeal of the tea duty.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Marquis of Rockingham, 9 April 1770.

EAST FLORIDA.

List of Grantees. The dates of the grants run from 23 May 1764 to 6 June 1770, and the total number of acres granted amounts to 2,757,000.
Copy. 7 folio pages.

Endorsed :—List of Grantees in East Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1770, June 21.—State of the disorders, confusion and misgovernment which have lately prevailed and do still continue to prevail in Massachusetts Bay.
Copy. 50 folio pages. [Duplicates of this are in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 565, fol 50, and Vol. 171, fol. 333.]

1770, July 6. St. James's.—Order in Council with reference to the same disturbances.
Copy. 5¼ folio pages. [The original sealed Order is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 108, fol. 237, and a copy in Vol. 81, p. 459, Board of Trade, Massachusetts Bay.]

Endorsed :—Copy of Order in Council, 6th July 1770.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Inspector-General of the Customs in America.

1770, August 17. Boston.—Extract from the Report on a Survey and Inspection of the several Ports in Virginia and Maryland relative to the Frauds in the Exportation of Tobacco. To the Commissioners of Customs at Boston. Signed, J. W.
2 pages.

[About August 1770.]—Schedule and notes of several papers variously dated, relating to American affairs.
1½ pages.

GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1770, September 26. Pensacola.—Relative to settlements on the Mississippi.
Extract. 8½ folio pages.

Endorsed :—No. 1. Extract of a Letter from Gov^{r} Chester to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Pensacola, 26th Sept^{r} 1770.

In a wrapper labelled: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Copies of Five Letters (with Enclosures) from Governor Chester to the Earl of

Hillsborough, in 1770 and 1771, relative to Settlements on the Mississippi. [For the four other letters, *see* 20 and 23 June, and 28 September 1771.]

Enclosures :—

JOHN McINTIRE to GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER.

1770, *July* 19. *Fort Natchez.—"I make bold to let your Excellency know that we are to the number of* 80 *Souls arrived from Fort Pitt in design to settle at Fort Natchez." The assistance they require.*

Copy. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Mr. John McIntire to Governor Chester. Dated Fort Natchez, 19*th July* 1770.

1770, *August* 25.—*Daniel Huay. Deposition before Governor Peter Chester.*

Copy. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of the Deposition of Daniel Huay, relative to a party of Settlers from Pensylvania setling down at the Natchez, the Nature of the Soil there, and his Expectation of many more emigrating thither from the Northern Colonies.

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1770, November 12, Monday, 3 o'clock, p.m., Grosvenor Square.—Desiring his presence that evening to meet the other Lords.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Marq. of Rockingham, 12 Nov^r^ 1770.

VIRGINIA.

1770, November 23. Whitehall.—Board of Trade, Representation to the King. On two Acts passed in Virginia in December 1769, one for laying an additional duty upon slaves imported into Virginia, the other for the better support of the contingent charges of the Government in Virginia.

Copy. 4½ *folio pages.* [Draft of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Virginia, Vol. 45A, fol. 401.]

Endorsed :—No. 2. Copy of a representation of the Board of Trade to the King, dated Nov^{r} 23, 1770, on two Acts passed in Virginia in Dec^{r} 1769.

INDIAN TRADERS to the KING.

N. D. [? about 1770.]—George Croghan, William Trent, and other Indian traders, 13 of whose names are given. Memorial. Respecting their trade with the Indians on the Ohio. Attack made upon them by the French King's forces and the Indians in alliance with them, whereby they were despoiled of all their property. Expected to have had satisfaction for their losses out of the money arising from the sale of the French prizes taken before the declaration of last war, but not receiving any, desire some other recompense may be made them.

Manuscript. 1⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 33. The Memorial of George Croghan and others to the King.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1770.—William Knox. Thoughts upon the Reform of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Bay.

19½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Massachusetts Bay, 1770.

Note.—William Knox was Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Department from 1772 to 1782.

DAVID MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? about 1770]. At Mr. Williams's, at the "Feathers," St. Martins' Street, Leicester Fields.—Memorial. Is qualified as a missionary. When Major Rogers was appointed to a Government in North America, was informed a missionary would be wanted there, and applied to him, but is afraid the Major's sudden departure for America prevented his applying to the Board of Trade as he promised. Desires to become a missionary in America, or any other place which may be thought proper.

Manuscript. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Martin's Memorial.

SETTLEMENT of LANDS.

N. D. [1770].—"Propositions for the Establishment of a Colony and Government upon the lands west of the Alligany Mountains, ceded to the Crown by the Indians at the Congress at Fort Stanwix in 1769, to be called Pittsylvania."

26½ *pages.*

N. D. [1770].—Considerations on the foregoing propositions.

Manuscript. 3½ *pages.*

MANUFACTURE of TAR.

N. D. [? 1770].—Mr. Webster's observations on tar, and the advisability of encouraging the Americans to make it in furnaces in the same manner as is done in Sweden.

Manuscript. ¾ *large folio page.*

Endorsed:—Mr. Webster's Observations, Naval Stores.

NON-IMPORTATION ASSOCIATIONS.

N. D. [about 1770].—Pamphlet entitled: Copies and Extracts of Papers relative to the Associations in the British Colonies against importing goods and merchandise from Great Britain. Containing,—

Massachusetts Bay.

Copies of letters from Bernard, 9 August 1768 and 8 May 1769.

Copy of a letter from Hutchinson, 20 October 1769.

Extracts of letters from Hutchinson, 8 August—17 November 1769.

Extracts from Boston and Massachusetts Gazettes, 22 August and 12 September 1768, and 24 April—20 November 1769, giving proceedings of merchants on non-importation and their two agreements of 1 August 1768 and 17 October 1769.

Information of Mr. Mein, a bookseller at Boston, lately arrived from there, taken by Mr. Pownall.

Extract from a pamphlet published by order of the town of Boston.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania. "There is no Account from the Governors and Companies of the Colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, or from the Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, of any Associations against Importation; but the following appear in the 'Boston Gazette' and other Public Prints." Extracts from several Boston and South Carolina Gazettes in 1769, showing the feelings of the merchants of Rhode Island, Connecticut, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania on non-importation.

New York. Sir Henry Moore has taken no notice, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State, of any Associations against importing British goods into the province of New York; but the following publications appear in the newspapers of that and other provinces. Extracts from "Boston Gazette" and "New York Journal." Votes of Assembly. Proceedings of merchants. Letters from New York in 1768 and 1769, with extract of a letter from Gage of 4 December 1769.

Virginia. Association, signed on 18 May 1769.

North Carolina. Extract from "North Carolina Gazette," giving association, signed 7 November 1769.

Maryland. Copy of a letter from Eden, 23 June, with association, signed 22 June 1769.

South Carolina. Copy of a letter from Gov. Montagu, 30 June, with agreement, 28 June, and association, 17 August. Extract of letters from Bull, 28 August and 25 September 1769, and extract from "Massachusetts Gazette," 17 August 1769.

Georgia. Extract of letters from Wright, 20 September 1769. Meeting of merchants, 16 September, and resolves of inhabitants on 19th.

70½ *quarto pages.*

The EARL OF G[UILFORD] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1771, January 18.—Is grieved to find he appeared wanting in duty and regard to the King, love to his country, friendship to Lord North, and affection to himself. Is too much hurt to talk upon the subject.
Autograph letter signed "G."

Endorsed on a wrapper which covers also the two following:—1771. Earl of Guilford.

The Earl of Guilford to Lord Dartmouth.

[1771], January 20.—With autograph draft of reply on the reverse page. Inquiries after Lady Dartmouth's health. Hopes to see them both on Tuesday.

Reply. Having taken a step contrary to Lord Rockingham's opinion, Lord Dartmouth fears he will not be in spirits to appear in a company where everyone will feel so differently from himself.

Autograph letter signed " G."

The Earl of Guilford to Lord Dartmouth.

[1771, 20 and 21 January.] Sunday night and Monday morning.—Will be much disappointed if both he and Lady Dartmouth do not come on Tuesday. Has felt keenly the difference in opinion expressed by him, but hopes his warmth will be rightly understood and the subject dismissed.

Autograph letter signed " G."

Mr. Peter Livius to the Earl of Hillsborough.

1771, March 21. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—Relative to the Governor appropriating lands granted to his predecessor. The whole of the Council (himself excepted) agreed to this proceeding. Gives in the enclosed paper his reasons for dissenting from them.

Copy. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Livius to Lord Hillsborough, 21st March 1771. Complaint against the Gov^{r} of New Hants.

Enclosures:—

1771, *March* 19. *In Council, New Hampshire.—Peter Livius's reasons for dissenting from the New Hampshire Council on their consent that the present Governor should have these lands. With list of the Council.*

Copy. 2 folio pages.

Mr. Peter Livius's memorial to the Board of Trade. Complains of the injustice of Governor Wentworth in several instances given in detail.

Copy. 2$\frac{2}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Samuel Lloyd to Lord Dartmouth.

1771, April 6. No. 7, Winchester Street.—Remarks on the work of the Reverend Matthew Graves as a faithful missionary for twenty years past.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Sa. Lloyd Esq., 6 April 1771.

Enclosure:—

Reverend Matthew Graves to [Samuel Lloyd].

N. London, 8th 5th [5th 8^{br} *Oct.*] 1770. *Death of Whitfield at Newbury on the 30th of last month. Laments the heresy of some of his brethren. Doctor Wheelock has had 3,000 acres of land granted to him, on which he is building an academy for whites and blacks.*

Copy. 1 quarto page.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1771, April 19. Boston.—Transmitting a printed paper called an Oration, with a vote of the inhabitants of the town of Boston. Pernicious influence of such publications. Conduct of the Council.

Copy. 1½ *folio pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 172, fol. 277, and a duplicate in Vol. 81, fol. 293, Board of Trade, Massachusetts Bay.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Hillsborough dated Boston 19th April 1771. R/ 31st May.

ARTHUR GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1771, May 10. London.—His gratitude for Lord Dartmouth's recommendation by which he has obtained the office he desired, and in which he hopes to meet his approval.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Arth. Gordon Esq., Att. Gen. of East Florida May 1771. Ex.

Enclosure:—

Estimate of the expense of surveying and passing into a grant an order from His Majesty for 20,000 *acres of land in East Florida.*

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

EAST FLORIDA.

N.D. A true copy taken from the original 14 May 1771.—Inhabitants of St. Augustine. Address to President John Moultrie. They congratulate him on the honour of presiding over the administration of the province. Wretched condition of the country in general. Advise convening the people by their representatives for the purposes of legislation. Want of laws.

1 *page.*

GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1771, June 20. Pensacola.—With reference to proposals contained in his letter of 26 September 1770, to afford protection to the settlers on the Mississippi.

Extract. 1¼ *folio pages.* [The signed letter, numbered 21, is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 258, fol. 233, and a duplicate is in Vol. 5, fol. 209, Board of Trade, West Florida.]

Endorsed:—No. 2. Extract of a letter from Gov^{r} Chester to the Earl of Hillsborough dated Pensacola, 20th June 1771.

GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1771, June 23. Pensacola.—On the same subject of settlements near the Mississippi. Arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Durnford from there.

Copy. 3⅓ *folio pages.* [The signed letter, numbered 24, and duplicate are in the same volumes as the preceding, on fols. 291 and 229 respectively.]

Endorsed:—No. 3. Copy of a letter from Governor Chester to the Earl of Hillsborough dated Pensacola in West Florida, 23rd June 1771.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ELIAS DURNFORD to GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER.

1771, June 23. Pensacola.—According to desire, offers his sentiments on the state of the country near the Ibberville and Mississippi and the proper method of settling it. Complaints made to him by the Spanish commandants.

Copy. 3¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 4. Copy of a letter from Lieut. Gov^r^ Durnford to Gov^r^ Chester, dated Pensacola, 23rd June 1771. [This is No. 4 in a wrapper covering several other papers, *see* List on Chester to Hillsborough, 26 September 1770.]

GEORGIA.

Estimate of the Civil Establishment and other incidental expenses attending the same from 24 June 1770 to 24 June 1771.

Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Estimate of the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony of Georgia, and other incidental expenses attending the same from the 24th June 1770 to 24th June 1771.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1771, July 3. Whitehall.—Requesting him to come to England to answer the complaints preferred against him in the offices of Surveyor-General of the southern district of America and Surveyor of lands in East Florida. Mr. Mulcaster to take his place as Provincial Surveyor of East Florida.

Copy. ¾ *folio page.* [Draft of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 275, fol. 491.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Mr. De Brahm, Surveyor-General of Southern District of N^o^ America dated July 3rd 1771.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

1771, July 5.—Relative to a letter and papers from Governor Wentworth on Doctor Wheelock's schools, and desiring the Bishop to become a trustee.

Autograph Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Letter to the Bp. of London 5 July 1771.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1771, July 9. Fulham.—Signed Ric. London. Could not think of accepting a trust for the erection and endowment of a College, the charter of which has not been communicated to him; nor has the least intimation been given that provision is made in the charter for the head of the College to be of the Church of England, or that the prayers to be used are those of the Liturgy. Finds also by reference to the list that the other trustees are Dissenters, and thus he cannot see of what use a Bishop of London would be under the circumstances; begs therefore to decline the honour the trustees have done him.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—July 1771 Bp of London.

INHABITANTS of DETROIT to GOVERNOR GUY CARLETON.

1771, Aoust 2. Du Detroit.—Petition signed by Jacques Campan and three others. Desire that he will aid them in recovering the Isle au Cochon.

Signed. 2¾ *pages. In French.*

Endorsed:—Petition of the Inhabitants of Detroit, 2d Aug^{t} 1771.

GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1771, September 28. Pensacola.—Transmits five maps of the lands near Fort Bute, the rivers Mississippi, Ibberville, Amit, and Comit. Remarks on these places. Encloses estimate. Desirability of a settlement on the Mississippi and objections thereto. Sends three maps of parts of this province, showing grants of lands. [Maps not now with the letter.]

Copy. 12¼ *folio pages.* [The signed letter and duplicate are in the Public Record Office, same volumes as previous letters of 20 and 23 June, fols. 499 and 309 respectively].

Endorsed:—No. 5. Copy of a letter from Gov^{r} Chester to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Pensacola, 28th Sept^{r} 1771.

For the wrapper covering this and other papers, *see* Chester's letter of 26 September 1770.

Enclosure:—

Elias Durnford's estimate of the expence which will attend making the proposed cut from the river Mississippi to the river Ibberville, and for putting up four redoubts at Manchac.

Copy. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Estimate of making a cut from the Mississippi to the Ibberville and of the other works proposed at Manchac near the said cut or canal.

MR. [W.] BOLLAN to the MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL.

1771, October 18.—Concerning certain lands granted in the eastern parts of the province. Suggests how this territory might be put under more certain and better regulation.

Extract. 3¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Mr. Bollan to the Council of the Massachusets Province, dated Oct^{r} 18th 1771.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1771, November 18. New York.—Complains of Governor Grant's behaviour towards him and non-payment of salary.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—No. 2. M^{r} Wooldridge, 18 Nov^{r} 1771.

CABINET MINUTE.

1771, November 28.—Held at Lord Rochford's. Directions to be sent to different Governors and to the Admiralty.

In John Pownall's hand. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet. 28th Nov^r 1771.

JOHN WILLIAMS to LORD NORTH.

1771, November.—With regulations for the security and improvement of the duties on tobacco. The arrangements upon which certain merchants will undertake this trade.

Letter signed. 2 *folio pages.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1771, December 1.—At Lord Suffolk's. That General Gage be instructed to abandon Fort Chartres at such time as his prudence shall suggest; also to send, for their consideration, his thoughts for a permanent establishment in the Illinois, and to abandon Pittsburgh unless the contrary be absolutely necessary.

1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet. 1st Dec^r 1771.

EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1771, December 4. Whitehall.—Extract. The advisability of the abandonment of Fort Chartres; necessary orders to be given for that purpose, and for a reduction of all establishments incident to that post. Refers to his letter, No. 63, upon the plan for forming an establishment at Kaskaskies. Opinion upon the removal of the inhabitants.

3¾ *pages.* [Draft of the entire letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 127, fol. 359.]

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to GOVERNOR JAMES GRANT.

N. D. [? 1771].—Recommends Mr. W[ooldridge] to his consideration, and hopes in the future they will live on friendly terms.

Autograph draft. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

EAST FLORIDA.

1768–1771.—An account of the several articles (the actual produce of the Colony) exported from East Florida for four years.

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Exports of East Florida in 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.

MR. KELLY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1772], January 31, Friday. John Street, Crutched Friars.—Mr. Wooldridge wishes to know if his salary is in the estimate for the present year, which Mr. Pownall says is made.

In the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

GEORGE MERCER to the KING.

1772, February 20. London.—Copy of a memorial, with a memorandum that the Earl of Hillsborough has the original in his possession. Requesting some reward for his services in North America during the late war. Accompanied by copy of another memorial, presented in June 1766 to the Lords of the Treasury, recounting what he had gone through on account of his employment in Virginia as distributor of stamps, and desiring repayment for the expense he was obliged to incur.

3 *pages and* 1½ *pages respectively.*

DUTCH CHURCH of NEW YORK to the KING.

1772, February 27.—Petition of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the reformed Protestant Dutch Church. To remit the annual quit-rent of the township of Leyden, a tract of land granted to them.

Copy. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 2. Petition of the Dutch Church at N. York to the King. 27 Feb. 1772.

JEAN DANIEL ROUX to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1772, March 4.—Petition. His intention to settle with his family and others (120 in all) in East Florida. Asks for 6,000 acres, and for the usual bounty to settlers. States the different branches of agriculture he is well acquainted with. In an additional paragraph asks for a further grant of 6,000 acres.

Signed. 1½ *folio pages. With seal.* [A signed duplicate of this, but containing an extra paragraph, is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, East Florida, Vol. 6, fol. 109.]

Endorsed:—The humble petition of John Daniel Roux.

MR. KELLY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, March 18, Wednesday morning. John Street, Crutched Fryers.—On the subject of Lord Barrington's refusal to accept the resignation of Mr. Wooldridge, who depends on Lord Dartmouth to obtain for him the King's leave of absence.

Autograph, third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—No. 3. Mr. Kelly. 18 March 1772.

MERCHANTS of LONDON to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1772, March 21. London.—Memorial of Merchants of London concerned in the trade to North America.

Copy. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Copy. Memorial from merchants of London praying a continuence of bounty on lumber, &c., from North America. Dated London 21 March 1772. Recommended to the Secretary of State for re-consideration by his Lordship's devoted Servt., Brook Watson. London 18 Jan^{y} 1775.

EDWARD THURLOW and ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, March 31.—Report. With the opinion of Robert Williams, dated 22 June, referring to the Circuit Court Act, and to the difficulties that have occurred to the Treasurers on application of the Judges for their salaries; and with Minutes of the South Carolina Council, 18 June, on the Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General Thurlow and Wedderburn being presented to them.

Copy. 3 large pages.

Endorsed:—(Papers Nos. 2, 3, & 4). [Note. For paper endorsed No. 1, *see* under 31 December 1772, South Carolina Report of Committee.]

MERCHANTS of LONDON to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1772, April 7. London.—Memorial of Merchants of London concerned in the trade to North America.

Copy. ¾ page.

Endorsed:—Copy. Memorial from the merchants of London praying a continuence of bounty on lumber from North America. Dated London 7th April 1772 *of which no notice taken.* Recommended to the Secretary of State for his Lordship's consideration by his Lordship's devoted humble servant, Brook Watson. London 18 Jan^{y} 1775.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1772, April.—State of the Proceedings respecting the complaint of the Commissioners of Customs, as to their being taxed by the Boston Assessors.

Draft. 10⅛ pages.

Endorsed:—No. 6. State of the Proceedings respecting the Commissioners of the Customs complaint of being taxed by the Boston Assessors.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, May 8. St. Augustine.—Mr. De Brahm is his fellow sufferer from Mr. Grant's tyranny. Suspension of Mr. Collins, Clerk to the Crown. Dr. Turnbull has gone to England to call Mr. Grant to account for his bad behaviour. Fertility of the southern part of the province. Governor Grant may be an excellent officer, but he is a most tyrannical Governor. Method of Governor Ellis at Georgia and consequent flourishing state of the province. His desired leave of absence, private affairs requiring his presence in England. Depends on Lord Dartmouth to enable him to retain his appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages. With seal.

Endorsed:—American business.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1772, May 21. Whitehall.—The 66th and 68th Regiments to come to Great Britain, and be relieved by two battalions of Royal Americans, to sail from any port General Gage may think proper.

Copy. 1¼ *pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Admiralty, Secretary of State's Letters, Vol. 44, No. 46.]

Endorsed :—(Copy.) Earl of Hillsborough to Lords of the Admiralty 21st May 1772. Royal Americans, to relieve 66th and 68th Regts.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, May 25, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.—Remarks on his previous memorial. Recounts his services in America. Desires his Lordship to take the enclosed petition into consideration. Complains of having been dismissed by the Admiralty Board, and has all along received no recompense for his services.

Copy. 2⅔ *quarto pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 276, fol. 283.]

Endorsed :— Copy of a letter from Mr. Bollan to the Earl of Hillsborough May 25th 1772. In Mr. Bollan's Memorial.

Enclosures :—

William Bollan, Memorial, complaint, and petition to the King.

Copy 6½ *pages.* [*Original in the same volume as the above, fol.* 287.]

Endorsed :—Memorial, complaint, and petition of Mr. Bollan, to the King in Council. (*Copy.*) *Requesting compensation for his sufferings in office and dismission from it, and likewise stating the damage done to the mast trees in New Hampshire, reserved for the use of the Royal Navy. V. Mem., p.* 13. *Entd.*

William Bollan. Addenda to his Memorial to the King.

Copy. 2⅓ *quarto pages.* [*Original in the same volume as the above, fol*. 287.]

Endorsed :—Addenda to Mr. Bollan's Memorial to His Majesty, Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

1772, June 4.—Regulations humbly submitted to Lord North, for the better securing the duties upon wine, fruit, oil, and other dutiable goods, in America, and likewise preventing the foreign trade.

Signed. 2⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed :—C. 23. Regulations submitted to Lord North for America to prevent smuggling.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, June 29. Johnson Hall.—Recounts a late unlucky transaction with the Indians, which may be productive of very ill consequences. A certain man of the name of Ramsay, who formerly lived amongst the

Indians and was sent by Captain Brown to Quebec to prevent his doing further mischief amongst them, has found means to trade with the Indians at Lake Erie, at a distance from any fort or place of inspection. Had quarrelled with and killed and scalped several. The General has sent him to Canada to be tried, but interest will probably secure his acquittal. Sir William fears the resentment of the tribes, in spite of assurances of their deputies that orders have been given to prevent any act of retaliation. "The Chippawaes and Mississagaes are by far the most numerous and powerful nation with whom we have any connection in North America."

Copy. 4½ *pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 276, fol. 787.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Hillsborough dated Johnson Hall 29th June 1772.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN MONTAGU to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, July 11. Boston.—With reference to the seizure and burning of His Majesty's schooner "Gaspee," at Rhode Island.

Copy. 1½ *pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 173, fol. 327.]

Endorsed:—No. 9. Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Montagu to the Earl of Hillsborough dated Boston July 11th 1772.

Enclosure:—

Declaration of Aaron, a negro, with list of names of five men concerned in destroying the "Gaspee."

Copy. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Declaration of Aaron, a negro.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY House of Representatives to the KING.

1772, July 14.—Petition and Remonstrance. To be allowed to support their own governor, and against the revenue Acts of Parliament.

Copy. 5¼ *pages.* [The original is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 174, fol. 291.]

Endorsed:—No. 1. Copy of the Petition and Remonstrance of the Ho. of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay July 14 1772.

RICHARD STOCKTON to SAMUEL SMITH.

1772, July 22. Princeton.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—No. 1. Prince Town, 22 July 1772. Richard Stockton, Esq., to Mr. Smith, relative to the Charter of Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church.

CABINET MINUTE.

1772, July 30. St. James's.—The Rhode Island business placed by Lord Hillsborough before the Cabinet. Opinion of the meeting that certain instructions should be sent by his Lordship to the Governor. Orders to be sent to Admiral Montagu on the subject. Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General to be taken.

Copy. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—St. James's, July 30th 1772. Minute. (Copy.)

LORD NORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, August 3. Bushy Park.—Remarks on the petition for a grant of land on the Ohio, in consequence of which Lord Hillsborough has seen fit to send in his resignation. Asks permission to recommend Lord Dartmouth to the King as his successor. Reasons for wishing this. Desires an interview.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 5½ quarto pages.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, August 5. New York.—No. 75. Transportation of troops from America to St. Vincent. Arrival of a detachment of the 64th Regiment at Castle William. Delay in getting the American battalion down from the Lakes. Regrets that sketches of the works constructed at the Havannah have not been procured. Outrage committed on 20 Indians while on their way to make some representations to the Governor at Annapolis.

Copy. 2½ quarto pages. [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 128, fol. 105.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from Lieut.-Gen^{l} Gage to the Earl of Hillsborough, New York 5 Aug^{t} 1772.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to LORD [NORTH].

1772, August 7. Hanover Square.—"Will you say to Lord Dartmouth that at my request you have engaged for him that Kilwarlin shall have this Office when it falls? and will you be so good in consequence of that Engagement, as to get Lord Dartmouth's absolute promise?" . . . if it falls in Ld Dartmouth's Administration I earnestly pray that Kil may have it; and I have been . . . a good nurse of the Office for Lord Dartmouth by not yielding to any Sollicitations for Reversions."

Letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B. 38. Lord Hillsborough. 7th August 1772. Desiring the office of Secry. of Virginia for his son.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the Governor and Company of RHODE ISLAND.

1772, August 7. Whitehall.—Expressing His Majesty's displeasure at the tone of menace and insult assumed in Governor Wanton's letters to Lieutenant Dudingston of the 22 and 23 March last. They are to exert themselves most actively for the discovery of the offenders with regard to the burning of the "Gaspee" schooner. Instructions will be sent to Rear-Admiral Montagu. Encloses an Act for the preservation of His Majesty's dockyards. Remarks upon complaints made by Governor Wanton of the conduct of His Majesty's officers.

3½ pages.

Endorsed:—Dra^{t} to the Gov^{r} & Company of Rhode Island. Whitehall, 7th Aug^{t}, 1772. N.B.—His Majesty having directed on the 21st August that the Papers relative to the disturbances in Rhode Island should be laid before the Privy Council, this letter, which had been sent to the Admiralty to forward, was recalled & cancelled. V. Mr. Pownall's letter to Mr. Stephens of 22nd Aug. 1772.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 8.—Expresses his gratification at the prospect of his Lordship becoming Secretary of State. Remarks on his own services and his inability to take more upon himself.
Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{3}$ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. Pownall, 8 August 1772.

FREDERICK MONTAGU to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 10. Papplewick.—Recommends his accepting the seals of the American Department. He (Montagu) could not accept a seat at the Board of Trade without the approbation of Lord Rockingham, which could never be obtained. Offers his services otherwise than in this. Will come and see his Lordship if he desires it. Advises him to insist upon the whole patronage of his office, and particularly upon the sole appointment of the governors.
Autograph letter signed. 4 pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. Montagu, Aug. 10, 1772.

EDWARD THURLOW and ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, August 10. Lincoln's Inn.—Their opinion and report upon the burning of the "Gaspee" schooner in Providence river, Rhode Island.
Letter signed. $2\frac{3}{4}$ pages. [In the Public Record Office, series Domestic, Geo. III., Vol. 9, is a copy marked "Original mislaid."]

Endorsed :—Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, 10th August 1772. Ent.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 12. London.—Satisfaction of America at his Lordships appointment as Secretary of State. Has finished his general map and given it with reports to Mr. Pownall. Transmits copy of a letter written by him to Lord Hillsborough. Remarks on the state of his affairs.
Autograph letter signed. 2 pages.

Endorsed :—Mr. de Brahm.

The KING to LORD NORTH.

1772, August 13. St. James's, five minutes past 1 p.m.—Lord Dartmouth cannot have the seals until to-morrow if the Council is not held to day.
Original. With seal (broken). $\frac{1}{3}$ quarto page.

Endorsed :—The King. 13 August 1772.

Enclosure :—

Memorandum in the King's hand, proposing that on the present vacancy of Secretary of State for the American Department, and to prevent every possibility of jarring in departments, the Admirals, Commanders and Governors should transfer their correspondence to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Southern Department.

Autograph. 1 quarto page.

OATH OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

1772, August 14. St. James's.—Order in Council with the Oath of a Secretary of State, taken by William, Earl of Dartmouth, on this day. The Oath begins, " You shall swear to be a true and faithful servant unto the King's Majesty."

Signed and sealed. 2 folio pages.

LADY EDGECUMBE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 16. Mount Edgecumbe.—Congratulations on his appointment. They would have been happy to be not only his Lordship's friends, but subjects, and would have been, by means of some islands in Massachusetts Bay and lands in Sagadahook, had not an unfortunate opinion lately given, pretty nearly proved they had no such right.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Lady Edgecumbe 16 August 1772. Congratulations.

THOMAS BOONE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 18. Nassau Street, Soho.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Mr. Boone 18th August 1772 recommending Mr. Tattnall to be Councillor in *Georgia.*

Again endorsed Thos Boone Esq., Councillor of Georgia.

. . . . to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 18. Arguments against the proposed Ohio settlement. Congratulates him on succeeding Lord Hillsborough as Secretary of State for the Plantations.

Original. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C. 35. Anonymous. Ohio Settlemts.

CABINET MINUTES.

1772, August 20. St. James's.—Marked No. 1 and No. 2. Agreed, that all the papers on the affair of the " Gaspée " schooner be laid before the King. That a commission be issued to take proceedings for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in the attack upon that vessel, and that letters from Hillsborough to the Governor and Company of Rhode Island, to the Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Montagu, and General Gage, upon this subject, should be recalled and cancelled.

Copy. 2¼ folio pages. No. 2 is in duplicate.

STEPHEN SAYRE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 20, Thursday. Berners Street, No. 38.—Relative to the grant of 1,500*l.* voted to the late Mr. De Berdt, Agent of Massachusetts Bay, by that Province. Lord Hillsborough having thought fit to prevent this vote from passing, De Berdt's family is much inconvenienced thereby, as the greater part of this sum had been expended in prosecuting the public business.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

DENNIS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 21. London.—On his father's death he drew out an account of the salary and disbursements due from the House of Representatives in Boston to him as their Agent, and they passed a vote on 2 July 1771 to remit to his executors 1,400*l*. The Governor having received instructions to refuse this vote, the money remains unpaid. Hopes Lord Dartmouth will grant this decision to be altered, and the money paid.

Letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. De Berdt. Money voted in Massachusetts Bay.

"GASPÉE" ENQUIRY.

1772, August 21. St. James's.—Order in Council.

Copy. 2⅓ folio pages.

Endorsed:—No. 3. Copy of an Order in Council, 21st August 1772 Directing the Attorney and Sollicitor General to prepare the Dra^{t} of a Com^{n} of inquiry in Rhode Island; and also Dra^{t} of a Proclamation.

Another copy follows.

THOMAS TAYLOR to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 21. Alnwick.—Went to America five years ago, and whilst there inspected very narrowly the provinces of New York, the Jerseys, Pensylvania, and Maryland. Remarks on the commercial relations between England and America. Relates his services in the war of 1745. Hopes he may be appointed to some office in America.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Taylor of Alnwick.

Endorsed on wrapper:—B 25. Mr. Taylor, Alnwick, Augst 21st, 1772, requesting an employment.

JOHN WILLDAY to LORD DARTMOUTH, Secretary of State for the Colonys in London.

1772, August 22. Atherstone, Warwickshire.

Letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Willday of Atherstone on American Trade. C—24.

SIR MATTHEW FETHERSTONHAUGH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 26. Brighthelmstone.—Recommends to his favour and protection Samuel Wharton, concerned with Mr. Walpole, himself, and others in the new grant upon the Ohio. Speaks of Wharton as thoroughly conversant in American affairs, and having a great connexion in that country. His ideas are truly British, and he is well acquainted with Indian affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A 36. S^{r} M. Fetherstone. 26 Augst 1772. Mr. Wharton.

" GASPÉE " ENQUIRY.

1772, August 26. St. James's.—Order in Council. The King approves of the commission of inquiry and the proclamation to be issued for apprehending the persons concerned in the burning of the " Gaspée " schooner. General Gage and Admiral Montagu to give all assistance possible in this affair.

Original, signed Stephen Cottrell, sealed. 4½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Order in Council. 26th August 1772.

Copy of the foregoing.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 26.—Sends the warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor General to prepare a commission of inquiry for his signature. Encloses with it two Orders in Council and draft of Proclamation. Will send the rest of the papers on this subject to-morrow.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Pownall. 26 August 1772.

ANDREW REA to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 26. Grigsby's Coffee House, Royal Exchange, London. —Relates his services in the late war. Owing to commercial failure he is now in adverse circumstances, and would be glad of some appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—B 24. Mr. Rea. 26th August 1772. Desiring an office. Mr. And^{r} Rea.

Enclosures :—

THE EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to [LORD MOUNTMORRIS].

1772, *July* 8. *Hanover Square.—Very few offices are under his patronage, and he is unable to assist Mr Rea.*

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

A[NDREW] R[EA] to the [EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH].

1772, *July* 16.—*Asks for a recommendatory letter to any of the Governors in America to appoint him a sheriff of any of the counties under their Government, or any other employ.*

Autograph letter signed " A. R." 2 *quarto pages.*

DAVID BLISSETT to the REVEREND MR. TALBOT.

1772, August 27. Reading.—Asks that his friend Mr. Irving may succeed Mr. Ellis as King's Agent for West Florida. The latter having been ill some time, Mr. Irving has proved, by doing his work for the last eighteen months, his ability to succeed him.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—A 33. Mr. Blissett to Rev. Mr. Talbot. Mr. Irving to succeed Mr. Ellis. 27 Aug. 1772.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 27. Whitehall.—Sends all the despatches relative to the Rhode Island business requiring his Lordship's signature, also draft of the instructions proposed to attend the Commission of Inquiry. Will send papers on other matters to-morrow. Hopes none will be of sufficient importance to bring him to town. Encloses copy of letter just received from Admiral Montagu.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Pownall. 27 August 1772.

THOMAS WILSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 27. Leicester Street.—Promises diligent service in any office to which Lord Dartmouth may appoint him.

Letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Thomas Wilson. 27th August 1772. V. Cor., p. 4. Ent.

Mr. Wilson & Lord Hillsborough, Chief Justice of New York.

Enclosure:—

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, *August* 25. *Hanover Square.—Recommends Mr. Wilson for the Chief Justiceship of New York, with salary of* 600*l. or* 800*l. a year. Considers him the most deserving man for this post, which will soon be vacant.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—A 50. *Earl of Hillsborough, Hanover Square,* 25*th Augs* 1772. *Recommending Mr. Wilson. V. Cor., p.* 2. *Entd.*

EDWARD THURLOW and ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN. REPORT to the KING.

1772, August 28.—Have taken into their consideration the several papers relative to the burning of the "Gaspée" schooner, and prepared the draft of a Commission to inquire into the circumstances attending it, and a Proclamation for the said affair.

Copy. 3½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—N° 5. Copy of the Attorney & Solicitor General's Report. 28 Aug^{t} 1772.

Extract of the foregoing without date or signatures.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 29, Saturday evening.—The "Gaspée" business is of such importance, both in itself and in the consequences it may have, that if Lord Dartmouth has any difficulty with the papers, he hopes he will come to town before the despatches leave the office, as there will if sufficient time to allow of that. The Attorney General considers this business of "five times the magnitude of the Stamp Act."

The despatches to be sent to Hutchinson and Cramahé are of such delicacy that he will send drafts of them by another messenger to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ Pownall, Aug. 29, 1772.

LORD VISCOUNT GAGE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 30. Fife.—Desires his friend M^r^ Kemble to have the office in America now held by M^r^ Morgan.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed on first page :—L^d^ Gage M^r^ Kemble.

„ „ wrapper :—A 49. Lord Viscount Gage. August 30^th^ 1772, recommending M^r^ Kemble, v. Cor. p. 4 & 5. Ent^d^.

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, August 30. Spa.—Solicits attention to his brother Lord Montagu's memorial showing that he has served as Governor of South Carolina for several years greatly to the prejudice of his health and fortune. Suggest a removal to a less disadvantageous post and compensation for expenses if such is not an unreasonable proposal. M^r^ Williamos, who is well versed in American affairs, delivers this letter.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A 57. Duke of Manchester. 30 August 1772. In behalf of his Brother. D. of Manchester. L^d^ Cha. Montagu.

JOHN OSBORN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, August 30. Dresden.—Has received by the last post from England news of Lord Dartmouth's appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—J. Osborn Esq^r^ (private) M^r^ Osborn Dresden, 30^th^ Aug^st^ 1772. Congratulations on Lord Dartmouth's Appointm^t^.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to the GOVERNOR and COMPANY of RHODE ISLAND.

1772, August. Whitehall.—Transmits copy of the Attorney and Solicitor General's report upon the burning of the "Gaspée" schooner. Instructions for their proceeding in this matter. His Majesty's opinion of the case. He expects all persons within the Colony to exert themselves in order to bring the offenders to justice.

1½ pages.

Endorsed :—Dra^t^ to the Gov^r^ and Company of Rhode Island (N^o^) August 1772.

The KING to GOVERNOR JOSEPH WANTON, DANIEL HORSMANDEN, FREDERICK SMYTH, PETER OLIVER, and ROBERT AUCHMUTY.

1772, September 2. Westminster.—Commission authorizing them to inquire into and report upon the circumstances relative to the attacking, taking, plundering, and burning of the schooner "Gaspée."

Copy. 4¼ folio pages.

Endorsed :—No. 7. Copy of the Commission.

RODOLPH VALLTRAVERS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 2. Somerset Chapel, Strand.—Submits the enclosed memorial to his Lordship's judgment.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—C—22. M^r^ Valtravers Plan for procuring Protestants from Germany to settle in America.

Enclosure:—

MEMORIAL TO THE KING.

1772, *September* 2. *London.—Signed J. Rodolph de Valltravers (sic). Offers his services to procure from the Protestant parts of Poland, Germany, and Switzerland useful colonists to settle in America.*

Original. 2 *folio pages.*

NOEL HILL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 3. Tern.—Recommends M^r Pitman to Lord Dartmouth's favour as Lord Hillsborough promised some provision should be made for him. Refers him to M^r Pownall who is well acquainted with previous applications made on behalf of M^r Pitman.

A copy of Lord Dartmouth's reply, dated 14 September is on the reverse, stating that he has many similar applications on hand, and will attend to this when opportunity arises.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A 48. Noel Hill Esq. Tern. Sept. 3^d 1772, recommending M^r Pitman, v. Cor. p. 5 & 6. Ent^d. Noel Hill Esq^r, M^r Pitman.

Enclosure:—

CAPTAIN FREDERICK COBBE PITMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Memorial. Relates his services in North America and India. Is now in distressed circumstances and asks for some employment in America.

1 *page.*

Endorsed:—No. 18. *Memorial of Capt^t Pitman, requesting an Employm^t in North America. In Noel Hill's Esq of Sept^r 3^d 1772, v. mem. p.* 1. *Ent^d. Memorial of Fred^k Cobbe Pitman Late Captain. In the East India Companys Service.*

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 3, at midnight.—Is much perplexed over an estate in consequence of the death of a relation. Sends with some enclosed letters the Instructions for the Commissioners appointed to investigate in the "Gaspée" affair. Remarks on them.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Pownall, 3^d Sept. 1772.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR JOSEPH WANTON.

1772, September 4. Whitehall.—No. 1. Containing the King's directions to inquire into the circumstances attending the outrage on the "Gaspée" schooner.

Draft. 9¾ *pages.* [Similar drafts in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 201, fos. 279 and 373.]

Endorsed:—Draᵗ to Govʳ Wanton. 4th Septʳ 1772. (No. 1.) Entᵈ.

Copy of the foregoing.

The KING to GOVERNOR JOSEPH WANTON, DANIEL HORSMANDEN, FREDERICK SMYTH, PETER OLIVER and ROBERT AUCHMUTY.

1772, September 4. St. James's.—Instructions to inquire into the "Gaspée" affair.

Copy. [5⅔ *folio pages.* Draft is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 201, fo. 389.]

Endorsed:—No. 6. Copy of Instructions to the Commissioners of Inquiry in Rhode Island 4 Sept. 1772.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD BLANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 6. Reading.—Desiring to be appointed to one of the Governments to be settled on the Ohio.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—B 26. Capⁿ Blane 6th Augˢᵗ 1772 for Ohio Government.

Enclosures:—

COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET to LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD BLANE commanding at Ligonier.

1763, *July* 4. *Carlisle, North America.—Commends him for his bravery in defending his post. Those who agreed to stay with him shall be rewarded. Is ashamed of those who so treacherously abandoned him. Had Lieutenants Christy and Gordon behaved with the same courage as Blane their important posts would not have been lost nor Christy and his garrison massacred. Importance of his post for support of Fort Pitt. Sends a reinforcement.*

Copy in Blane's hand. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy Colˡ Bouquet's letter, July 4ᵗʰ 1763.

LORD BARRINGTON to CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD BLANE.

1772, *September* 3. *Cavendish Square.—If a Governor is appointed on the Ohio, considers he deserves such an appointment, but the application must be made to Lord Dartmouth.*

Copy in Blane's hand. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Copy of Lord Barrington's Letter. Septʳ 3ᵈ 1772.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD BLANE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, *September* 6. *Reading.—Memorial. First part begins "That your Memorialist served the whole of last war in North America." After this comes a memorandum, then the* 2nd *part begins: "My other Services in that Part of the World, and which I now have the honour to lay before your Lordship are," &c. &c., the first part being copy of what was written in December* 1764 *or January* 1765 *to Welbore Ellis.*

Autograph copy. 2 *folio pages.*

*Endorsed:—Captain Blane's Memorial. Sept*r 6*th* 1772.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 6. Sunday Evening ½ past nine.—The despatches on the "Gaspée" business are about to be sent off. As this affair has been misrepresented in the newspapers he has suggested to Mr. Eden that a notification of the Commission and the Proclamation should be there made. Death of Lord Hawley, Lieutenant Governor of Antigua; this appointment is in Lord Dartmouth's patronage. Encloses the papers he ordered. Is leaving London to-morrow.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Pownall 6th Sept. 1772.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 7. Rochester.—Mr Eden's surprise that Lord Dartmouth had not kissed the Queen's hand upon taking the Seals. Such conduct was considered extraordinary. As some importance may be attached to this matter, he mentions it in a friendly way to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Pownall 17th Sept. 1772.

WILLIAM KNOX to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 8. Whitehall.—Fears that the proceedings related in the despatches will lead to a war with the Indians. Apologizes for omitting to send two papers on the "Gaspée" affair. Encloses one, the other will follow.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Knox. 8th Sept. 1773 (*sic*).

HENRY BASSET to LORD [SCARSDALE].

1772, September 10. Detroit.—With a slip of paper on which is written "To Captain Basset Major to the 10th Regiment at Detroit by New York to be forwarded by General Gage." Refers to a letter in which he desired his Lordship's influence with Lord Hillsborough to get him appointed Governor of Detroit. Necessity there appears to be for a Governor. Should this not succeed, proposes that he be appointed Surveyor General of the lands and woods and Receiver of the quit rents of Detroit and its dependencies. Has been an officer nearly thirty years.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD BLANE.

1772, September 10. Sandwell.—In answer to his letter of 6 September. When the settlement is decided upon, his application will be attended to, though he fears he can give him but little encouragement.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT GAGE.

1772, September 10. Sandwell.—In answer to his of 30 August, states that he cannot give Mr Kemble any encouragement to accept of a deputation from Mr Morgan in the hope of succeeding to his office in America.

Autograph copy signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Entd.

JOHN MORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 10. Rothimurchus.—Is "importuned by two hundred families in this and the neighbouring parishes, to intreat of your Grace to let them have the encouragement given by Government (if any) for settling in North America."

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Scotch Families desiring to be transplanted to America.

MONSIEUR LAVANCHY to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1772, 7bre 11. à Utrecht.—Setting forth his ideas with reference to making new settlements on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C—34. Mrons. (*sic*) Lavanchy Ohio Settlemt &c.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 19. Whitehall.—Receipt of letters from America. Fears an Indian war will result from the barbarous murders committed on them, and considers stringent measures should be taken to bring the perpetrators to justice. West Indian affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 4½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Pownall 19 Sept. 1772.

SIR JAMES WRIGHT, Baronet, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 22. Venice.—

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Sr James Wright Venice 22d Sept. 1772. Congratulations.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 23. St. James's.—Hopes he will be able to attend the Cabinet on Wednesday the 7th October, if not, any resolutions then passed will be forwarded to him.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—E. of Rochford 23 Sep^r 1772 (private).

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1772], September 27, ½ past 1 p.m. Sunday.—Difficulty he foresees in Colonel Dalrymple being made a Major-General for the purpose of assuming the duties carried on by Governor Leyborne in the expedition against the Caribs. The placing military persons over the chief Governor in America, has already been complained of in Parliament in the case of General Gage. Further observations on the subject. With this is an autograph copy of Lord Dartmouth's answer.
Autograph letter signed. 5¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r Pownall 27 Sept. 1772.

CHARLES WILLIAMOS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 28. Dover Street.—Sends a letter from the Duke of Manchester and a memorial from his brother relative to his disagreeable situation in America. Encloses considerations. His services in the Customs at Jamaica having been detrimental to health and fortune, he seeks for the appointment of Naval Officer at New York.
Autograph letter signed. 4 folio pages.

Endorsed :—B 29 M^r Williamos 28^th Sept. 1772, desiring an Appointment.

Enclosure :—

Considerations on the Culture of Vines, Olive, and other Trees in North America with a Plan for carrying such Culture into execution.
Autograph. 9 quarto pages.

LORD EDGCUMBE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 29. Mount Edgcumbe.—Recommends to his notice William Pepperell, grandson and heir to the General who took Louisburgh. Advises the bestowal of this favour as he has large family connections and they will then be more likely to support his Lordship's measures.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A 32. Lord Edgcumbe 29 Sept. 1772, recommending M^r W^m Pepperell. Lord Edgcumbe.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to SIR WILLIAM TRELAWNY, Baronet.

1772, October 1. Whitehall.—The 50^th Regiment from Ireland and part of 60^th from North America to go to Jamaica and the 36^th and 66^th to come to Europe.
Copy. ¾ folio page.

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Rochford to Sir William Trelawny, Bar^t, dated Whitehall, Oct^r 1^st 1772.

LORD SCARSDALE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, October 6. Kidleston.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages. With Lord Dartmouth's answer dated Sandwell 12 October promising to take the request into consideration.

Endorsed:—A 53. Lord Scarsdale. Kidleston, Oct. 6th 1772. Recommending Mr Bassett. V. Cor. p. 1–2. Entd.

Again endorsed:—Ld Scarsdale Mr Basset *Detroit.*

Enclosures:—

CAPTAIN HENRY BASSET to LORD [SCARSDALE].

1772, *May* 1. *Quebec.—Sets out for Detroit on the 5th instant, to command the Fort and garrison there. Desires to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit.*

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—In Lord Scarsdale's of Oct. 6, 1772. 1.

CAPTAIN HENRY BASSET to LORD [SCARSDALE].

1772, *June* 29. *Detroit.—Entreats his Lordship to influence the Secretary of State to make him Lieutenant-Governor of this place. Arrived here with the troops under his command on the 23rd instant. On the way met an Indian trader who had just brought in the scalps of eight Indians. A Governor is much wanted as there are no regular police. Mentions seeds he sent his Lordship last year.*

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—In Lord Scarsdale's of Oct. 6, 1772. 2.

JOHN POWNALL to LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1772, October 7. Whitehall.—Receipt of his No 76. The regulations for civil Government proposed by the Inhabitants of the Illinois were not enclosed in General Gage's dispatch as stated. West India affairs.

Draft. 1¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Drat to Lieut Genl Gage Whitehall 7th Octor 1772. J. P.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 8. Whitehall.—Sends copies of all the letters signed by the other secretary during his absence. Difficulties he has had to encounter with Lords Rochford and Suffolk in the business concerning the relief of troops.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Pownall 8 Oct. 1772.

RELIEF of TROOPS.

[1772, October 8.] Not dated, but see Pownall's letter above.—Memorandum relative to the business in connection with the relief of troops going to or returning from America.

3¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—In No 1 Domest.

DEER ISLAND SETTLERS to JOHN CALEF.

1772, October 9.—Authority to act as their Agent. Authorising him to present a petition to the King, for a grant of this Island. Sixty signatures.
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

J. MALLET to DOCTOR WILLIAM HUNTER in Wind-Mill Street, London.

1772, October 9. New York.—Governor Tryon assures him he will do nothing to the detriment of the lands in question. Hopes the lady will be able to get a grant of these lands, under the great seal and free of quit rents.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—In B—12.

FOX ISLAND SETTLERS to JOHN CALEF.

1772, October 9.—Authority to act as their Agent. Authorising him to present their petition to the King for a grant of this Island. Twenty-five signatures.
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Settlers in FOX ISLAND, county of Lincoln, Massachusetts, to the KING.

1772, October 9.—Petition. Stating the circumstances under which they have subsisted on this island, and asking for a grant of it, instead of being turned off with their families into the wilderness. Twenty signatures.
Original. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Pet^{n} Fox Island.

JOHN THORNTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 14. Clapham.—"I must trouble your Lordship to execute the inclosed full power & to send it to Baron Smythe. I have been some time in disburse for D^{r} Wheelock's Schools and shall have more to pay soon." Thanks for his reply concerning his nephew Knipe. Recommends Thomas Rennard in America to his notice for some suitable employment there.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A 56. M^{r} Thornton M^{r} Knipe M^{r} Rennard in N. America 14 Oct. 1772.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, October 17. Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.—His indisposition. Finds there are many letters and papers in the Department of Secretary of State requiring Lord Dartmouth's serious attention, and two or three needing the consideration of the Cabinet. Transmits a note with its enclosures just received from Sir Stanier Porten.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Pownall 17 Oct. 1772.

The Reverend BERNARD PAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 19. London.—Represents the necessity of keeping the families on the lands lying upon the Susquehannah River. If some relief is not granted many must die of want before the spring. When he left them they had nothing but a small allowance of potatoes.
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Rev^d^ M^r^ Page. 19 Oct. 1772, inclosing a Letter from Lady Huntingdon.
Also endorsed:—Rev^d^ M^r^ Page & Lady Huntingdon.

Enclosures:—

PETITION to the KING.

Petition of Sixty Fathers of distressed Families.
3¾ large pages.

Endorsed:—*N^o^ 22. The humble Petition of Sixty Fathers of most distressed Families residing at Fort Augusta in the province of Pennsylvania, and in the Jerseys in North America; Husbandmen. By the hand of Bernard Page, Clerk, requesting the Re-possession of Lands from which they have been driven, after many Contests, about Wyoming on the Back of Pensylvania, and that they might be more immediately under the Royal Protection in their Persons and Properties, &c. V. mem. p. 11. Ent^d^.*

LADY S. HUNTINGDON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, *September 21. London.—Recommending M^r^ Page and desiring help may be granted to the people living on lands upon the Susquehannah river.*
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

RICHARD CRACRAFT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 20. Philpot Lane —Distress of the Moheagan Indians and their agents, owing to the delay of judgment in the controversy between them and Connecticut in 1770. Serious consequences that will follow if it is not speedily settled.
Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Cracraft Moheagan Cause. M^r^ Cracraft 20^th^ Oct. 1772. In behalf of the Moheagan Indians.

Enclosure:—

MOHEAGAN INDIANS. PETITION to the KING.

By John Mason. Relate their sufferings from encroachments on their lands by the Colonists. Desire permission to move to a fresh settlement between the Falls of the Ohio and the entrance of the Mississippi, and there to receive the King's protection. Offer this petition by Mason, who is their chief guardian and trustee in all their transactions with Government.
2½ pages.

Endorsed:—No. 36. Petition of the Moheagan Indians. Cracraft.

William Samuel Johnson to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, October 20. Stratford in Connecticut.—Congratulations upon Lord Dartmouth's appointment as Secretary of State. His friends having suggested that he be appointed Chief Justice of New York, states the pleasure such an office would give him and mentions several people in London who would recommend him for it.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B. 30. Oct^r 20, 1772. D^r Johnson desiring a Law-Office.

General Phineas Lyman to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, October 21. Suffield.—Considers Lord Dartmouth's appointment will greatly help to restore harmony between England and America. Remarks on his plan to form a settlement on the Mississippi.
Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—B 31. 21 Oct^r 1772. Gen^l Lyman desiring some Attention for his Services.

Deposition of John Beath.

1772, October 23. Lincoln Island.—Before Thomas Rice and John Stinson J.P. Details the circumstances under which he obtained a settlement at Pemaquid under Colonel Dunbar acting by commission from George II. Shews how unjustly they have been turned off and their sufferings in consequence.
Original. 1½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—No. 4. Beath. John Beath's Deposition.

Samuel M^cCobb, William Moore and William Fullerton. Depositions.

1772, October 23. Lincoln Island.—Before Thomas Rice and John Stinson J.P. Recounting how they settled on lands East of Kennebeck River. That Col. Dunbar offered to give them the deeds of these lands, but the execution was delayed and in 1733 he was removed to New Hampshire. Their sufferings from the Indians etc. In 1764 they were legally incorporated into a town by the name of Boothbay, and, though poor, they have built a church, paid the public charges of Government and proved themselves loyal subjects of George III.
Original. 2¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Samuel M^cCobb, W^m More & W^m Fullerton's Deposition. No. 1, 2, 3, M^cCobb Moore Fullerton.

The Reverend William Gordon to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, October 24. Jamaica Plain.—Details of a conversation lately held with Thomas Cushing on American affairs. "He assured me that the Colonists would not be fully satisfied till matters were brought back to the state in which they were before the stamp act." The right of Parliament to regulate trade was admitted, as also to appropriate the sums arising therefrom, but not to raise a revenue. The conversation turned on what would be an immediate gratification and put the General Court into good humour, on which the Speaker mentioned the removal of the troops, the restoration of the castle to the care of the Colony, instructions to be given to the Governor to sign tax bills without any exception in favour of commissioners etc. and the leaving it to the General Court to provide for the Judges. M^r^ Gordon thinks the removal of the troops would be a good thing ; he continues :—"I had the honour of dining with the Governor at his table, the day his Excellency prorogued the Assembly and refused signing the tax bill in virtue of the instruction received a few days before, and had an opportunity of observing the disgust, and of knowing the sentiments of some of his warmest friends, who could not refrain from mentioning that they hoped the Assembly would never agree to make the proposed exception let the consequences be as they would." Governor Bernard's former imprudence with the Council.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ pages.

Endorsed :—Oct^r^ 24, 1772. Rev^d^ M^r^ Gordon Boston.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 27. London.—Relates his zealous services to Government for 21 years. Complains of conduct of Governor Grant by whom he was condemned and ordered to England in 1771. Remarks on his surveys. Desires restoration to his office, and proper encouragement in the service.

Autograph letter signed. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ De Brahm.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ANDREW OLIVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 30. Boston.—Congratulations.

Autograph letter signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed :—No. 3. Boston Oct^r^ 30, 1772. L^t^ Gov^r^ Oliver. R/ 6^th^ Dec^r^.

CORTLAND SKINNER, Attorney-General of New Jersey, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 30. Perth Amboy.—Memorial. Having held the office of Attorney General of New Jersey for upwards of eighteen years, desires an increase of salary.

Original. 1¼ folio pages. [A signed duplicate is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 195, fo. 17.]

Endorsed :—No. 5. Memorial C. Skinner Esq^r^ Att.Gen. N. Jersey Gen^l^ Fitzroy.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1772, October.]—The possessors of large territories in North America generally lay out their tracts in several hundred lots, reserve some as a favourable place for themselves, then let every third or fourth lot by lease to tenants at a certain annual rent. If Lord Dartmouth approves, he can easily find thirteen good French Protestant families willing to go and cultivate his lands in East Florida. Suggests names. By this means his Lordship's lands would be settled in less than twenty years with honest, industrious, experienced and religious tenants. Encloses two original letters received from M^r^ and M^rs^ Roux.

Autograph letter signed. 2 pages.

Endorsed :—C—37. M^r^ De Brahm (without Date) relative to the Purchase of American Lands.

Enclosures :—

MADAME ROUX to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1772, 8^bre^ 6. *Merges.—Thanks for kindness to her husband and sons. Hopes to meet de Brahm in America.*

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 3 quarto pages. In French.

MONSIEUR ROUX to [WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM].

N. D. [1772, *October*].—*Solicits his interest to procure him a grant of* 6,000 *acres in America.*

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages. In French.

JOHN CALEF to the KING.

N. D. [1772, October].—Memorial in behalf of the Proprietors of Twelve Townships lying in the Territory of Sagadahock: Granted to James Duncan and others, by the Province of Massachusetts-Bay. Repeats a petition presented in 1763 to the King shewing that the territory of Sagadahock and the adjacent islands were granted to the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay by William and Mary, and desiring him to confirm it. This petition was referred to the Board of Trade which considered the advisability of such a step being taken, but since 17 July 1764 nothing more has been done. Desires a speedy settlement either by confirmation of former grants, or by erecting the district into a separate province, as the inhabitants are at present in great distress because of this uncertainty.

Original. 7½ folio pages.

"A LONDONER" to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, October.—Congratulations. Entreats him to watch his two secretaries who "carry with them into office, all the injurious and illiberal Ideas, and *Enmitys, publick* and *personal,* of their late Lord, and will insidiously labour, to possess your Lordship, with their *private* Prejudices and Resentments." Warns him of the consequences of slighting this admonition, which comes from one who loves him cordially.

Letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Anonymous Oct^r^ 1772 C—32.

OHIO SETTLEMENT.

1772, October.—Observations on the new Settlement on the Ohio, addressed to Lord Dartmouth. Exposes the difficulty of communication for the purposes of trade. Believes that the settlers would shortly become "tartars or savages;" ridicules the notion of silk culture and concludes that the people would be lost to Britain in a commercial view.

Original. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Oct^r 1772 Anonymous Ohio Settlement C—36.

SAGADAHOCK and PENOBSCOT RIVERS.

1772, October.—A General account of the Country Eastward of the River Sagadahock in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and an account of the settlements East of the Penobscot River. Gives names of places granted, and of grantees. Remarks and observations.

3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—A General Account of the Territory of Sagadahock N. England.

A duplicate follows.

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, November 2. Paris.—Considers his brother Lord Montagu has served Government well in South Carolina, and he wishes now to be removed to a more congenial climate. Mentions Barbadoes if Lord Dartmouth has not decided on a more suitable person for that Government.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—A 39. Duke of Manchester. 2^d Nov^r 1772 recommending his Brother.

Again endorsed :—Duke of Manchester.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1772, November 4. Whitehall.—The state of the Illinois district requires serious consideration. Quarrel with the Chickasaws at Kaskaskias is a very unlucky event.

Copy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.* [Draft is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 128, fo. 145.]

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Lieut: Gen^l Gage, dated Whitehall 4^th Nov^r 1772.

The REVEREND JAMES ALICE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, November 5. Paisley.—Solicits his assistance with regard to the act passed in Pennsylvania concerning the manner of swearing in law courts. As the King and Council have a negative over the laws made by the Governor and Provincial Assembly the Rev. Wm. Marshel of Philadelphia desires him to try and procure an interest with some of the nobility, who can be of service to prevent the repeal of this Act.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Rev^d M^r Alice of Pensylvania.

BOARD OF TRADE. MINUTES.

1772, November 5. Plantation Office.—Concerning the Indians and lands and debts in Georgia.
Original. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Minutes of the Board of Trade 5 Novr 1772.

Judge ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 5. New York.—Complains of the conduct of the New York General Assembly in excluding him from a seat in the Assembly, though five times elected representative for the Manor of Livingston, the pretence being that "*No* Judge of the Supreme Court should sit or vote in the House." Recounts his services as judge of the Supreme Court of the Province since 1763. Refers to Mr Wooldridge as able to confirm all he has stated.
Copy. 5 *folio pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 182, fo. 883.]

Endorsed:—B 20 Judge Livingston New York. 5th Novr 1772.

PHILIP SKENE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 7. Skenesborough in the County of Charlotte.—Introducing the bearer, Mr. Hawley, who was amongst the first settlers under the faith of a New Hampshire grant, and who has been appointed by the members of the Church of England agent to represent their case in the mother-country. Daily disputes, often attended with riots, had occurred between the proprietors under New York and New Hampshire, until Governor Tryon took the measures he did. He (Skene) has one of the first grants in Charlotte county under the New York government..
Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—No. 1. Mr Skene N. Hampshire recommg Mr Hawley 7th Novr 1772.

BOARD OF TRADE. REPRESENTATION to the KING.

1772, November 9. Whitehall.—With Appendix consisting of:—

Schedule of the following Papers. 9 November 1772.
- A. Memorial of Governor Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough. [November 1771.]
- B. Governor James Wright. List of Papers relative to his Memorial about Indian Affairs. [November 1771.]
    - No. 1. Cherokee Indians. Cession of lands to Indian Traders in Payment of Debts. 22 February 1771.
    - No. 2. Talk from Judd's Friend, an Indian, to Captain John Stuart at a Convention of the Over Hills Cherokee Chiefs and beloved Men. 7 March 1771.
    - No. 3. Cherokee Indian Talk to Governor James Wright. 3 May 1771.
    - No. 4. Governor James Wright to the Cherokee Indians. 23 May 1771.
    - No. 5. Upper Creek Indian Talk to Governor Wright. 1 May 1771. With note of Philemon Kemp transmitting the talk 6 June.

No. 6. Governor James Wright. Talk to the Upper Creek Indians. 25 June 1771.

No. 7. Cherokee Indian Talk at a Meeting near Fort Charlotte. 8 June 1771.

No. 8. Indian Traders in the Creek and Cherokee Nations (George Galphin, James Jackson, and nine others). Memorial to Governor Wright. [November 1771.]

C. London Merchants, trading to and interested in the Province of Georgia. Memorial to the Board of Trade.

D. Memorandum only of a Map describing the lands proposed to be ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees.

Copy. 71½ *folio pages.* [Original is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 233, fo. 327.]

Endorsed:—No. 1. (Copy.) Representation of the Lords of Trade upon the Proposition of Gov^r^ Wright, for a Cession of Land from the Creek & Cherokee Indians Whitehall 9th Nov^r^ 1772.

MONTFORT BROWNE. MEMORIAL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 10.—Recounts his services, sufferings and losses.
Original. 2 *large pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 17. Memorial of Montfort Browne Esq^r^, requesting an Appointment to a Government in North America. *V.* Mem. p. 2. Ent^d^.

Enclosures:—

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to MONTFORT BROWNE.

1772, *August* 25. *Hanover Square.—Is grieved that his resignation of office will prevent him from compensating Browne for his losses and ill treatment at Pensacola. Apologizes for not writing to his friend at New Grove.*
Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT on the MISSISSIPPI.

Reasons for the immediate Establishment of a Civil Government in the British Dominions adjoining the River Mississippi in North America. With foot notes containing application from some French at Pensacola to Governor Browne and extract of a Report of Engineer Cambel to the Government, all undated.
Printed. 4 *large pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 6. *Reasons For the immediate Establishment of a Civil Government in the British Dominions adjoining to the River Mississippi in North America.*

CHARLES TURNER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, November 11. Kirkleatham.—The delay in attending to the enclosed petition, has necessitated the petitioner borrowing 300*l.* from him and others.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—A 43. Charles Turner Esq^r^. Kirkleatham near N^o^ Allerton, Nov^r^ 11th 1772, recommending M^r^ Hird's Case. *V.* Cor. p. 10-9 Ent^d^.

Enclosures :—

JAMES HIRD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, *November* 10. *Kirkleatham near N^o Allerton.—Renews his application on behalf of his son, who is now at New York without employment but is willing to go to any part of North America or the West Indies and able to undertake any service given him.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—In M^r Turner's of 11 *Nov^r* 1772.

JAMES HIRD to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, *July* 16.—*Petition. With certificate of Charles Turner as to the veracity of the petition. Stating that his son sailed for New York in August* 1770 *where he settled till May* 1771 *when Gage appointed him Barrack Master of Nova Scotia. In January* 1772 *he was deprived of this office by a M^r Morden and since then has been unable to maintain himself and family.*

Autograph copy. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—In M^r C. Turner's of Nov^r 11*th* 1772.

CABINET MINUTE.

1772, November 12, Thursday (received from the Earl of Rochford for Lord Dartmouth's use).—Sketch of the points to be taken into consideration with reference to the present situation of England with France. "England has not a single friendly power or ally to boast of." France, Spain and the Italian States are united in the south, and in the north, Russia, Prussia and Vienna are joining in the dismemberment of Poland. Russia is on the eve of a war with the Porte and will then attack Sweden.

6¾ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—*Cabinet. For Lord Dartmouth's Use.

[BOARD OF TRADE] MINUTES.

1772, November 9, 12 and 16.—Concerning M^r Hocquart's Claim to Gros Macatinat. Lands on Lake Champlain. New Hampshire grants, etc.

2⅓ *folio pages.*

[BOARD OF TRADE] MINUTES.

1772, November 18.—Two papers, one not dated. The first refers to fees in New York and Virginia, the Governor of the first having 12*l.* 10*s.* for every 1,000 Acres. The second relates to the recovery of debts in New Hampshire and New Jersey and to Charters for Massachusetts Bay.

1 *folio page* and 1 *quarto page respectively.*

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 24. New York.—Congratulations. The New England provinces rejoice at his appointment and anticipate the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Encloses a letter and some verses from Phillis Wheatley, a negress, to Lord Dartmouth. [Query for these enclosures see the Eleventh Report of the Royal Commission, Appendix, Part V., page 334.]

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Woldridge N. York, Nov. 24, 1772.

SETTLERS ON SOUTHERN FOX ISLAND to JOHN CALEF.

1772, November 25.—Authority from the settlers on Southern Fox Island, Lincoln County, Massachusetts, to John Calef to act as their Agent. Authorising him to present their petition to the King and endeavour in any way to procure the royal grant of their island.

Copy. ¾ *folio page.* [For a list of the other papers found within the same wrapper see Calef to Dartmouth 1 February 1775.]

SETTLERS on SOUTHERN FOX ISLAND to the KING.

1772, November 25.—Petition praying for a grant of this island.

Original. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Petn Southern Fox Island.

BOARD OF TRADE to the LORDS COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL for PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

1772, November 30. Whitehall.—Report. Have taken into consideration the extract of a letter from Governor Tryon to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated 1st of February 1772, and consider that the terms of His Majesty's mandamus, in favour of Howard, do not warrant the construction put upon it by Tryon and that he ought not to have made the grant. The only way for the proprietors to be redressed for injuries, is to apply to the Courts of Justice in New York.

Copy. 3¾ *folio pages.* [Draft of this Report is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 63A, fo. 517.]

Endorsed:—No. 3. Report of the Board of Trade upon an Extract of a Letter from Wm Tryon Esqr Govr of New York, relative to a Grant of 10,000 Acres of Land made by him to Lieut. Col. Howard. Dated Novr 30th 1772.

[LORD DARTMOUTH]. MINUTES.

1772, November 30.—Relating to the Mississippi. Mississippi Custom House removed from Mobile to Ship Island. Depth of water etc.

In Lord Dartmouth's hand. ½ *folio page.*

GOVERNOR SIR JAMES WRIGHT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November.—Memorial.

Autograph signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—No 21. Memorial to the Earl of Dartmouth. Govr Wright, presented Novr 1772, relative to securing the Province of Georgia from the Depredations of the Indians. *V.* Mem. p. 8. Entd.

Enclosures :—

GOVERNOR SIR JAMES WRIGHT.

1772, *October* 31.—*Heads of his memorial sent to Lord Hillsborough in November* 1771. *Concerning Indian trade. Forts and lands in Georgia.*

Autograph. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Heads of my Memorial. In Gov^r Wright's Memorial of Nov 1772. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR JAMES WRIGHT.

1772, *October* 31.—*Reasons in support of his memorial sent to Lord Hillsborough in November* 1771. *Observations on the advantageous proposal of securing and continuing peace with the Indians by the concession of lands. Serious consequences that will ensue if some measures are not taken to protect the Inhabitants against the Indians.*

Autograph. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Reasons in Support of my Memorial. In Gov^r Wright's Memorial of Nov^r 1772. 2.

GOVERNOR SIR JAMES WRIGHT.

1772, *July* 8. *Savanah in Georgia.*—"*A General State of things as they were in Georgia when I came to the Government in October* 1760, *and how they are now in July* 1771."

Autograph Copy.. 2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—General State of things in Georgia from 1760 *to* 1771. *In Gov^r Wright's Memorial of Nov^r* 1772. 3.

EXPORTS of GEORGIA.

An Aggregate and Valuation of Exports of Produce from the Province of Georgia, with the number of vessels and tonnage employed therein, annually distinguished, from the Year 1754 *to* 1771. *Compiled by William Brown, Comptroller and Searcher of his Majesty's Customs in the Port of Savannah.*

Printed. 1 *strip.*

Endorsed :—In Gov^r Wright's Memorial of Nov^r 1772. 4.

BOARD OF TRADE to the LORDS COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL for PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

1772, December 3. Whitehall.—Report. [Printed in full in Vol. VIII., p. 488, of the "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York," published by that State; also in Force's American Archives, Vol. IV., Fourth Series, col. 704. A draft of it, in manuscript, is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 63A, fo. 523.]

Copy. 25½ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—*N° 4. Report of the Lords Comm̃ for Trade & Plantations, relative to the Disorders that have prevailed in consequence of Grants of Land between the Rivers Hudson & Connecticut in America. Dated Dec^r 3^d 1772.

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 3. Boston.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B 22. M^r Joseph Ward, Boston, Dec^r 3^d 1772. (Praying the Office of Secretary to New Hampshire, or any other civil Employment in New England; and inclosing the Testimonium of M^r Abrm̃ Fuller to his Character) with the additional Signature of Gov^r Hutchinson to M^r Fuller's Honor & Veracity.

Enclosures:—

ABRAHAM FULLER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, *December* 13. *Newton.—Recommending M^r Ward as a loyal subject and well deserving and fitted for the post he solicits.*
Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—In M^r Joseph Ward's of Dec^r 3^d 1772.

RECOMMENDATION of JOSEPH WARD.

1772, *December* 13. *Newton.—By Abraham Fuller J. P. With a certificate by Governor Hutchinson* 14 *December as to the veracity of Fuller's character.*
Original. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—In M^r Joseph Ward's of Dec^r 3^d 1772.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 8. Boston.—Sends the enclosed by order of the committee.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

Printed pamphlet containing the Votes and Proceedings of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in Town Meeting assembled, according to Law. Published by Order of the Town. To which is prefixed, as introductory, an attested Copy of a Vote of the Town at a preceding Meeting.

Containing:—Votes of the Freeholders appointing a Committee of 21 *persons to state the rights of the Colonists* 28 *October*—2 *November; Report of the Committee appointed by the town stating the rights of the Colonists, and showing the infringements and violations of those rights,* 20 *November; Letter from Boston to the other towns* 20 *November; Appendix N^o I. Message to the Governor; N^o II. Governor's answer* 30 *October; N^o III. Petition of the Town to the Governor* 30 *October; N^o IV. Governor's answer* 2 *November.*
Printed pamphlet in stiff covers. 46 *quarto pages.*

MAJOR-GENERAL PHINEAS LYMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 8. Suffield.—By the increase of population a constant emigration is taking place from the settled lands in Connecticut to the country between Crown Point and the Connecticut River.

Proposes the erection of a civil government from the Bay of Mexico to the Ohio and so to direct that emigration thither. Asks encouragement for the Company of Military Adventurers, who served in the provincial forces and who propose to settle there. "As to the temper of the people they are evidently returning to their old sentiments of loyalty and the spirit of Boston don't seem to communicate any heat into the country."

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages.

Endorsed:—C—13. Connecticut 8th Decembr 1772 Major Gen Lyman Proposing Means for the Settlement of the Mississippi R/ 15 Febry 1773.

MARBLEHEAD. PROCEEDINGS of a TOWN MEETING.

1772, December 8.—"Resolved, That every part of the British Dominions hath a right to expect that no powers of Legislation or Government be exercised, but what are every way consistent with the English Constitution, and its true Principles." That the Acts of the British Parliament are opposed to the exercise of these rights. That a Committee of grievances be chosen etc. etc.

Copy. 7¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of the Proceedings at the Town Meeting at Marblehead on the 8th December 1772.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1772, December 9. Whitehall.—No. 6. Critical state of Indian affairs. Troops to remain at Kaskaskias.

Copy. 1¼ folio pages. [Draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 128, fo. 171.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Lieut: Genl Gage, dated Whitehall 9th Decr 1772.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1772, December 9. Whitehall.—No. 4. Has received his letters of 1st October, 23rd October, and Nos 1 and 2. Remarks on the seditious newspapers of Boston and the people's mistaken notions of the authority of the British legislature.

Copy. 5½ folio pages. [Draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 173, fo. 483.]

Endorsed:—No. 4. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Govr Hutchinson, dated Whitehall 9th Decr 1772.

MINUTES.

1772, December 10.—In Lord Dartmouth's hand. "Governor Hutchinson concerning the clause to give the Governors custody of lunatics and idiots." Governor Franklin on the same subject. £586 to be allowed to Gov. Browne.

¾ folio page.

The Reverend Mr. Breynton to Captain Hughes.

1772, December 14. Halifax.—Desertion of troops at Halifax and Boston. Considers the King's ships are not half manned, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Admiral. The inhabitants induce the desertion. "A few pusilanimous Commissioners of the Revenue are the sole cause of Boston's being the rendezvous of the shipping." The military meet with constant insults at Boston.
Extract. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—No. 2. Extract of a Letter from the Rev^{d} M^{r} Breynton To Cap^{n} Hughes, dated Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14th December 1772.

Town Meeting at Plymouth.

1772, December 14. Plimouth Court House.—Proceedings.
Copy. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of the Proceedings and Resolves at the Town Meeting at Plymouth on the 14th December 1772.

Town Meeting at Roxbury.

1772, December 14.—Proceedings at a Meeting of Freeholders and other Inhabitants taking into consideration a "State of the Rights of the Colonists."
Copy. $7\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Proceedings of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Roxbury legally assembled by adjournment on Monday 14th Dec^{r} 1772. (Copy.)

William Gerard de Brahm to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, December 15. London.—Asking him to consider the enclosed and render him some assistance.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. With seal (broken).

Enclosure :—

Abridgement of part of Governor Grant's deportment against the Surveyor General William Gerard de Brahm.
Autograph. 7 folio pages.

Captain Elihu Hall to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, December 15. P.S. 20 January. Wallingford.—Relates his services in America. Mentions his losses. Desires some lucrative post in the Civil department in any of the provinces.
Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Capt. Elihu Hall 1773.

Enclosures :—

Memorial to Lord Dartmouth.

Desiring compensation for money advanced to soldiers, and expended upon them in the war for the reduction of Canada.
Autograph. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Memorial of Elihu Hall.

Enclosures—cont.

CASE of CAPTAIN HALL.

He raised a Company at his own expense to join the British armament under command of General Sinclair for an immediate reduction of Canada. Had to advance half their pay and the whole of their subsistence for which he has received no compensation, though he has crossed the Atlantic six times for that purpose.

Printed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Case of Elihu Hall.

CAPTAIN HALL to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, *July* 31.—"*I am sick of this bad World, London and Westminster grow Painful to me.*" *Thanks for his kind treatment. Refers to his petition to Lord North for the Collectorship of Customs in Connecticut.*

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Elihu Hall July 1772, *praying the Collectorship of Customs in America.*

VIRGINIA.

1772, December 19. Council Chamber, Whitehall.—Order of Committee of Council.

Signed. 1 *folio page.* *With seal (paper impressed over a wafer).*

Endorsed:—No. 3. *Virginia.* Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, dated Dec^r^ 19, 1772, referring to this Board for their consideration & report, an Address of the House of Burgesses of Virginia to the King, praying that the Gov^r^ of that Colony may be permitted to assent to such Laws as may check the importation of Slaves from the Coast of Africa into the said Colony. C.c. Rec^d^ Dec^r^ 23, 1772. Read Jañry 25 1773.

Annexed:—

VIRGINIA HOUSE of BURGESSES. ADDRESS to the KING.

[1772, *about May* 1.]—*Desiring him to prevent the importation of slaves from Africa into this colony.*

Copy. 2 *folio pages.*

The EARL OF DUNMORE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, *May* 1. *Williamsburg.—The evil consequences of having so many slaves imported to the colony and the desirability of passing laws to prevent this.*

Copy. 2 *folio pages.*

[*The originals of these annexed papers are in the Public Record Office, Amer. and W. Indies, Vol.* 210, *fos.* 91 *&* 95.]

B. ROBERTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 21. Kings Bench.—Relates his services to America. In 1766 he acted as commissary of Indian affairs and settled the trade of the Indian country. His present distress owing to a lawsuit. Desires

Lord Dartmouth's assistance by granting him a written leave of absence from prison to enable him to raise money to procure his liberty.
Autograph letter signed. 2¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—C.—17. M^r Roberts, with various Informations respecting the Savages, &c., in America.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 22. Southampton Street, Covent Garden.—Immediately after his last attendance on Lord Dartmouth he applied to a worthy friend, a great dealer in tea, well acquainted with the trade in all its capital parts, to draw up his sentiments in writing upon the effect of the threepence duty imposed. This friend was also desired by a gentleman from the city to make him such a statement to be communicated to Lord North.
Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure:—

Reasons for a Repeal of the Act of 7th George III. which imposes a Duty of three pence per pound weight on Tea imported into America. That the levy is contrary to an agreement between the Government and the East India Company; that its removal would be beneficial to public revenue as well as to that of the Company, and would enable them to dispose of the large quantity in their warehouses. They cannot keep up their China trade without a freer circulation.
2½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—State of the Tea Trade.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 22. Boston.—Acknowledges letter N° 2 of the 4^th of September. Thanks him for copies of papers concerning the Rhode Island affair and complains of the conduct of the people of Boston and other towns.
Copy. 1⅔ *pages.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 174, fo. 23.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Gov^r Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Boston 22^d December 1772.

LORD SUFFOLK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 23. 50 minutes past 5 p.m. Duke S^t Westminster.—Lord North believed Lord Dartmouth would approve of the resolution of last night's meeting so had his name inserted among the Lords present. If not agreeable it can be erased.
Not autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—L^d Suffolk 23 Dec^r 1772. Enclosing Minute of the Cabinet.

The REVEREND THOMAS ATKIN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1772, December 26. Queen Ann's County.—The bearer, Captain Thomas, will be glad to receive commands.
Fragment of autograph signed letter. ⅓ *quarto page.*

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 26. Bath.—His zeal for the public service. Hopes soon to be well enough to return to his duties.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Pownall, Bath, 26 Decr 1772.

TOWN MEETING at PEMBROKE.

1772, December 28.—Proceedings of a Town meeting, with copy of a letter from it to the Committee of Correspondence at Boston 31 December 1772. Complaint of grievances. Desire for redress.
Copy. 4¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—No. 5. Copy of Proceedings of a Town Meeting at Pembroke Decr 28th 1772.

The REVEREND DR. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 28. Hanover, New Hampshire.—Congratulations on his appointment as Secretary of State. Good wishes. Submits the enclosed petitions to his Lordship's disposal. "I am very sorry to hear that the Character, and Administrations of My dear Governor Wentworth are impeach'd before the Board of Trade. And indeed it is strange to me, if there be any Reason for, or Justice in the Charges laid against him, that I have been so long in this Province, and have had so much acquaintance with him (and as I supposed with all orders and sorts of men in it) and have never once, that I remember, heard him complaind of in any one particular which I hear he is now complaind of and charged with before that Honourable Board. And your Lordship will pardon me that my Zeal is so far warmed for his vindication against that which I suppose to be cruel slander, as to say, and it is but what I must say if I were under the greatest solemnity, that his true character (so far as I know it) is that he is easie of Access, his Temper benevolent and obliging, he is a Pattern of Charity and Compassion to the poor and afflicted, He is vigilant, and Assiduous, to promote, and incourage Virtue, Learning, Industry, impartial Justice, Peace, and good Order throughout his Province, and the happy Effects of his mild, and prudent Administrations witness the same. And I verily beleive their is not a Governor upon this Continent more cordially and universally beloved by his People than Governor Wentworth, nor one they would be willing to exchange him for."
Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Revd Dr Wheelock Decr 28 1772.

Enclosures:—

The REVEREND DR. WHEELOCK to the KING.

1772, *December* 28. *Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.—" The Petition of Eleazar Wheelock Doctor in Divinity and President of Dartmouth College on Connecticut River in the Province of New Hampshire, Most Humbly Sheweth,—That the Petitioner Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subject, did upon his own Inheritance and at his own Expence found and erect an indian charity School, in Your Majesty's Colony of Connecticut above twenty years ago, with a view to civilize and*

Enclosures—cont.

christianize the Natives in the Wilds of America, and by the Charitable Donations of Friends piously disposed towards the Design of said School, and particularly by Your Majesty's most benevolent Assistance in the Year 1766, *and the charitable Donations of many Noblemen, Gentlemen and Others in imitation of Your Majesty's pious Example, which your Petitioner dos always most gratefully Acknowlege, he has been enabled to support and continue said School unto this Day.*

That by Your Majesty's Royal Munificence said School was constituted a College by Letters Patent under the great Seal of the Province of New Hampshire bearing Date the eighteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord one Thousand, seven Hundred and sixty-nine by the Name of Dartmouth College, and there upon was soon removed and Settled in this new and almost uncultivated Wilderness, with a Special View to civilize & Christianize the indian Natives, as well as encourage and promote the Settlement of this new & wide extended Country, whereby a large Addition of Subjects and oppulence may accrue to your Majesty's American Dominions.

That it has been found by repeated Tryals, & long Experience that it is necessary in order to the Successful Prosecution of the great Design proposed, that a Suitable Number of English Youths should be fitted for Missionaries to go forth with the Children of the Natives to take the Lead and conduct of the great affair in the Wilderness.

That a Number Educated in this School have been and still are employed as Missionaries with Success in that Service, and a considerable Number are now preparing in this College and School to follow after them in a Succession as God in his Providence shall open a Door for their Employment therein.

That the Hardships and Dangers they have to encounter in such a Service, while separated so far from all the pleasurable Enjoyments of the Social Life, and among uncultivated Savages in the Wilderness, are too many and great to enumerate or justly describe.

That one great and common Objection, among many others which their own thoughts as well as their Friends naturally and strongly suggest against their undertaking such a Mission, is that they must either undergo the Mortification and all the Burdens & Disadvantages of a Single and unmarried Life in that Service, or bring up a Family without the ordinary Advantages of an Education and be exposed to leave a Widow and Children under very penurious and dependant Circumstances.

That the Slender Funds already collected for the Support of Missionaries in this said Service, bear but small proportion to their great Expences, or the Demerit of Such a Service. The Confederation of which has induced Your Humble Petitioner, though at great Expence, to examine into the State and Situation of Your Majesty's vacant and uncultivated Lands in this Country, by which he has discovered Sundry large Tracts of Land in the Province of New York wholly uncultivated, & never yet granted by any of your Majesty's Governors in America, and neither claimed nor possessed by the Indians.

That your Humble Petitioner is very desirous of obtaining your

Enclosures—cont.

Majesty's Letters Patent under the great seal of the Province of New York for the Quantity of Twenty-five Thousand Acres of the said vacant Lands, in Trust for the use of said Missionaries and their needy Families on the same Terms of Quit Rent which your Majesty has lately been pleased to grant (as your Petitioner is informed) in Trust to the Governors of your Majesty's College in the Province of New York and to the Church of England in the same Province by Law Established.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prayes that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to take the Premises into your princely Consideration and to grant unto the Trustees of said Dartmouth College your Majesty's royal Order or Mandamus, to the Governor or Commander in Chief of your Majesty's Province of New York directing and commanding him by your Majesty's Letters Patent under the great Seal of the said Province to grant unto your Petitioner or to the Trustees of said Dartmouth College, in Trust, for the use of such Missionaries as shall be from Time to Time sent forth into said Service, or for the Education of their Children, or Support of their needy widows and Families, at Discretion as Merit or necessity shall deserve and require, the said Quantity of Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Land on the same Terms of Quit Rent as above Specified, and that the same may be erected into a Township by the Name of Appii Forum and vested with all the usual Privileges granted to other Townships with in the Said Province, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall pray &c."

Autograph signed. 2¾ folio pages.

The REVEREND DR. WHEELOCK to the KING.

1772, *December* 28. *Same address.—" That the Petitioner your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subject, being deeply impressed with a just sense of your Majesty's most gracious and benevolent Aid and Assistance extended in the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, to the Indian Charity School founded more than twenty Years ago, and carried on in your Majesty's Colony of Connecticut by your Majesty's humble Petitioner, which has since been removed to the Province of New Hampshire, and thro' your Majesty's Royal Munificence constituted a College by Letters Patent under the great Seal of the said Province bearing date the eighteenth day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine by the name of Dartmouth College, for which peculiar privileges your Petitioner begs leave with undissembled Sincerity to return your Majesty his most unfeigned and hearty thanks.*

That your Petitioner flatters himself that the erection of the said College has already been, and will yet be of great utility and Advantage to this as yet almost wild and uncultivated part of your Majesty's American Dominions, by encouraging Population and Literature, and promoting civility and Virtue, particularly among the Indians.

That the slender Funds on which this Infant Seminary is established has induced your Majesty's Petitioner (tho' at great

Enclosures—cont.

expence) to examine into the State and Situation of your Majesty's vacant and uncultivated Lands in this Country, by which he has discovered sundry large tracts of Lands in the Province of New York wholly uncultivated and never yet granted by any of your Majesty's Governors in America, and neither claimed nor possessed by the Indians.

That your Petitioner is very desirous of obtaining your Majesty's Letters Patent under the great Seal of the Province of New York for the quantity of twenty five thousand Acres of the said vacant Lands to your Petitioner and his Successors, or to the Trustees of said College in Trust, for the same Uses and purposes of said College and School as the Lands already given by private Doners were designed for, and on the same Terms of Quit Rent which your Majesty has been lately pleased to grant (as your Petitioner is informed) in Trust to the Governors of Your Majesty's College in the Province of New York, and to the Church of England in the same Province as by Law established.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to take the Premises into your princely Consideration, and to grant to your Petitioner, or to the Trustees of said Dartmouth College your Majesty's Royal Order or Mandamus to the Governor or Commander in Chief of your Majesty's Province of New York, directing and commanding him by your Majesty's Letters Patent under the great Seal of the said Province to grant unto your Petitioner and his Successors, or to the Trustees of said College in Trust, for the early Use and Benefit of said College and School as before specified, the said quantity of twenty-five thousand Acres of Land on the same Terms of Quit Rent as above specified, and that the same may be erected into a Township, by the name of St. George, and vested with the usual Privileges granted to other Townships within the said Province."

Signed. 3¼ *quarto pages.*

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

1773, *January* 1.—*Address to Lord Dartmouth from twenty-eight Scholars of different standing in the College and School, intending missionaries. Expressing their deep sense of his lordship's goodness to them and offering their congratulations on his promotion. Affairs of the seminary wear an encouraging aspect "whether we consider the endearing generosity of our excellent Governor in particular or the good affection the leading part of the Province manifest towards it or the unwearied assiduity of our worthy President."*

Letter signed. 3 *pages.*

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Specimen of two Indian boys' writing after five weeks' instruction. "Courtesy and humility denote gentility."

1 *slip.*

[SOUTH CAROLINA.]

$\frac{\text{1770, February 19}}{\text{1772, December 31}}$.—Report of the Committee on the Public Treasurer's Accounts between these dates.

4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—(Paper No. 1.)

[N.B.—For paper endorsed Nº 2, 3, and 4 see under Thurlow and Wedderburn 31 March 1772, which paper is in the same handwriting as this.]

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 31. New York.—Remarks on lands in East Florida Virginia, &c. Desires an appointment in East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Woolridge concerning Lands in America.

EDWARD ABBOTT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [1772].—"My Lord. In obedience to your Lordships commands I have Collected from some Papers I have with me the best Accounts they and my memory furnishes of the State of Detroit." The inhabitants are loyal and brave; they have often expressed a wish for a civil government. The Indians there could be easily governed by a proper person. The imports from British manufactures amount to £100,000 and from the West Indies to nearly as much.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Abbott. Account of Detroit.

JOSEPH ADAMS, mate of sloop "Liberty," to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [1772].—Petition. Recounts his distresses since the destruction of the "Liberty" at Newport 19 July 1769, having had to flee to Connecticut, West Indies, New York, Philadelphia, and Barbadoes; thence by the kindness of Captain Thomas Adams was brought to London, where he presented a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury. John Robinson at this time charged the petitioner falsely, on which he returned to Boston and obtained two affidavits and other papers clearing his character, came back to London and now seeks relief.

Original. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Jo. Adams. Petition To the Rt Honble the Earl of Dartmouth his Majestys Chief Secy of State for N. America.

TRADE and REVENUE of NORTH AMERICA.

N. D. [? 1772].—Observations on the Trade and Revenue of North America, with some Hints for the Improvement of both, and a Plan for the Prevention of Smuggling. Begins.—"North America having been fully explored in the Course of the last War, a more thorough Knowledge was obtained of its real State and Circumstances."

54 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—No. 11. Observations on the Trade and Revenue of North America, &c., and A Plan for the Prevention of Smuggling.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BRADSTREET to the KING.

N. D. [? 1772].—Petition. Written by T. Howard his agent. Expense to which he has been put, for cultivating certain lands in Albany County New York. Desires he may hold said land exempt from all quit-rents and provincial fees, in consideration of the money he has laid out, and for his services in America during the late war.

Original. 2½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—The Petition of Maj^r Gen^l John Bradstreet.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1772].—Observations on the annexed sheets, which comprehend a full history of Florida.

Not autograph. 2 *large folio pages, in stiff cover.*

Annexed :—

> 1772. *History of East Florida from its discovery in* 1513 *to* 1771. *In three chapters and with tables of Surveys. Gives details of its discovery, conquest, settlement by the Spaniards, cession to England, and first inhabitants, a description of the country, the boundaries, and surveys.*
>
> *The separate title page to the Tables of Surveys alone is in De Brahm's hand.*
>
> 64 *large folio pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1772].—Memorial. Asks that his papers and maps may be laid before the Board of Trade and the usual certificate for his salary due since last midsummer 1772.

Autograph signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—The Memorial of William Gerard de Brahm.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

N. D. [1772].—Memorial. Relates his services in establishing in 1751 the colony of Bethany in Georgia with 300 Germans with the approval of the several Governors. Complains of Governor Grant's treatment of him in St. Augustine. Sends particulars of the same. [*Qy.* That this is the Memorial referred to in his letter to Lord Dartmouth, 23 January 1773.]

Signed. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Southern District of North America. Surveyor General's Memorial And Governor Grant's Deportment.

Annexed :—

> *Abridgement of Governor Grant's Deportment against the Surveyor General. With a letter from John Stokes to De Brahm,* 21 *December* 1772.
>
> *Copy.* 14 *large pages.* [*See above under* 15 *December.*]

MINUTES.

N. D. [? 1772].—Paper in John Pownall's hand, endorsed "Cabinet" and headed "Memorandum of business upon which The King's Pleasure is [to be taken." "For taking the sense of Cabinet upon General Gage's request to have orders for withdrawing from the Illinois the Detatchment of 50 men stationed at the Kaskaskias." Other items refer to Lieutenant Governor Cramahé, Governor Shuldham, and Lord Dunmore's letter respecting the running of the boundary line between Virginia and the Indian country. Governor Leyborne. Memorial of Merchants trading to Africa. Governor Chester. Lieutenant Governor of Antigua. Appointment of Horsmanden to be Chief Justice of New York. Mr Duke Solicitor General at Barbadoes.

3 folio pages.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GABRIEL CHRISTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? 1772].—Memorial.

¾ page.

Endorsed:—No 12. Memorial of Lieut.-Col. Christie, praying, that some Lands which were formerly in the Possession of the French as a part of Canada, and which he purchased of the French proprietors, may not (tho' included in New York by the Proclamation of 1763) be granted away from him.

Annexed:—

PETITION to the KING.

No signatures. Said by Lieut.-Col. Christie to be from the original proprietors and others who purchased from them.

Land purchased by them on Lake Champlain in consequence of the session of Canada to the King, made by His most Christian Majesty. By an alteration in the boundary line their property comes within the jurisdiction of New York, they are under apprehensions of being deprived of it, as some of them have been already by grants made during the government of the late Sir Hy. Moore. Desire the King to examine into the just cause of their complaint, recall those grants and prevent the like occurring again.

2¾ pages.

Endorsed:—In Lieut. Col. Christie's Memorial to the Earl of Dartmouth.

NEW YORK and NEW HAMPSHIRE DISPUTED GRANTS.

N. D. [1772].—State of Facts relative to the Lands West of the Connecticut River. Owing to the uncertainty of the boundary between New York and New Hampshire, the Governors of both these provinces made grants in disputed lands between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers. An order was issued on 24 July 1767 that the Governor of New York should not make any grants within the limits of any townships laid out by the Governor of New Hants. In June 1771 the Board of Trade considered this subject and reported their opinion to the Lords of the Council but no determination has been made thereon as yet, though Governor Tryon has granted several townships of late.

Copy. 8¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 3. State of Facts relative to Lands West of Connecticut River.

The REVEREND TEMPLE HENRY CROKER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772.—Memorial. Has been invited by several influential gentlemen to go and settle with them on the Mississippi. Is willing to go, but waits Lord Dartmouth's appointment to a place or living within the said settlement, and with such provision for support as may be thought proper.

Signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—To the Right Honourable The Earl of Dartmouth The Memorial of The Rev^{d} Temple Henry Croker, Clke.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to the LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

N. D. [? 1772]. Whitehall.—In accordance with the King's command has directed Pownall to deliver to the clerk of the Council in waiting all papers relative to the complaint against the Governor of New Hampshire with representation of the Board of Trade to His Majesty thereon.

Rough draft in Pownall's hand. 1 *quarto page.*

TRADE OF DUNKIRK.

1772.—Estimate of the Annual Imports at Dunkirk from Great Britain and Ireland with the Principal articles of Fair Trade, exported from Dunkirk to London, with remarks. America is mentioned several times. By Captain Frazer.

11½ *folio pages.*

MEMORIAL of the INHABITANTS of EAST FLORIDA.

N. D. [? about 1772].—To whom is not stated. On Governor Grant's promise to the inhabitants of enjoyment of their privileges. Outrage of Creek Indians. Showing how money given by Parliament for the improvement of the colony has been wasted. Mention of Josiah Bagly whose lands, on his death, were seized by the Governor. Their grievances against Governor Grant are so numerous that they pray for an Assembly like other provinces, for the purpose of making such laws as the exigency of their circumstances require.

Not signed. 1 *large leaf, both sides.*

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, JACOB VANBRAAM, and others, to the KING.

N. D. [? 1772].—Memorial. Difficulties in procuring grants of land in North America on account of their inability to apply for them personally. Desire the King will grant a mandamus that such officers of the navy and army as served in North America during the late war may be allowed their shares of lands in North America upon application to the Governors and Councils of the Provinces by power of attorney.

2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council the Humble Memorial of John Gordon &c.

CASE OF CAPTAIN JOHN GRÆME.

N. D. [1772].—Representing that his brother the late Lieutenant-Colonel Græme about the year 1768 gave a power of attorney to a friend to enter into negotiations for 5,000 acres of land in New York. Requests that Lord Dartmouth would procure a new mandamus for him or the heirs at law.

¾ *page.*

Endorsed:—Case of Cap^t^ John Græme of Duchrie rec^d^ from Col. Murray.

The same, but with some variations in the opening sentence.

1½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Case of Cap^t^ John Graham of Duchrie.

CAPTAIN ELIHU HALL TO LORD NORTH.

N. D. [1772].—Memorial. Certified by several London merchants. Beginning "That your Memorialist raised a Company for an intended Expedition against Canada" (*qy.* see a similar memorial in the previous list of Lord Dartmouth's MSS., Eleventh Report, App^x^ V., p. 372.)

Signatures of the merchants are autograph. 2 *large pages.*

Endorsed:—N^o^ 9. *Memorial* of Elihu Hall to Lord North, praying the Appointment of Collector of Customs in Connecticut, or other Provision, in requital for his Losses and Services.

MONSIEUR HOCQUART.

N. D. [? 1772].—Claim to the Port of Gros Mekatinat on the Coast of La Bras-dor.

5¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Mon^r^ Hocquart's Claim to the Gros macatinat.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS HOWARD.

N. D. [1772].—State of Title to the 10,000 Acres on Connecticut River in the County of Cumberland. "This Title is founded on a peremtory Mandamus from the King, recommended by the Board of Trade, and Advised by the Privy Council."

8½ *folio pages.* [A duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 173, fo. 423.]

Endorsed:—State of Colonel Howard's Title to Lands on Connecticut River in the County of Cumberland.

Enclosures :—

1772, *February* 3. *Boston.—Copy of Governor Hutchinson's letter to Governor William Tryon.*

Certified by William Tryon. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Gov^{r} *Hutchinson to Gov*^{r} *Tryon, dated Boston,* 3^{d} *Febr*^{y} 1772 *(relative to Col. Howard's Grant at Hinsdale, and his Controversy with the other Claimants of that Township). In State of Col. Howard's Title to Lands on Connecticut River.*

Narrative of Lieutenant Colonel Howard's Application to Governor Tryon for a Grant of Land in New York. Upon Lieutenant Colonel Howard's arrival at New York, he made application to Governor Tryon to have his Majesty's Order of Council for ten thousand Acres of Land located near a settled country. Not finding such, he employed a private surveyor who reported a vacant tract near Connecticut River and letters patent were ordered by Gov. Tryon to invest him with that property.

1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Narrative of Col. Howard's Application to Gov^{r} *Tryon for a Grant of Land in New York. (In State of Col. Howard's Title to Lands on Connecticut River.)*

[These three papers were probably enclosed by Governor Tryon to Lord Dartmouth in his letter of 5 January 1773.]

DESCRIPTION of the ILLINOIS.

N. D. [1772].—Its position—in the 40th degree of latitude, 500 leagues from New Orleans by water and 350 by land—its natural features, the people, the forts and the best way to deal with the Indians there.

2¾ *pages.*

*Endorsed :—*Description of The Illinois.

NATHANIEL JONES of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? 1772].—Memorial. Being constituted by sign manual Chief Justice of the Jerseys in North America in June 1759, he relinquished his business. Objection and persecution shown towards him there and refusal of the Assembly to support him. By his long absence he has lost his business and having been at much expense is now in reduced circumstances.

Original. 2½ *pages.*

*Endorsed :—*To the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth one of his Majesty's principal Secretary's of State.—The Memorial of Nath^{l} Jones Esq^{r} Barrister at Law.

Note.—For letters and papers relative to the opposition to Mr. Jones and the prior claim put forth by Robert Hunter Morris to the chief justiceship of the same province, see the *New Jersey Archives*, Vol. IX., Newark, N. J. 1885.

[WILLIAM KNOX TO LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [? about 1772].—Note in the hand of William Knox to the effect that Mr Arnaut would not trust him with any part of the Report. That there is nothing in it worth his Lordship's perusal as it is merely an abridgement of the case lately laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General and of the State in 1768 and a narrative of what passed respecting the association for non-importation, the quartering the four Companies of the Artillery that put in to Boston and the proceedings respecting the Judges' Salaries.

1 *quarto page.*

FEES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

N. D. [? about 1772].—Case of the Civil Officers claiming fees in the Colonies. "In the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New York, Georgia, East and West Florida, The Fees to be taken by the Civil Officers are established by Ordinance or Order of the Governor and Council." In other colonies the fees are in general settled by Act of General Assembly. Questions as to the King's legal power to revoke, annul, or even alter many of these fees.

In the hand of William Knox. 7 pages.

Endorsed:—Dra^{t} of Case of the Civil Officers claiming Fees in the Colonies.

CLAIM OF THE SIEUR LOTBINIERE.

N. D. [1772].—A number of papers in French with reference to the claim of the Sieur Michel Chartier de Lotbiniere to lands on Lake Champlain—apparently memoranda for the Earl of Dartmouth.

These papers are:—

"Memorandum pour deux seigneuries a la tête du lac Champlain propriété du S^{r} Michel Chartier de Lotbiniere" &c.

"Prospectus sur mes deux seigneuries du lac Champlain et des sommes dépensées a leur occasion." Londres 23 Juin 1772.

"Ext: de la capitulation générale du Canada 8 Sep. 1760, concernant les propriétés et droits de tous ceux qui vivent dans l'Etendu du d^{t}. pais" with

"Ext: du traité de paix" 10 Fev. 1763.

"Réfléxions sur la valeur de mes deux Seigneuries du lac Champlain" Londres 9 Dec. 1772.

Extract from his journal concerning a conversation held with Lord Hillsborough 24 March 1772.

Original. 13 *quarto pages.* [Somewhat similar papers are in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 42.]

MISSISSIPPI SETTLEMENT.

N. D. [? 1772].—Reasons for Establishing the intended Government on the Mississippi at the White Cliffs near Point Coupé. Signed by Merchants, American Officers, and Intentional Settlers and addressed to Lord Dartmouth. Upwards of 4,000 persons from different parts of America and Europe are settled on lands between the Natchez and

Lake Maurapa. Importance of forming a seat of Government on the Mississippi. Six reasons why the tract of land called the White Cliffs, now in Montfort Browne's possession is the best spot for such an establishment. Governor Browne has offered a large tract of land adjoining these cliffs for building purposes.

Original signed. 2 large pages.

Endorsed :—Reasons For Establishing the intended Government on the Mississippi at the White Cliffs near Point Coupê. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Right Honourable The Earl of Dartmouth.

Copy of the foregoing.

1⅔ *large pages.*

N. D. [? 1772].—Further Reasons for the immediate Establishment of a Government on the Mississippi in the Province of West Florida, humbly submitted to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth. Commercial advantages that will accrue to Britain and the West Indies from this establishment.

1 *large page.*

NATCHEZ.

N. D. [? 1772].—Thoughts on erecting a New Government at the Natchez. "The Memorial of Lord Eglinton, Colonels Taylor and Brown, Recommending the erecting a New Government at Natchez on the Mississippi certainly deserves the most serious consideration."

5 *pages and a line and a half.*

Endorsed :—C—28. Thoughts on erecting a New Gov^t at the *Natchez* on the Mississippi.

CLAIM OF MR. REMSON.

N. D. [? 1772].—Paper containing opinion on M^r Remson's claim of lands in New York. The writer submits that as M^r Remson and others disclaimed their title to lands illegally purchased from the Indians, the remaining part not yet granted away by the Crown might be allowed them in payment of the quit rent.

1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 9. M^r Remson's Claim of Lands in N. York.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR, late of the 15th regiment, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? about 1772].—Petition. That he served during the last war in North America. That he was employed for three years thereafter in exploring the lakes and rivers on that continent. That he erected a small post for the security of the vessels then under the management of the Crown, for which no adequate allowance has yet been made to him. An Indian deed and papers relative thereto are lodged in M^r Pownall's hands. Prays for a sufficient title to the lands granted in the Indian deed and to the barracks built thereon.

1⅛ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Memorial of Cap. Sinclair.

GOVERNOR WENTWORTH and PETER LIVIUS.

[Winter of 1772–3.]—Extract of the answer of Governor John Wentworth to the complaint exhibited against him by Peter Livius. [A copy of this complaint in the Public Record Office is dated 18 December 1772.] With this answer is placed the reply of Peter Livius, including evidence containing extracts from the Minutes of Council from 1768 to 1772, and depositions of George Wentworth, Samuel Livermore and Thomas Palmer, the last dated 10 March 1773.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, January 4. Bath.—Hopes to return to his duty in a week or ten days. Has received from M^{r} Pollock a copy of the last despatch from Carolina, upon which he will only say that he most zealously wishes that without prejudice to any other person, some occasion may soon present itself of removing Lord Charles to a better situation and thereby avoid to himself and to Government the unpleasant consequences of a dispute which whilst it is maintained on one side upon the ground of privilege and on the other side upon the ground of prerogative can never have an end. Observations as to the legality of General Haldimand exercising the powers of commander-in-chief in North America.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Pownall. Bath, 4 Jan^{ry} 1773.

JOHN THORNTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 4. Clapham.—D^{r} Furneaux, the dissenting minister, called on him and showed him an advertisement which appeared in the Virginia Gazette signed by five ministers detained in prison for preaching outside their meeting houses. "He was somewhat earnest with me to lay the case before your Lordship, which I was the less fond of doing as I apprehended he wanted to recommend himself in order to solicit more powerfully for the Dissenters Bill to be brought in by Sir H. Hoghton."

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—J. Thornton Esq^{r} 4 Jan^{y} 1773.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 4. New York.—Relates information he has gained respecting the apprehensions of the judicious of this country as to what may be the result of the execution of a commission to examine into the affair of the "Gaspée" schooner.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Woolridge concern^{g} American Troubles.

EDWARD ELMSALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 5. Thornhill.—The latter part of the letter refers to one John Sykes who is very desirous of going to America.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Elmsall, 5 Jan^{y} 1773.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 5. Fort George. New York.—Acknowledges the King's approbation of his endeavours to become acquainted with the state of the different parts of the Colony. With reference to the purchases and grants made at the Congress in July previous, states that in full confidence of the quiet enjoyment of these lands a number of subjects have expended nearly 5,000*l.* in surveys and purchases. Submits whether it would not be a real hardship if titles thus regularly obtained should suffer any impeachment. Concerning the Canadian claims, states the facts on which he grounded the opinion he had presumed to give—that the Dutch, the first settlers, claimed the whole of the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain and all the country South of the St. Lawrence down to the Delaware River—that a West line from the head of the Connecticut has always been deemed the ancient boundary of New York. Two instances in which it has been abridged. Considers the question of the extent of the French dominions as interfering with these bounds. Encroachments of the Canadians. Regrets the failure of his expedient to settle the New Hampshire claimants. With regard to Colonel Howard's grant, it was issued in obedience to His Majesty's mandamus, and it was not until afterwards he was informed that some settlers on this grant pretended a claim under Massachusetts Bay. Sends a copy of the case and of his correspondence with Governor Hutchinson on the subject.

Copy. 12¾ *pages.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 183, fo. 79, and a duplicate in Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 43, fo. 5.]

Endorsed:—N^{o} 5. Copy of a Letter from Gov^{r} Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated New York, 5 Jan^{ry} 1773. Relative to the New York Claim of Lands near Lake Champlain, and to Col. Howard's Grant at Hinsdale.

JOSEPH CAWTHORNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 6. At M^{rs} Hix's, Vine Street, Piccadilly.—On the necessity of preventing the jail distemper being carried in infected ransports to America.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Cawthorne with Some Essays on the Jail Distemper.

DANIEL COXE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, January 6. Trenton, New Jersey.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—N^{o} 3. M^{r} Daniel Coxe, Trenton, New Jersey, Jan^{ry} 6th 1773 (relative to a Claim of Land on the Mississippi, for which he requests a more adequate Compensation (but in any shape) than he has hitherto received).

Enclosure:—

BOARD OF TRADE to the KING.

1699, *December* 21. *Whitehall.—Representation. A note on the back is as follows*: "*About this Period* (1699) *D^{r} Coxe sent two Ships on Discovery and Settlement, one of which entered*

Enclosure—cont.

> *the River Mississippi, and went up as far as where New Orleans now stands, (being the first English Ship that ever did it), but were drove off by a Party of French, superior in numbers, and obliged to give over the Enterprize & further Attempts of Settlement, nor have the Family ever been able since to make any, for want of the Aid of the Crown to support them against the Possession of the French 'till the late Peace, when the present Heir of D^r^ Coxe made an application, tho' unsuccessfull, for a Regrant, or an adequate Recompence for his Surrender & Release.*"

1⅓ *quarto pages.*

*Endorsed:—Inclosed in M^r^ Coxe's Letter of 6^th^ Jan^ry^* 1773.

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 6. Boston, Massachusetts Bay, New England.—Satisfaction of the Americans at his Lordship's elevation.—A plan is being formed to render America entirely independent of Great Britain. They are appointing standing committees in the towns to keep up a correspondence with all the colonies. They have also a system of civil government drawn up, ready to publish, similar to that of the United Provinces of Holland. For the security of the seaports their idea is to offer free trade to all nations. Desires his Lordship to procure him a commission as Secretary of New Hampshire.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Jo. Ward, Boston N. E. Jan^y^ 6, 1773. B. 22.

SAMUEL CUTTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 9. Portsmouth (Province of New Hampshire in New England).—General satisfaction of the Americans on his lordship's appointment as Secretary of State. Desires compensation for a loss of land in the island of Miquelon, sustained on the establishment of the peace with France. Hopes Joseph Ward may succeed in his application for a civil office in this province.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—B—33. S. Cutts, Portsmouth N. Hamps. Jan^y^ 9, 1773.

SOUTH CAROLINA, CLERK of the ASSEMBLY, to MR. GARTH.

1773, January 12.—Uneasiness caused by the postponement of the passing of the Tax bill. Lord Charles [Montagu] sails for England in a month.

Extract. ¾ *page.*

Endorsed:—N^o^ 3. Extract of a Letter from S. Carolina to S. Garth Esq^r^ 12 Jan. 1773. [Qy. that the initial here is a mistake. Charles Garth was agent for So. Carolina.]

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 12.—Paper not signed, addressed to the "Earl of Dartmouth, Blackheath, Kent." Considers it great impolicy to nominate either Scotch or Irishmen for governors or other employment in America owing to the prejudice of the Americans against them.

English noblemen or gentlemen will be the most agreeably received. All secretaries &c. should be enjoined to reside in their respective provinces. Necessity for good roads, upon the making of which transported felons and deserting soldiers might be employed.

4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Anonymous 1772.

The Duke of Argyll to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, January 13. Argyll House.—Hearing that Lord Greville Montagu is not to continue in his government, asks that his brother, now Governor of Nova Scotia, may be transferred thither. His health has suffered from the climate and he was in danger of losing his eyesight from the effects of the continued snow. A copy of the answer, not dated, in Lord Dartmouth's own hand, is on the reverse.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages. Answer 1 page.

Endorsed :—A 41. Duke of Argyle 13th Janry 1773, desiring the Removal of his Brother Ld Wm Campbell to So. Carolina.

Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, January 14. St. James's Palace.—In 1767 a grant of 30,000 acres of land in North America was made to her in the name of her agent Charles de Friedenberg. Desires a new mandamus may be now made out in her own name.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mrs Chetwynd. Grant of 30,000 Acres N. York.

Annexed :—

Board of Trade to the Lords Committee of the Privy Council.

1768, *November* 17. *Whitehall.—Report. Propose that the King be recommended to instruct the Governor of New York to grant* 30,000 *acres of land to Charles de Friedenberg free from the payment of quit rents for the first ten years.*

Copy. 2½ *pages. [A Draft of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol.* 63a, *fo.* 271.]

Charles Freidenberg to the Board of Trade.

1768, *November* 3. *London.—Memorial. Desires the dispatch of the mandamus for* 30,000 *acres of land granted him on the west side of Lake Champlain at the river Savannah [Saranac].*

1¼ *pages. [The original of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol.* 39, *fo.* 253.]

Charles de F[illegible]iedenburg (or Freidenburg) to the King.

Memorial. Desires a grant of 30,000 *acres of land in New York.*

¾ *page. [A duplicate of this, annexed to an Order in Council of* 24 *August* 1767, *is in the Public Record Office, same volume as the preceding enclosure, fo.* 39.]

WILLIAM STORY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 15. Ipswich, New England.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—B—7. Mr Wm Story N. England Janry 15 1773 requesting an Appointmt in the Customs in Mass. Bay.

GRANVILLE SHARP to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 16. Old Jewry.—The last part of the letter refers to the enclosed minutes.
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C—3. Mr Sharpe, London, 16 Jan. 1773. On the Business of St. Vincents.

Enclosures:—

1772, *Wednesday, April* 1.—*Extracts from the Minutes of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Considering the address to be presented to the King with reference to the importation of slaves from Africa.*
2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—*Extracts from the Minutes of the House of Burgesses in Virginia Wednesday April 1st* 1772.

1772, *November* 14.—*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Antigua to his correspondent in London.*

The BOSTON GAZETTE and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

1773, January 18.—N° 928.
4 *printed pages.*

Endorsed:—N° 8. Boston Gazette of Janry 13 (*sic*), 1773, containing Resolves of some Town-Meetings.

TEA.

1773, January 19. London.—Observations upon the consumption of tea in North America. Even the Indians drink it twice a day. Subjoined are two invoices of 6 chests of Bohea tea shipped by A. B. and Co. in the "James," George Simpson, Master, on account of Messrs D. and E. Merchants in New York, dated London 1 September 1770, the one showing on what conditions the American merchant is supplied with tea when he can remit money to his agent in London to buy at the Company's sales, the other, when he can only purchase from the merchants on credit, £41 on six chests being the difference.
4½ *pages.*

DOCTOR C. MORTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, January 21. Royal Society.—Acknowledging Lord Dartmouth's very obliging answer to the application for specimens in Natural History from his Majesty's dominions in America &c.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Dr Morton, Janry 21st 1773. Containing Thanks of the Royal Society.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, Thursday, January 21.—Paper not signed, addressed to Lord Dartmouth, Blackheath, calling attention to a letter in that day's Public Advertiser addressed to his Lordship. If the assertions are authentic, a more barefaced and shameful monopolization of employments in the hands of one family or relations never occurred before in any country. They are all men of mean birth and damaged character and must be objects of hatred and contempt to the Americans. Advises him to use all his influence to remove the numerous sinecures of which they justly complain.

2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Anon. Jan. 1773. Respecting Sinecures in America.

JOHN THORNTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 22. Clapham.—"My Lord, I duly received Dr Wheelocks Packet & it certainly will be best for the Trust to dispose of the remainder of the Fund as soon as they can do it consistently & I have no objection to allowing the Dr £500 for the Building of the School which I shall mention to Mr Keen & I see no necessity of a meeting for the purpose. By this opportunity I send your Lordsp Mr Occoms Letter of thanks & I inclose a Letter a Friend wrote me from the Grenadoes (my partner Mr Cornwall's Brother-in-Law) which I thought you might not dislike to peruse at your leisure. I am obliged to your Lordship for Mr Burnetts packet he wrote me Mr Crooke the Vicar of Huddersfield was given over & I have wrote to Mr Weddell in behalf of a young Oxonion if he drops but I fear I stand but little chance. Your Lordsp has probably heard that Lord Shelburn has engaged Dr Priestley of Leeds to come in March & be tutor to his sons & he has £300 a year settled on him for life. (My Hull partners Brother) Mr Thomas Rennard that I took the liberty of mentioning to your Lordship is at Philadelphia but his Family being in England I doubt not but he would remove anywhere for a maintenance. Mr John Fenton now writes his place turns out better than he expected tho not half so much as it was represented to be, that if anything could be annexed to it, or any small matter given to his son who is five & Twenty & purposing to go to him he might I should hope subsist, till it might be more convenient to remove him which I submit.

I am with great regard trusting your Lordsp will be an instrument of much good.

My Lord/Your Lordships much/devoted obed & hum Servt/John Thornton/Mr Fentons Son has a great impediment in his Speech that he is not fit for publick life."

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—A—37. John Thornton Esqr Clapham, 22d Jan. 1773, recommending Mr Fenton. V. Cor. p. 12.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 23. London.—Encloses a memorial he has prepared to lay before the Treasury, [*qy.* see the end of the previous year], and desires his Lordship's advice about presenting it. Complains of the injustice of his antagonist (Governor Grant). Recommends his cause to his Lordship's protection.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ De Brahm.

Enclosure :—

1769, *February* 15.—*James Delaire. Survey of land belonging to Lord Grosvenor west of the Leach Shoal East Florida.*

Original signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—Lord Grosvenors 12,000 *acre behind the Leech Shoal.* 24 *F.*

HANS STANLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 23. Privy Garden.—Sends the enclosed extract of a letter from Captain Hamond which explains the memorial left in the hands of M^r^ Pownall.

Autograph, third person. ½ *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—H. Stanley Esq. 23^d^ Jan^y^ 1773 inclosing Memorial of Capt. Hammond for Land in Virginia.

Enclosures :—

CAPTAIN ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND to HANS STANLEY.

1772, *December* 6. "*Arethusa*" *at New York.—Relates certain information concerning the settlement of the boundary line between Virginia and the Cherokees in order to elucidate a difficulty raised by Lord Hillsborough respecting his grant.*

Extract. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

CAPTAIN ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND to the KING.

1772, *April. Williamsburg in Virginia.—Memorial. Desires a grant of* 20,000 *acres of land free of quit rent.*

Original signed. 2 *pages.*

*Endorsed :—N^o^* 28. *Capt. Hammond's Memorial.*

Again endorsed :—Captain Hammond's memorial for land in Virginia 1772.

AMERICAN REVENUE.

1773, January 25.—J. Williams. An account of the produce of the American Revenue and proposing Remedys for extending and securing the same. Upon the three articles of sugar, molasses, and wine alone, the duties, if put under a proper mode of management, would annually amount to £109,333 6*s.* 8*d.* This is almost all lost by the misconduct of the present members of the American Board who have impressed such an idea of their insolence, timidity and ignorance upon the whole continent of North America that the people there abhor having any transactions with them and all subordination and respect to the revenue under their management. Advises a removal of the present members of the board (who may be put on half-pay) and the appointment of a new one with a respectable, experienced commissioner from the mother board in England at the head of it, which would spread universal joy through the whole continent.

Signed. 1½ *pages.*

RELIEF OF REGIMENTS.

1768, January 29 / 1773, January 26. War Office.—Paper containing copies of letters from Lord Barrington of various dates to the different Secretaries of State—Lords Shelburne, Hillsborough, Rochford and Dartmouth. With reference to arrangements for the relief of the 15th and 60th Regiments serving in America.

7 pages.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK TONYN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, January 26. New Norfolk Street.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—B—2. Liet. Col. Tonyn 26 Jany 1773. Soliciting the Govt of East Florida.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 30. War Office.—In answer to his lordship's note of yesterday the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General has not yet been received. Sends a copy of the case which is before them.

Not autograph, third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—War Office 30th Jany 1773. Lord Visct Barrington R/ 31st.

Enclosures:—

Paper headed "Case" giving the opinion of the Attorney General, Sir Fletcher Norton, dated Lincoln's Inn 16 *February* 1765, *showing that a foreign officer serving in America may be promoted to the rank of general officer. Following this are two queries as to whether Major-General Haldimand could be legally authorised to act as Major-General in America and execute the command of Lieutenant-General Gage during his absence. Also three printed Acts of an earlier date mentioned in the "Case."*

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—*Case. In Lord Barrington's Note of* 30*th Jany* 1773.

1764, *September* 8. *St. James's.—Copy of Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor General to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal, appointing Major-General Thomas Gage Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.*

Copy. 2¾ *pages.*

1764, *November* 16.—*The King's Commission to Major-General Thomas Gage.*

Copy. 2¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—*Copy of Commission for Major General Thomas Gage,—under the King's Sign Manual.* 2. *The powers contained in this commn appear to be confined personally to Genl Gage. Q. If the person upon whom the command devolves in Genl Gages Absence, must not have a commission with the like powers contained in this.*

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

[1773, January, about.]—Containing a letter signed "Raleigh" to the Earl of Dartmouth, giving an extract of a letter from Boston.
1 *strip.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1773, February 1, Monday.—In Lord Dartmouth's hand. With regard to the doubts which have occurred whether General Haldimand can take upon him the command of the King's troops in America, it is the decision of the lords present that a motion be made in the House of Commons for leave to bring in such a bill as shall remove all doubts as to the capacity of foreign officers who have served in America to accept such rank as the King may confer on them. Consideration of Massachusetts papers deferred.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 1 Feb^{y} 1773.

ALDERMAN BARLOW TRECOTHICK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 1. London.—Desired to wait upon his lordship to introduce the bearer M^{r} Donough, private secretary to Governor Wentworth, sent home with a defence against the charge concerning the Governor. The general esteem Governor Wentworth has acquired is strongly in his favour.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—N^{o} 2. M^{r} Alderman Trecothick 1 Feb^{y} 1773.

MRS. CHETWYND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 3, Wednesday. St. James's.
Autograph, third person. $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—B—12. Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Chetwynd Feb. 3, 1773, concerning some Lands in New York.

Enclosure:—

1772, *November* 10. *New York.—Letter to M^{rs} Chetwynd. Concerning M^{r} Friedenberg's land. Before he arrived in New York a great part of the land mentioned in his order was covered by actual patentees. The location which he expected to have cannot now be procured.*
Copy. $\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto page.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF DUNMORE.

1773, February 3. Whitehall.—N^{o} 1. Replies to his letters Nos. 1, 2, & 3. Encloses copy of declaration made to the Virginia Assembly by Lord Botetourt relative to the Governors of that Colony.
Copy. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.* [A draft of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 211, fo. 27.]

Endorsed:—N^{o} 4. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Dunmore, dated Whitehall, Feb^{ry} 3^{d} 1773. (N^{o} 1.)

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1773, February 3. Whitehall.—N° 6. Remarks on the conduct of the Inhabitants of Massachusetts as shown by articles in the newspapers. The late M^r de Berdt's case. Commissions for the trial of pirates.

Copy. 4¾ *pages.* [A draft of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 174, fo. 47.]

Endorsed :—N° 9. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov^r Hutchinson, dated Whitehall, Feb^{ry} 3^d 1773. (N° 6.)

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1773, February 3. Whitehall.—Desirability of a decision on the claims of the proprietors of the Hardenburgh patent. Thinks the mode proposed for bringing on the discussion by a grant to Colonel Bradstreet of a part of the lands is not regular or proper. Colonel Bradstreet is to be acquainted with this, but assured that Lord Dartmouth will be happy on any other occasion to show him every attention due to his services. The state of the country West of the Connecticut River has been discussed by the Board of Trade and reported to the Privy Council and the Lord President promises to take it up the first day the Committee meets.

Copy. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 6. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov^r Tryon, dated Whitehall 3^d Feb. 1773. (N° 5.)

LORD DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1773, February 6. Whitehall.—To provide for the embarkation of some regiments about the 15th April.

Copy. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Lords of the Admiralty dated Whitehall 6th Febry 1773.

LORD DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

1773, February 6. Whitehall.—To inform the Lord Lieut. of Ireland that the 47th Regiment is to go to America.

Copy. ¾ *page.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Rochford dated Whitehall 6th Febry 1773.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1773, February 8. Whitehall.—To give directions for the various regiments required to replace those returning from America, to be in readiness.

Copy. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Viscount Barrington dated Whitehall 8th Febry. 1773.

JONATHAN CARVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 10.—Memorial. Recounts his services in America. For three years past has been without pay or employment. Desires relief and an appointment either civil or military.

Original signed. 1 page.

Endorsed:—The Memorial of Jonathan Carver Late a Captain in the Provincial Troops in North America.

ISAAC SPOONER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 10. Birmingham.—Fears that if Mr. Quincey's petition now before the House of Commons be granted it will be prejudicial to the country; if they manufacture the steel and send it over to England it will greatly injure the home trade, and if the use of tilt hammers is permitted it would prejudice that part of the home manufacture. "If they are permitted to make steel, and draw it with Tilt hammers, they will soon manufacture it, that being the next step, & though the beginning may be small, yet manufacturers will soon increase with them to the great prejudice of England, on which I am sure I need not enlarge to your Lordship, nor need I mention to you how greatly any progress in the Iron & Steel Manufacturies will tend to promote the favourite scheme of America; Independence on (*sic*) this Kingdom. Tilt hammers are of very general utility in allmost every Branch of the Iron & Steel manufacturys, being a more expeditious and cheaper method of preparing both for their different uses than any other, & I think should be absolutely prohibited in America, if we have any power to prevent their use there."

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—10 Feb. 1773. Is. Spooner Esq^{r} Against M^{r} Quincey's Petition for making Steel in N. England.

RELIEF of REGIMENTS.

1763, [should be 1773], February 11. Thursday.—Notes, in Lord Dartmouth's hand. "That L^{d} R[ochford] considers the letter from L^{d} D[artmouth] concerning the Reg^{t} that is to go from Ireland to America as irregular." Sir Stanier Porten in giving the message adds that he believes the King wishes all orders for this service to be given for the future by the Secretary of State for the Northern or Southern Department. Lord Dartmouth in reply refers to a precedent in 1768 by Lord Hillsborough and proposes to consult the King. His Majesty's decision that fresh regulations are to be issued.

3½ quarto pages.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERICK SMYTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 8. New York.—Containing his remarks and observations in connection with the execution of the commission for inquiring into the circumstances of the burning of the "Gaspée" schooner.

Copy. 7½ pages. [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 195, fo. 29, and a duplicate in Board of Trade, Proprieties, Vol. 23, fo. 291.]

Endorsed:—N^{o} 7. Copy of a Letter from Chief Justice Smyth to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated New York Feb^{ry} 8th 1773.

JACOB BLACKWELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 16. London.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ Jacob Blackwell London, 16 Feb^ry^ 1773, (praying the Renewal of a Grant of Land in West Florida and that Gov^r^ Chester may receive Directions for that purpose).

LORD HYDE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 18.—Thinks it a public as well as a private duty to transmit the enclosed.

Autograph, third person. ½ quarto page.

Endorsed :—Lord Hyde, 18 Feb^ry^ 1773, inclosing Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, relative to the Services &c. of Col. Tryon, now Gov^r^ of New York.

Enclosure :—

1772, *November* 15. *Philadelphia. Extract of a letter from William Allen to David Barclay.*

Extract. 3¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Extract of a Letter from M^r^ Allen of Philadelphia (*dated Nov^r^* 15, 1772) *to M^r^ David Barclay of London, respecting the Services of Col. Tryon, Gov^r^ of New York. R/* 18*^th^ Feb.* 1773.

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

1773, February 18.—Cutting from the Public Advertiser N° 11,824, containing a further letter signed "Raleigh" addressed to Lord Dartmouth concerning the restrictions laid on American commerce.

1½ *columns.*

Endorsed :—Customs in America.

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 18. Boston, New England.—Has obtained a copy of the "system" mentioned in his letter of the 6th January. Desires his name may be concealed. For the better securing America to the British Crown submits a proposal that to His Majesty's titles there be added, the Dominions of North America, to keep alive in the minds of the Americans that the King of Great Britain is their King. Repeats his request for the secretary's office in New Hampshire or that of Lieutenant-Governor. Is assured that if he held an important office in Government he could contribute much to his Majesty's service.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ Jos Ward. Boston 18 Feb^y^ 1773. In—B 22.

Enclosure :—

Extract from "A System of Government and Civil Policy for the United Provinces in North America with observations thereon."

6½ *quarto pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, February 20. Queen's Square, Westminster.—Transmitting the enclosed paper, which is what he believed his Lordship ordered him to make out. "Altho a restored Servant allways recoveres the whole emoluments of his office accrued during his suspension, ... to prove my duty in forwarding peace and tranquility, I raise my demands not to the presidential right of restored Servants to the full but only half the emoluments accrued in the provincial office since my Suspension."

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

Memorandum concerning emoluments due William Gerard de Brahm since his suspension from office.

Autograph. 1 page.

Endorsed :—de Brahms pretension of £573–18–7½ *as provincial Surveyor of East Florida.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 20. Queen's Square, Westminster.—Encloses answer he has returned to Mr Bercher which he desires to be forwarded. Offers some advice in case the agreement with the Society takes place.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page.

Enclosures :—

DANIEL BERCHER to [WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM].

1773, *February* 20. *Harley Street.—Thinks that if a grant of* 6,000 *acres be made, it would be accepted as there are many persons who would join and so make it prove beneficial to Lord [Dartmouth].*

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. In French.

DANIEL BERCHER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, *February* 20. *No* 44 *Harley Street, Cavendish Square.—On the subject of the land which the Earl of Dartmouth is willing to grant to the Cape Florida Society. A counter proposal for* 6,000 *acres free of all vexatious dues subject solely to a perpetual rent of* £300 *to commence the* 10th *year.*

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages. In French.

LAND in EAST FLORIDA belonging to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1773, February 20, about.]—Paper in Lord Dartmouth's hand containing two proposals concerning grants of land belonging to him [in East Florida] the first being for 3,000 acres, the second for 6,000 on different conditions.

1 *quarto page.*

LORD STAMFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 20. Sackville Street.
Autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—A—3 Earl of Stamford 20 Febry 1773, recommending Mr Nelson to be of the Council of Virginia.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 24. Queen's Square.—Conversation with Mr Bercher as to details of rent, fees, etc., with reference to the land to be granted by the Earl of Dartmouth in East Florida.
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2 quarto pages.

The HONOURABLE MR. THYNNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1773, February 24.]—At the request of Lord Granville has taken the liberty to trouble his Lordship by desiring Mr Todd to present Mr Finlay as a person Lord Granville has appointed to enquire into his concerns in North Carolina and prays a mandamus that he (Mr Finlay) be admitted to the Council there.
Not autograph, third person. ⅔ quarto page.

Endorsed:—Honble Mr Thynne (without Date, but recd 24th Feb. 1773) (requesting that Mr Finlay, Surveyor of the Posts in No America, may be admitted of the Council of No Carolina).

JONATHAN CARVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 25.—Memorial. Necessity there is for the appointment of an Indian Superintendent for the country west of Lake Huron. From his knowledge of the Indians thinks he could act well in that capacity. He could also be employed as a surveyor and draughtsman. The Indians desire him to represent them to the King. Prays that his case may be taken into consideration.
Original signed. 1⅔ pages.

Endorsed:—No 2. The Memorial of Jonathan Carver Late a Captain in the Provincial Troops in North America 1773. L/.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 27.—"Inclosed is my original Letter with your Lordship's corrections."
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page.

Enclosures:—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to DANIEL BERCHER.

1773, *February* 27. *Queen's Square, Westminster.—Contains the terms upon which Lord Dartmouth consents to grant* 6,000 *acres in the centre of his territory at Cape Florida. His Lordship reserves the fine of alienation, to be paid by the purchaser with* 10 *p. c. only. Agrees to the Society's proposal of the rent being* £300, *this, however, to be paid after the* 5th *year with* £100,

Enclosures—cont.

after the 8th with £200, after the 10th with £300, etc. He is to acquaint the gentlemen of the Society therewith.

Autograph letter signed. With corrections by Lord Dartmouth. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Autograph copy of the same, signed.

Mr. Reeve to Lord Dartmouth.

[1773, February.] Nº 12 Craven Street, Saturday morning.—Sending the enclosed papers.

Autograph, third person. ½ quarto page.

Enclosures :—

Charles Dudley to [Mr. Reeve].

1773, *January* 19.—*Prophesies the failure of the inquiry into the burning of the " Gaspée " schooner. The offenders are not only safe from detection but ridicule the measures taken to punish them. Encloses cuttings. It will hardly be credited that so much information as to these measures appeared in print before the commission was opened. " Did Lord Dartmouth expect his secret letter to be given to the public in a newspaper ? " Is persuaded no person will be apprehended while the powers of government remain in the present hands or while a man of Gov. Wanton's " cast " sits at the Board of inquiry.*

Extract. 3¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Nº 10. *Rhode Island* 19 *Jany* 1773. *Mr Dudley Collector of the Customs there to Mr Reeve.*

1773, *January* 19.—*Newspaper cutting containing a letter signed " Americanus."*

1 *strip.*

1773, *January* 19.—*Newspaper cutting containing Remarks on the Resolution passed at the Rhode Island General Assembly* 25 *October* 1769.

35 *lines.*

1772, *September* 4. *Whitehall.—Newspaper cutting containing an Extract of Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Governor of Rhode Island [Joseph Wanton] communicating the King's directions to investigate the circumstances attending the outrage committed on the officers of the " Gaspee " and the burning of that ship.*

1 *strip.* [*Drafts of this letter are in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol.* 201, *fos.* 279 *and* 373.]

Troops.

1773, February.—Arrangement proposed concerning the transportation of troops from Great Britain or Ireland to the colonies in Africa and America, and as to their return from the colonies.

3 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Nº 1. Arrangement respecting the transportation of Troops feby 1773.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

[1773, March 1, about.]—Daines Barrington. Suggestions for obtaining natural productions from the colonies.

Original. 3 pages. [This is enclosed in a letter, placed in the West Indian section of Lord Dartmouth's MSS., from the Committee of the Royal Society to Lord Dartmouth 1 March 1773.]

Endorsed:—Daines Barrington Esq^r^.

[BOARD OF TRADE.]

1773, March 2.—List of Business for the Committee.

Two papers. 3¼ *pages* and 2¾ *pages respectively.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 6. London.—Absence of the Colonel (not named). Fees he fixed for himself upon undertaking the provincial office. Account of the unjust treatment he received from Governor Grant. Expense he has been at and money he has lost. Desires his lordship to procure him a vessel and tender that he may go to America for eight months to expedite the general surveys.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 2¾ *pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 15.—Unjust treatment he experienced from Governor Grant in East Florida. Will give up all provincial fees and perquisites in favour of M^r^ Mulcaster provided he is paid all fees for lands surveyed from 1767, is allowed to draw annually the salary of £150, and is reimbursed the expenses he has incurred.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2½ *pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 15.—Map he has made shewing the situation of his lordship's territories of 40,000 acres in Cape Florida.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Ex.

Enclosure:—

DANIEL BERCHER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

> 1773, *March* 13. *N^o^ 44 Harley Street.—There is no difficulty in accepting the terms laid down by Lord Dartmouth in his letter of 27^th^ February, excepting that of payment beginning after the 5^th^ year. Asks that the first proposal of payment on the 10^th^ year be acceded to.*
>
> *Autograph letter signed.* 1⅔ *quarto pages. In French.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 19.—Sends copy of his answer to M^r^ Bercher. Hopes his waiting on Lord Dartmouth for orders and the necessary assistance to carry on the King's service in the southern district of North America is approved of.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [DANIEL BERCHER].

[1773, *March* 19.]—*Lord Dartmouth gives up the* 6*th year, and has fixed the rent to begin for the* 7*th year at* £100, *for the* 8*th at* £150, *for the* 9*th at* £200 *and the* 10*th* £300. *De Brahm thinks the Society ought to understand these are very advantageous terms.*

Autograph copy. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 20. Boston, New England.—A plan is in contemplation for all people who pay quit-rents to the King to sign an agreement never to pay any more and to unite in defending themselves against the King's officers. Observations and information on the disposition of the people and on the means which might restore harmony. Repeats his request for a commission in one of the New England colonies.

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages.

Endorsed :—Mr Jos. Ward. Boston 20 March 1773. R. 12 May. In B—22.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 22.—Mr Bercher has sent him the enclosed letter. By unjust reports of the province the members of the Swizer (or Cape Florida) Society are afraid to bind themselves to an obligation before the expiration of 10 years. Is willing to become security for 450*l*., the three years' rent, if allowed to return honourably to East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 2 quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

DANIEL BERCHER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, *March* 22. *Harley Street.—Difficulty concerning the rent to be paid the Earl of Dartmouth. Will see the principal members again.*

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page. In French.

DANIEL BERCHER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, March 23. No 44 Harley Street.—Enclosing a Resolution.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page. In French.

Enclosure :—

1773, *March* 22.—*East Florida Society. Resolution. They "give up the* 7*th year gratis" and commence on the* 8*th year with* £50, *the* 9*th* £150, *the* 10*th* £300.

Original signed. 1 quarto page.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [DANIEL BERCHER].

1773, March 25. London. — Acquainting him of the Earl of Dartmouth's acceptance of the terms laid down in the last resolution of the Society.

Autograph copy. 1 *quarto page.*

MINUTES.

1773, March 25.—In Lord Dartmouth's hand. On Mr Livius's complaints. (New Hampshire.)

6 *quarto pages.*

RICHARD JACKSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 26.—Relative to the Incorporation solicited by the Presbyterians of New Jersey. Asks pardon "for having forgot to read the New Jersey papers till last night." The charter, as corrected by Mr Ogden and the Attorney-General of New Jersey, may pass. It will amount to nothing more than that of a charitable institution.

Autograph, third person. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Note.—In his letter of May 11, 1772, Wm. Franklin, Governor of the Province, writes to Lord Hillsborough, the Secretary of State, that a Petition from the Presbyterian Clergy of New Jersey praying for a charter of incorporation to enable them to raise a fund for the support of their widows and children had been presented to him, that the Council and the Attorney-General were divided in their opinion as to the propriety of taking His Majesty's orders on the subject, and consequently he forwards copy of the petition, draft of the charter, reports of the Attorney-General &c., for His Majesty's consideration and for permission to pass the said Charter. In his letter of 27th February 1773 Governor Franklin reminds Lord Dartmouth that no answer of His Majesty's determination had been received, and that he would be glad to give a reply to the Petitioners.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 27. London House.—Recommending Mr Chapman for a nomination to Pensacola.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—No 7, BP. of London March 27, 1773, recommending the Revd Mr Chapman.

HANS STANLEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 28. Privy Garden.—With regard to Captain Hamond's memorial would be glad to know what hopes may be entertained of his success.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—1773 Hans Stanley Esqr.

Enclosure:—

CAPTAIN ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND to [HANS STANLEY.]

1773, *January* 25. "*Arethusa*" *at Rhode Island.*

Copy. 5¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—No 11. *Copy of a Letter from Capt. Hamond of the Arethusa, dated Rhode Island, Janry 25th 1773 relative to the Execution of the Commission of Inquiry into the Riot at Rhode Island.*

Lord Barrington to [Lord Dartmouth].

1773, March 29. Cavendish Square.
Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{1}{3}$ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A—7. L^{d} Barrington 29 March 1773, recommending L^{t} Col. Leland, for a Gov^{t}.

The Duke of Manchester to [Lord Dartmouth].

1773, March 30.—Concerning his brother Lord Charles Montagu, late Governor of S. Carolina.
Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{1}{3}$ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A—8. Duke of Manchester March 30, 1773, in behalf of his Brother to succeed to Dominica.

Lord Edgecumbe.

1773, March.—Memorandum concerning Capt. Nicholas Cox, late of the 47th, who has been in the army 32 years.
Not signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ quarto page.

Endorsed:—A—6. Memorandum from Lord Edgecumbe—Recommending Cap^{t} Cox—March 1773. V. Cor. p. 14.

The Bishop of Ely to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, March. Monday morning. Hertford Street.
Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A—5. Bishop of Ely, March 1773, recommending M^{r} Powell for some Law Office in the Colonies. V. Cor. p. 16.

Charles Smith to [Lord Dartmouth].

1773, March. London.—Is engaged in trade with America and once in two or three years takes a voyage thither to collect debts. He thus rides through the provinces of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. Everywhere he observes a disposition which savours too much of rebellion. Advises Lord Dartmouth to read the American newspapers which can be got at the coffee-houses. These rebellious sentiments are especially prevalent in the back settlements particularly of Pennsylvania. Some 8 to 10,000 people were imported there from Ireland in one year. These settlements are composed of an uncultivated banditti on whom the lawless publications take great effect. Can the event be any other in a few years than to throw off their dependence? They are ripe for it. Suggests the need there is to cool and quiet the present tumults in New England and to choose the wisest men for governors of the different provinces.
Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{3}$ pages.

Copy of the foregoing. $6\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

Lieutenant Thomas Webb to Lord Dartmouth.

[? 1773, March or April].—Memorial. Personal injuries sustained in military service in America having necessitated his retiring on a small civil appointment, begs to assure his lordship that he is the only officer in this condition not promoted. Refers to Sir Jeffery Amherst, General Webb, General Monckton and other officers for testimonials of his conduct and character, and desires some post or appointment in New York.

Not autograph. 1 *large folio page.*

Endorsed :—N° 4. The Memorial of Lieu^t^ Tho^s^ Webb.

THOMAS MACDONOUGH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, April 3. Charles Street, Westminster.—On the difference between the minutes of the New Hampshire Council sent in March 1768 concerning the conduct of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Newfoundland and those now transmitted. This is a matter separate from any of M^r^ Livius's charges.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Ex.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARTWRIGHT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 9. Marnham.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—C—11. Lieut^t^ Cartwright 9 April 1773, on securing a Supply of Oak Timber.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1773, April 10. Whitehall.—It is vain to hope that the Council and House of Representatives will be induced to yield due obedience to the laws of Parliament. Recommends him to avoid any further discussion on the subject, and to prorogue or dissolve the General Court, should he consider it expedient.

Copy. 2½ *pages.* [Draft of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 174, fo. 215.]

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Lord Dartmouth to Governor Hutchinson dated Whitehall, 10^th^ April 1773.

CALEB JO. GARBRAND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 10.—When he first came from East Florida he applied himself to painting as a profession. Received a proposal from M^r^ Wooldridge to take his appointments in East Florida, where he went a second time. Submits to his lordship the difficulties he has met with in getting established.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—B—6. M^r^ Garbrand 10 April 1773.

LORD GUERNSEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 10. Saturday morning.—Recommending M^r^ Franklyn to succeed the present Governor of New Hampshire.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—A—10. L^d^ Guernsey 10 April 1773, recommending M^r^ Francklyn.

The HONOURABLE THOMAS GREVILLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, April 13. Tuesday morning.—Hopes his brother's request will be complied with. He himself would have the greatest advantages to travel as a Lord of Trade throughout America and might fulfil any objects desired by Lord Dartmouth better than any more important person.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Hon: M^{r} Greville 13 April 1773.

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

1773, April 15.—Cutting from the Public Advertiser containing another letter signed "Raleigh" addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth. Concerning a sermon lately preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Remarks on the wisdom of Lord Dartmouth's policy touching the American colonies.

1½ *columns.*

The REVEREND DOCTOR ELEAZAR WHEELOCK to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 15. Hanover.—"Right Hon^{le} Sir. May it please your Lordship. I esteem it a Singular Favor of Heaven that I may apply to your Lordship, and especially in your late dignified Capacity, with Confidence that I shall find the Ear, & Heart of a Father, while I have no other or higher motive, than the Furtherance of that cause which I am confident lies nearest your Heart, and I assure you, my Lord, it is only your well known Character, your past Condesensions, the nature and importance of the case, together with the Consciousness of the Singleness, & uprightness of my Intensions that have inspired a Boldness in my present Application to you, and which are all I have to rely upon to excuse me without any other Apology for myself. In my Letter to Your Lordship of December 28, 1772, with an Address, of a number of my Pupils on Your Lordships Advancement to the American Administration, I also enclosed two Petitions to His Majesty for the royal Favor of two Patents of his ungranted Lands in this Country containing 25,000 Acres each free of Quit Rents, the one for the use and Benefit of this School, the other for the Encouragement of Missionaries, the Support of their Widows, Education of their Children &c., and prayed that the royal Mandamus for the same might be given to the Governor of New York, whom I then understood to have the right of Granting those Lands on the west Side of this (Connecticut) River, which Lands were, 'till of late, supposed to belong to this Province, and are situate nearer to this School than any other of his Majesty's ungranted Lands, on which I designed those Patents should be laid, as being most convenient for the Purpose designed, if the Favor Should be granted, but we have lately been advised by Reports from several quarters which have gaind such credit as to occasion much joy to the Inhabitants, that his Majesty has given Orders to the Governor of New York to ratify all the former grants of those Lands made by the late Governor of this Province, and of course has vacated all the Patents of the same Lands granted by the Governor of New York which has raised a hope in all who had not a Prospect of personal advantage by those new Patents that this step is an Omen that all those controverted Lands will revert to this Province. And this is that which has given me

Occasion to give Your Lordship this Trouble, which is humbly to bespeak your Lordships Favor to alter those Petitions, if you shall see it needful, and it be not too late, that the royal Mandamus may be to the Governor of this Province, or to either of them as Your Lordship shall see to be proper. I would also beg leave humbly to suggest to Your Lordship, the present necessities of myself & Family on account of my having no visible means of support adequate to my necessary Expences. God has graciously provided for me and mine hitherto, and has not left me or them to Suffer, nor am I yet afraid to trust him to provide for me while I have a Heart to Serve him, and he has anything for me to do for him here, yet it appears to be duty to let my case be known to Friends of Ability, while I wait upon God to perform the desire of my heart. I yet live in the little Store House which I erected for the use of the School, and which is now used for that Purpose, on which account my Family is much straitned for Room, and I am not yet able to build for myself. I am sensible that Pensions have been much confind to a Party. Yet as his Majesty has been made, in some measure, sensible of the great utility of this undertaking, to his American Dominions, and has been graciously pleased, repeatedly to testify his royal Approbation, and especially as the Hearts of all are yet in the Hands of God, I have confidence there is some hope of Relief for me by a proper Application to him for it, which I wholly submitt to your Lordship's wisdom. God is graciously pleased to continue his Loving-kindness to this School and the Prospects are yet, I think, greatly increasing, some account of which I have given the Honourable Trust, which I suppose your Lordship will See. And that God may graciously guide you by his Counsel in your high, and important Sphere of Action, and make you eminently & very extensively useful to inlarge & build up the Kingdom of his dear Son, is the earnest Prayer of him who begs leave with Sincerest Duty, Affection and Esteem to Subscribe himself Your Lordship's Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant Eleazar Wheelock."

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—1773. D^{r} Wheelock.

GOVERNOR LORD CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, April 20. Bath.—Giving reasons for his sudden departure from his Government [of South Carolina]. A draft of Lord Dartmouth's answer, not dated, accompanies this letter, expressing concern at finding how much his Lordship's health and that of his family had suffered from the climate of Carolina. Had been uneasy because of the King's displeasure. However, doubts not that the Duke of Manchester's explanation of his intentions will satisfy the King.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages. Answer 3½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—N^{o} 5. L^{d} Cha. Montagu 20 April 1773, giving Reasons for his sudden Departure from his Governm^{t}.

MINUTE of the COUNCIL of NEW YORK.

1773, April 21. Fort George, New York.—Concerning petition of the inhabitants of Spencer Town against their land being included within the line of Col. Renselaer's grant incorrectly laid down on the map.

Certified Copy. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Minnets of Counsell on the Deseption Line 1^{t} Coppy.

JONAS BROWN to NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY.

1773, April 23.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr *Jonas Brown* to *Nathl Cholmley* Esqr. April 23d 1773, requesting his Interest in procuring an Office for his Son in Georgia or South Carolina. V. his Son's Letter inclosed. In A—12.

Enclosure:—

THOMAS BROWN to NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY.

1773, *April 23, Friday. Rose and Crown Inn, St. John Street.—Requesting his interest in procuring some office in one of these Provinces.*

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 30.—Transmits a copy of the instructions drawn up for the Cape Florida Society. Desires the grant may be communicated to the principals whenever it is ready. Visit from Mr Bercher.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

N. D. [1773, April].—Containing a Letter from "A Friend to the Community" addressed to Governor Hutchinson. Reflections upon the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies.

1⅓ *columns.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, May 4. Queens Square, Westminster.—On subject of enclosure.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to the CAPE FLORIDA SOCIETY.

Information and proposals which will be of use to them in making their intended settlement at Cape Florida.

Autograph. 12 *pages.*

WILLIAM KELLY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 5. Crescent.—Gives his opinion and observations upon the advisability of the introduction of corn from America.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—C—2. Mr Kelly May 5th 1773. Thoughts on American Affairs.

BOARD OF TRADE to the KING.

1773, May 6. Whitehall.—Representation. With Names of the Persons to be inserted in the grant of lands on the Ohio.

Copy. 29¼ *pages*. [A draft of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Virginia, Vol. 45A, fo. 575.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a representation of the Board of Trade to the King on the application of Mess^rs^ Walpole &c. for a grant of Lands on the Ohio &c. dated May 6, 1773.

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, May 6. Vine Street, Piccadilly.—Encloses a catalogue of plants which might be carried to the new North American or West Indian settlements for cultivation and for purposes of trade. Remarks on the usefulness of the plan.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages*.

Endorsed:—S^r^ J. Dalrymple May 1773. On Botany.

The ROYAL SOCIETY (by Daines Barrington, Marmaduke Tunstall and W^m^ Hudson) to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 6. Crane Court.—Requesting for M^r^ Livius, F.R.S., on behalf of whom they applied to his Lordship for a recommendation to the Governor of New England, a further recommendation to the Governor of New Hampshire.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page*.

Endorsed:—Royal Society May 6, 1773.

The EARL OF SANDWICH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 6.—Edmund Thomas of the "Squirrell" shall be appointed to the first fifth rate that becomes vacant.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page*.

Endorsed:—E. of Sandwich for Ed^d^ Thomas.

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 8. Massachusetts Bay, New England.—A correspondence is now established between the towns and provinces by private committees, which is to be further strengthened by committees chosen by the Houses of Representatives in all the colonies. Affairs are altering visibly and the people are almost universally determined to support an independent government unless Great Britain will confirm their liberties. Will think himself happy if his information is of any use.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages*.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Jos. Ward New Eng. 1773.

BOARD OF TRADE to the KING.

1773, May 10. Whitehall.—Report. New Hampshire dispute.
Copy. $9\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.* [Duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New Hampshire, Vol. 10, fo. 26.]

Endorsed:—No. 6. Copy of the report of the Lords of Trade on the complaint exhibited by Peter Livius Esq^r against Governor Wentworth, dated May 10, 1773.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 14. Southampton Street, Covent Garden.—Since his late attendance has received the enclosed letter, which, with papers transmitted, informs him of all proceedings relative to the important dispute between the Governor and the two Houses, in the late session of the General Court ending 6 March.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r Bollan May 14, 1773.

Enclosures:—

1773, *March* 12. *Boston.—M^r Erving and others, Members of the Council of Massachusetts to William Bollan. The Governor has not concurred in their resolution. They do not know how he can be compensated without obtaining a relaxation of the instruction to the Governor on this head.*
Extract. $1\frac{1}{8}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from sev^l members of council to M^r Bollan. March 12^th 1773.

[*About* 1773, *March* 12.]—*Several Members of the Council of Massachusetts to* [*William Bollan*]. "*The warrant for paying the regal stipends to the judges of our Superior Court being not yet arrived and perhaps not yet issued, we desire you will use your best endeavours to prevent this pernicious measure being carried into execution.*"
Extract. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from sev^l members of Massachusetts council.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, May 14.—As he sincerely wishes well to his Lordship's undertaking at Cape Florida he finds this employment both a duty and an agreeable entertainment and will do his utmost to assist the settlers.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH, Member of the Royal Society.

1773, May 25.—On his philosophical and religious researches Requests his Lord ship's continued favour.
Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

Enclosure:—

Diagram of a new invented copper Athanor dedicated to the Earl of Dartmouth by William Gerard de Brahm.

The Earl of Dunmore to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, May 25. Williamsburg.—In favour of M^r^ Foy his private secretary to whom he refers his Lordship for information on the subject of the clerks of the County Court, fees of commissions, and M^r^ Colden's affair.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—A—13. *Private* L^d^ Dunmore 13 (*sic*) May 1773, rec. M^r^ Foy.

John Williams to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, May 25, Tuesday.—Result of his considerations on appointing a new set of commissioners of the Public Revenue.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B—4. M^r^ Williamss, 25 May 1773. On the Commissioners of Customs, No. America.

B. Roberts to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, May 27. Kings Bench.—His necessitous situation. Recounts his services among the Indians in America since 1759. Difficulties to which he has been subjected with regard to his salary. Is assured that if the King knew of his sufferings he would not permit the friend of Sir William Johnson so long to languish in confinement.

Autograph letter signed. 8 pages.

George Clement to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, May 29. At the Bunn House, Field Gate, Whitechapel.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B—16. M^r^ Clement May 1773. Representing his great Distress, and desiring some Employment.

Major Henry Basset, 10th Regt, to Lord Scarsdale.

1773, June 1. Detroit.—Death of M^rs^ Basset. Entreats his Lordship's assistance in favour of his children. Has taken three Indians who have killed some traders.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—to L^d^ Scarsdale.

Sir Charles Thompson to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, June 1. Old Bond Street.—Recommending Captain Sinclair for an appointment in Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, New York or the New England provinces.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A—15. Sir Charles Thompson Old Bond Street, June 1^st^ 1773, recommending Capt. Sinclair. V. Cor. p. 16. Ent.

[Lord Dartmouth] to Governor Thomas Hutchinson.

[1773, about June 2.]—Transmits copy of his letter to D^r^ Franklin [of 2 June 1773], in consequence of D^r^ Franklin having presented to him the Remonstrance and Petition of the late House of Representatives of 14 July 1772 to the King and their Petition of 6 March last. Instructions how to proceed with the present House of Representatives. Whenever they think fit to establish permanently competent salaries for the Judges, His Majesty will withdraw the allowances at present made and will grant their commissions during good behaviour. He will also permit his Governor to receive his salary from the province provided that it be not less than 2,000 per annum.

Draft in Pownall's hand. 3⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Dft to Govr Hutchinson.

INSTRUCTIONS to AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

Submitted to the King by the Board of Trade [3 June 1773].—Draft of Additional Instructions to the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

13¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Drat of Instructions for disposal of Lands in America.

COLONEL HOWARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 3, Thursday morning.—Note. Sending the enclosed.

Autograph, third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—No 6. Col. Howard, concerng Gen. Bradstreet 3d June, 1773.

Enclosure:—

> *Memorandum concerning Major General Bradstreet's case. That he had laid out seven thousand pounds, etc.*
>
> *Autograph.* 1¾ *pages.*
>
> *Endorsed:—M. Genl Bradstreet's Case, in a Note from Col. Howard.*

Mr WILLIAMOS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 4, Friday morning. St. James's Place.—Submits the advisability of establishing an office of Inspector General of the sales and grants of land, of the Receiver General's accounts and of the Surveyor General's offices in North America, which office he would endeavour to discharge with satisfaction.

Autograph, third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Mr Williamos, 4 June 1773. In B—4.

SAMUEL KIRKLAND to [. . . . possibly DR. WHEELOCK.]

1773, June 7. Onvide.—"I bless God for friendship, & the hope of its being perfected in the world above." Apologises for not writing. Has been collecting materials during the winter and spring for building a church and too much engaged in promoting the temporal accommodation of his people. His proposed narrative of the five Nations he has thrown by for the present. He has attended considerably to translating the Scriptures, which he ought to have pursued and neglected less weighty matters. "Last Monday, we erected our Church 35 Feet in Length, 18 feet post—a Gallary at one End. The Indians with my

Assistance got most of the Timber. I hired a Carpenter and two hewers several weeks—the house was raised by the Indians without the help of white people. Several small Towns of Indians assembled in the Morning to implore the Divine Blessing. . . . . The whole was conducted with Decency beyond my most sanguine Expectations—not one either Man or Woman was the least disguised with strong Liquor, nor asked for any more than was given them. Upon a petition from the people Sir Wm. Johnson has given a Bell. I hope if Things go on well to erect a Steeple & finish a House by next Summer." The people improve much in husbandry and are inspired with an ambition for comfortable dwelling houses. "Two are already set up 35 by 18 feet seven or eight more are upon the Work. I have furnished them with a number of Carpenters tools for which I expect some allowance from the Boston Board." Council held by the Indians at Onondago. Their disposition for war seems to abate and their affairs are well settled for this season.

Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ *pages.*

Note.—Samuel Kirkland, though not of Indian blood, had been one of the scholars in Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity School. He was ordained in 1766, and spent his life amongst the Indians. See his Life by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, Sparks' Biographies.

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 8. Huntingdon.—On behalf of his brother the late Governor of South Carolina. Recounts the expenses incurred by him in consequence of his appointment to that government.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—No. 10. D. of Manchester June 1773.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 8. New York.—On the subject of the enclosures, which concern the mandamus granted to Charles De Friedenberg.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—New York June 8th 1773. Governor Tryon. R/ 9th June.

Enclosure :—

SURVEYOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER COLDEN to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1773, *May* 5. *New York.—Returns enclosures.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—In Gov^r Tryon's of 8*th June* 1773.

Enclosures :—

1769, *May* 24. *Fort George, New York.—Minutes of Council.*

Copy, certified by Goldsbrow Banyar 5 *May* 1773. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed :—New York 5*th May* 1773. *State of the Proceedings on his Majesty's Order of the* 11*th January* 1769 *to grant* 30,000 *Acres of Land to Charles De Freudenbergh Esq*r . *In Gov*r *Tryon's of* 8*th June* 1773.

Enclosures—cont.

1773, *May* 5. *Surveyor-General's Office, Province of New York.—Report of Surveyor-General Alexander Colden to Governor William Tryon.*

Autograph. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—New York May 5*th* 1773 *Alexander Colden Surveyor Genl. Report of his proceedings on a Warr*t *of Survey Issued by his Late Excellency Sir Henry Moore to Survey and Lay out for Charles de Fredenberg Esq*r *the quantity of* 30,000 *Acres of Land on the West Side of Lake Champlain. In Gov*r *Tryon's of* 8*th June* 1773.

B. ROBERTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 9.—Gives account of the means by which he gained his influence amongst the Indians and other interesting information respecting them.

Autograph letter signed. 7¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—In C—17.

TESTIMONIAL to JOSEPH WARD.

1773, June 10. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—Samuel Langdon, D.D. Certificate of the character and loyalty of Joseph Ward.

Autograph. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed (on a wrapper covering also Dr Haven's certificate of the 13th) :—Testimonials of Dr Sl Langdon and Dr Sl Haven, in behalf of Mr Jo. Ward. In B—22.

CHARLES GARTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 12. Devizes.—Concerning the distressed situation of the Government and affairs in South Carolina in consequence of a tax bill being rejected by the Council.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 4. Ch. Garth Esqr 12 June 1773.

ADAM WOOD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 12. Great Titchfield Street.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—B—10. Ad. Wood Esqr June 1773. Soliciting an Appointment in the New Govt upon the Ohio.

TESTIMONIAL to JOSEPH WARD.

1773, June 13. Portsmouth, Province of New Hampshire.—Samuel Haven D.D. Certificate testifying to the character of Joseph Ward from personal acquaintance.

Autograph. 1 *quarto page.*

(For endorsement see Doctor Langdon's certificate of 10 June.)

The REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 16. Jamaica Plain.—Present sentiments of the Americans concerning his Lordship. Congratulates him on having escaped the difficulties that must have followed had a discovery been made by the court of inquiry at Rhode Island of any concerned in the business of the "Gaspee," and had any attempt been made to take the accused to Great Britain for trial. Such an event would have "set the continent into a fresh flame," especially since the Act of Parliament making it death to destroy any of the King's ships, stores, etc. and authorising the trial in Great Britain. "The affair of the Judges, the court of inquiry, and the act, have led the house of burgesses in Virginia to set on foot *committees of correspondence* through the several colonies. . . . All open attempts from home to put a stop to them will only convince the country of their importance . . . & hasten a kind of congress." Admiral Montagu has said "that British Acts of Parliament will never go down in America, unless forced by the point of the sword." His own opinion that Government should take things back as far as possible to the state they were in at his Majesty's accession. The Lieutenant-Governor by broaching afresh and supporting through the former assembly the anti-American doctrine of the parliament's right in *all* cases has given disgust to the public, not lessened by the fact that the Massachusetts House of Assembly have possessed themselves of original private letters written by his Excellency and others years ago to Mr Weattly [Whately], which they have voted "had a tendency to overthrow the constitution of the country and to introduce arbitrary power" so that neither the house nor the body of the people will have any "confidence in or value for the writers." If a change in the government should be made suggests Wm. Pepperrell. The Bishop of St. Asaph's sermon is highly approved. Should there be a war with France fear may be entertained for Canada. P.S.—The committee considering these letters has resolved to petition His Majesty for the removal of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 1 page.

Endorsed:—Rev. Mr Gordon June 1773.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Autograph signed letter.*

THOMAS DANFORTH, JR., to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 17. New England Coffee House.

Autograph letter signed 1 page.

Endorsed:—B—5 Mr Tho. Danforth Junr of Boston, June 17, 1773. Inclosing a Memorial, and praying for some Office in the Mass. Bay.

Again endorsed:—Mr Danforth Junr of Boston, 1773.

Enclosure:—

Memorial and Petition to Lord Dartmouth.

Original signed. 2⅔ pages.

Endorsed:—Memorial of Mr Thos Danforth of Boston, requesting some office in the Mass. Bay. In B—5.

LORD HYDE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 18.—Sending the "enclosed voluminous packet."
Autograph, third person. ½ quarto page.

Enclosure:—

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD HYDE.

1773, *April* 30. *New York.—Respecting the enclosures. Asks for some solid reward for his services.*
Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Enclosures:—

Journal of Governor William Tryon's Expedition against the Insurgents in the Western Frontiers of North Carolina, begun 20 *April and continued to* 21 *June* 1771.

Signed. In stiff cover. 51½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—N° 1. *Gov*r *Tryon's Journal of his Expedition against the Insurgents of North Carolina, in* 1771, *R/from Lord Hyde, June* 18*th* 1773.

1771, *May* 1 *to June* 20.—*Orderly Book of Governor William Tryon's Expedition against the Insurgents of North Carolina. With Return of the Army whilst encamped at Hermon Husbands on Sandy Creek* 22 *May* 1771.

In red morocco cover. 95 *octavo pages and* 1 *sheet.* [*Duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, Series America and West Indies, Vol.* 218, *fo.* 379, *having been sent by Governor Tryon to Lord Hillsborough* 2 *August* 1771 *in despatch N*° 78. *The Return of the army, sent in the following despatch N*° 79, 14 *December* 1771, *is in Vol.* 219, *fo.* 10.]

Endorsed (on a wrapper):—N° 2. *Military Orders given by Gov*r *Tryon in his Expedition against the Insurgents of N*° *Carolina, in* 1771.

Governor William Tryon. A state of the salary and whole Emoluments of the Government of New York (exclusive of his Fees on Patents for Grants of Land) from the 5*th* *day of April* 1772 *to the* 5*th* *of April* 1773. *The total amount is* 2,401*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Signed. 1 *folio page.*

Plan of the Camp and Battle of Alamance the 16 *May* 1771. *Between the Provincials of North Carolina Commanded by His Excellency Governor Tryon, and Rebels who styled themselves Regulators. Surveyed and drawn by C. J Sauthier.*

1 *sheet.*

LORD D[ARTMOUTH] to THOMAS CUSHING.

1773, June 19. St. James's Square.—Private and Confidential. Has laid the petitions from Massachusetts before the King and has signified to Dr Franklin the commands received from his Majesty thereupon. Desires he will thank the Assembly for their favourable sentiments expressed about himself. Is concerned at the unhappy spirit which has lately prevailed in Massachusetts Bay. Gives his opinion on acts lately passed; also upon the wild and extravagant doctrines contained in the answer of the Massachusetts Assembly to the speech of the Governor at the opening of the late session of the General Court.

Draft. Part in Lord Dartmouth's hand. 8 pages. [*See* B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed:—Ex.

A fair draft of the foregoing.

Endorsed:—No 10. Drat to Thomas Cushing Esq. St. James's Square, June 19th 1773. *Private* and *Confidential*.

The REVEREND DOCTOR G. BERKELEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 20. Canterbury.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev. Dr Berkeley June 20th 1773, in behalf of the Rev. Mr Symonds.

B. ROBERTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 21, Monday.—Sends some Indian trinkets of which he begs his Lordship's acceptance.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 26. Boston, Massachusetts Bay.—The system for a commonwealth in America seems by every appearance to be ripening fast. Suggests means by which the various and distinct parts of this great empire can be held together under present circumstances.

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages.

Endorsed:—Boston 26th June 1773. Mr Ward. R/ 14 August. In B—22.

CHARLES WRIGHT to SIR P. MUSGRAVE.

1773, June 28. Admiralty Office.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B—8. Mr Wright to Sr P. Musgrave 28th June 1773. Soliciting an Appointment in the Admty. Office.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 29. Queen's Square, Westminster.—Gives the answer he returned to the enclosed letter from M^r^ Bercher concerning land granted to the Cape Florida Society. Remarks in connection therewith. Advises them not to ask for more land.
Autograph letter signed. 2 pages.

Enclosure:—

DANIEL BERCHER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, *June* 28. *Harley Street, Cavendish Square.—Account of a meeting of the Directors of the Cape Florida Society. They think that* 20 *heads of families are not sufficient to make a settlement and that* 25 *or* 30 *would be better; this necessitates more land. Would be glad if his Lordship would add another* 2,000 *acres to the* 6,000 *already granted.*
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *pages. In French.*

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1773, June 29. Berkley Square.—If he is not "particularly engaged with regard to the government of the Ohio," desires to recommend Mr. Stanton.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

The BOARD OF TRADE to the LORDS COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

1773, July 1. Whitehall.—Report. On consideration of the petition of Maj. Gen. Bradstreet for confirmation of a tract of 300,000 acres purchased by him from the Indians, it is found the proceeding of the purchase of such a large tract by a private person cannot be reconciled with the spirit and intent of the King's Instructions; at the same time the services and character of the petitioner recommend him to the bounty and munificence of His Majesty.
Draft. 7½ *pages.* .

Endorsed:—New York. Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs on the petition of Major General John Bradstreet. July 1, 1773. Ent^d^.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1773, July 1, Thursday.—No. 3,639. Part only, containing, amongst other items, an article signed "Philalethes," a message from the Council to the Governor 24th June, Report of the Committee 25 June upon the letters of Governor Hutchinson and Lieutenant Governor Oliver, and Resolutions.
2 *printed pages.*

THOMAS IRVING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 2. Hay Market.—Concerning the enclosed letter.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Irving, Inspector Gen. of Imports.

Enclosure :—

THOMAS IRVING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, *July* 2. *London.—Account of his services in Boston as Inspector General of Imports. Was obliged to leave that place in consequence of the resentment of an enraged and disappointed faction. Has made various applications for redress but hitherto without success. Reasons for desiring an exchange with Sir Charles Burdet of Florida.*
Autograph letter signed. 2 pages.

J. H. LIVINGSTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 2. New York.—On behalf of the Dutch Church of New York.
Original signed. 2 *pages.* [*See* B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed :—N° 8. Dutch Church of N. York. Letter of Thanks & Congratulation July 2d 1773.

DUTCH CHURCH of NEW YORK to the KING.

1773, July 2.—Address signed by J. H. Livingston p : t : præses.
Original. 2 *pages.* [*See* B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed :—To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. An address of Thanks from the Minister Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, for the Royal Remission of the Quit Rent for the Township of Leyden in the County of Gloucester & Province of New York.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS WEBB to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 2. Burlington.—Has searched in the Secretary's office at Burlington and found a grant on record to Henry Salter for 10,000 acres in Fenwick colony. Mrs. Hayne has to prove her father heir to the said Henry Salter and the estate is without doubt hers. Reminds his Lordship of his memorial and hopes he will not be forgotten if any vacancy happens in Boston, New York, the Jerseys or Pennsylvania.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 4. Mr Webb Burlington N. Jersey 2d July, 1773. On Mrs Haynes's Claim of Lands.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 5. Queens Square, Westminster.—Anxiety of the Cape Florida Society to have matters brought to an issue. They desire to take labourers with them but can secure them only by giving them a share of land. Necessity for their obtaining their last request from his Lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—1773. Mr De Brahm.

Enclosures :—

Map of Cape Florida drawn by William Gerard de Brahm showing the situation of the Earl of Dartmouth's land.
Original. 1 sheet.

1773, *June* 30. *London.—Letter from, apparently, the Cape Florida Society to William Gerard de Brahm. Concerning the difficulties connected with their obtaining the further grant of* 2,000 *acres.*
Original not signed. 1 quarto page. French. With seal.

Proposal and Plan " Pour formé une colonie sociale de bon et habiles Agriculteurs sur les Dommaines d'Amerique de Mylord Dartmouth, situé au Cap Florida sur le Golphe Sandwich."
Original not signed.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1773, July 8. Thursday.—N° 3640. Part only. Containing, amongst other items, titles of various Acts passed in the last session of the General Court and an article signed " Philalethes."
2 printed pages.

The EARL OF DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 10. Williamsburg.—Account of what he has done in behalf of Mr Prior.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—E. of Dunmore July 10, 1773.

B. ROBERTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 10.—Requesting to be appointed Commissary, Superintendent &c. among the Indians.
Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 11. Catherington by Petersfield.—The successor to his command of the squadron in North America has been paid 1,500*l.* for his expenses at Boston. Thinks he will appear equally entitled to Royal favour. Refers to a memorial presented by him to the King. Craves his support with reference to the enclosed.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—N° 38. Captn Hood. July 11th 1773, with a Memorial to the King.

Enclosure :—

Memorial to the King, beginning, " That your Memorialist has been in your Majestys Sea Service, Thirty three years."
Autograph copy. 3 pages.

Endorsed :—Memorial of Capt. Hood to the King, praying to succeed as Colonel in the Marines.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1773, July 15. Thursday.—Nº 3641. Part only. Containing, amongst other items, a further Article signed "Philalethes."
2 printed pages.

CAPTAIN GAVIN COCHRANE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, July 19. Edinburgh.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—B—9 Capt. Cochran July 19, 1773. Applying for Lands at Crown Point.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LORD ROBERT SPENCER.

1773, July 22.—Will make immediate inquiry into the state of the Council of South Carolina, and order Mr Bull's name to be put down to be recommended.
Autograph draft. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Nº 13. Dft to Ld Robt Spencer 22d July 1773.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1773, July 22. Thursday.—Nº 3642. Containing, amongst other items, another Article signed "Philalethes."
2 printed pages.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 23. Queens Square, Westminster.—The injustice to which he has been subjected with reference to his appointment in East Florida.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Ex.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, July 23. Queens Square, Westminster.—Is informed that the (Cape Florida) Society is only stopped for power to make out sufficient lots to give as encouragements to their servants. Acquaints him of this in order that his Lordship's pleasure may be known as soon as convenient.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

The DUKE OF ARGYLL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, July 24. Inverary.—Desiring leave for Lord William Campbell to come to England before taking possession of the Government of South Carolina.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 12. D. of Argyle 24 July 1773. Desiring Leave for Ld Wm Campbell to come to England.

The HONOURABLE DAINES BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 26.—Sending the enclosed.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—The Hon^{ble} Daines Barrington 26 July 1773. Relative to American Plants, &c.

Enclosure :—

PRINCE MASSERANO (Spanish Ambassador to England) to MR. C. MORTON.

1773, *April* 30. *Aranjuez.—Desires he will express his thanks to the Royal Society. Has procured orders from the King (of Spain) that the Royal Society should receive from his American dominions any productions called for provided a return is allowed of any natural curiosities of his Britannic Majesty's dominions.*
Translation. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Prince Masserano to D^r Morton, Aranjuez 30 *April* 1773.

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, July 26. Kimbolton Castle.—His brother's health is re-established and he can wait upon his Lordship when convenient.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—N^o 11. D. of Manchester July 1773.

SIR SYDNEY STAFFORD SMYTHE, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 29. Chelmsford.—Recommending Captain Cox for some employment in the new settlement on the Ohio or as collector or comptroller of the Customs in any of the ports in America.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A—19 L^d Ch : Baron Smythe. July 1773, recom. Cap. Cox.

LORD ROBERT SPENCER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 29. De la pré (?).—Receipt of letter ; returns thanks.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—L^d Rob. Spencer 29 July 1773. In N^o 13, Domestic.

GOVERNOR THOMAS POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, July.—With a newspaper cutting of six lines which states that M^r Pownall has accepted the Government of New England. Cannot account for the above paragraph getting into the newspaper. For many months has cautiously avoided talking of America and has risked the good opinion of his friends there by suspending all correspondence.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—N^o 14. Gov^r Pownall July 1773.

The HONOURABLE DAINES BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 1. King's Bench Walks.—Will do his best to contrive that a small collection of natural productions be prepared to be sent to the King of Spain. The Royal Society will require his Lordship's further protection with regard to the expense which will be incurred in preserving specimens that may come from America or elsewhere.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Hon. D. Barrington 1 Aug. 1773.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 2. London.—A letter signed "Fact." On the objectionable paragraphs which appear in the newspapers, particularly in the Public Advertiser. These are concerted by M^r^ Temple, Lieutenant Governor of New Hants, assisted by M^r^ Lee. Confidential letters of Hutchinson, Oliver and Paxton to the late M^r^ Whately were procured immediately after his death by Temple from Whately's brother, a banker in Lombard Street; they were sent to persons in Boston who kept them until an opportunity offered for laying them before the Assembly. The paragraphs which recommend that some one be sent out as a grand reconciler and umpire between Great Britain and the Colonies, come from Governor Pownall, but the taunting sneering paragraphs and letters come from M^r^ Temple.

Original. 2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Fact. 2 Aug. 1773.

Enclosure:—

> *Newspaper cutting containing a letter signed "An American" and addressed to Lord Dartmouth. His Lordship was designed for private not for public station. He has been rashly prevailed upon to undertake the superintendence of American affairs at a time when they were hourly hastening to a most unfortunate catastrophe. Lord Hillsborough foresaw this and prudently retired. Remarks on the scandalous manner in which the Americans have been traduced as appears by the disclosure of the letters of Mess^rs^ Hutchinson and Oliver.*
>
> 1 *strip.*

CALEB J. GARBRAND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 2.—Is now fully aware of the impropriety of the manner in which M^r^ Wooldridge proposed to dispose of his civil employments in East Florida, but was ignorant at the time he made it. A foolish transaction of M^r^ Wooldridge's in the West Indies makes him fear that he will be unable to pay him the money he owes. Desires his Lordship's protection in enabling him to return to East Florida to take up the civil employments held by M^r^ Wooldridge.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr. Garbrand 1 (*sic.*) Aug. 1773. In B—6.

LORD HYDE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 5. The Grove.—Should the government of New Hampshire or the surveyorship of woods in America become vacant Colonel Howard would be glad of either appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A—23. L^d^ Hyde Aug. 1773. Col^l^ Howard.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1773, August 5. Thursday.—Part only. Containing, amongst other items, another article signed "Philalethes."

2 printed pages.

Endorsed (on a wrapper covering also the Gazettes of 1, 15, *and* 22 *July) :*—N° 13. Defence of Gov^r^ Hutchinson's Letters. August 1773.

JOHN STUART to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 5. Charles Town.—On behalf of his brother Lieutenant Patrick Stuart of the "Centeaur." Desires his Lordship's good offices with Lord Sandwich in his favour.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—J. Stuart Esq^r^ Charles Town 5 Aug. 1773.

GREY COOPER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, August 6. Treasury Chambers.—Desiring he will attend the Treasury Board on Thursday next.

Autograph, third person. ⅓ *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Cooper.

C[HARLOTTE], COUNTESS OF DUNMORE, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 10. Berkley Street.—On behalf of Captain Foy who went to America with Lord Dunmore as secretary while at New York, whence he accompanied him to Virginia. A vacancy has happened in the naval office at New York by the death of M^r^ Williams. If his Lordship would confer this on Captain Foy, Lord and Lady Dunmore would feel essentially obliged.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Css. of Dunmore Aug. 1773 *Cap. Foy.*

GOVERNOR THOMAS POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 10. Chesterford.—He has seen Lord North. His Lordship and Lord North have only to decide how his services can be most usefully employed.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 15. Gov^r^ Pownall 10 Aug. 1773.

PETER DUVAL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 11. Hackney.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—B—19. M^r^ P. Duval 13 Aug. 1773, requesting an Office in N° America.

SIR WILLIAM DRAPER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 12. George Street, Hanover Square.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—A—24. S^r^ W. Draper 12 Aug. 1773, recommending M^r^ Delancey to be Naval Officer of New York.

DENNIS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 14. London.—Thanks for effectual service in his affair with the House of Representatives at Boston. Wishes to know if he would care to be concerned with his brother-in-law in some shares for land in the Jersey Society. M^r^ Reed is ambitious of opening a correspondence with his Lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C—7. M^r^ De Berdt, 12 (*sic*) Aug. 1773 on American Lands.

JOHN THORNTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 14. Clapham.—Encloses (not here) a duplicate of what he had previously sent. The greatest difficulty in America appears to lie in the exasperation of both sides. Desirability of removing persons that are so obnoxious to the province. Surely a steady, considerate, and judicious governor might be found who would have the good of the province at heart. Lady Huntingdon has requested the Reverend M^r^ Piercy to come over to consult with her about the Orphan House. An Irish lottery in consideration to raise 300,000*l*. Irish.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

GEORGE RICE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 15. Windsor Castle.—In favour of Captain Foy for whom application has been made for the post of naval officer in New York.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—G. Rice Esq^r^ 1773, Aug. *Cap. Foy.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 16. At M^rs^ Smith near Queens place Westminster.—On the subject of the salary due to him. Offer made by Governor Tonyn to settle his affairs. Desires to be restored to the provincial office and to return to the execution of the general surveys by his Lordship's order.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ De Brahm 16 Aug. 1773.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [   ].

1773, August 18. At M^rs^ Smith 2^d^ door South of Queens Place Westminster.—Possibly to M^r^ Pownall. Finds some members of the [Cape Florida] Society intend to call upon him with M^r^ Stokes. Encloses these copies as they may be necessary for conversation, otherwise would have sent them to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. ½ quarto page.

Endorsed:—East Florida Society.

Enclosures:—

DANIEL BERCHER to [WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM].

1773, *August* 18.—*On the subject of the terms under which it has been arranged that the land in East Florida should be granted to the Society. Insists that they are not suitable for a Society of free persons who are risking their lives and fortunes. Intimates that De Brahm's object is to discourage the plan.*

Copy. 2⅓ pages. In French.

[WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM] to DANIEL BERCHER.

1773, *August* 9.—*Is sorry he has been induced to believe the grant disadvantageous with regard to its tenor. Remarks on the quit rent and the generosity of the terms.*

Copy. 1 page.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to the [CAPE FLORIDA] SOCIETY.

1773, *August* 18.—*Defending himself against M^r^ Bercher's misrepresentations concerning the grant and terms upon which it is made.*

Autograph copy. 1⅔ pages.

LORD CRAGGS CLARE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 18. Gosfield.—In favour of Captain Foy who has been recommended by Lord Dunmore to the late naval officer's post at New York.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Clare Aug. 1773. *Cap. Foy.*

JOHN WODDROP to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 18, Wednesday. Tolbrook Glasgow.—Is imprisoned on account of a debt of £10 he owes James M^{c}Call because he will not renounce to him his right and title to some lands in Virginia. Account of the injustice he has met with from him.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—John Woddrop Glasgow Aug. 18, 1773.

WILLIAM BOLLAN and DOCTOR B. FRANKLIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 20. Southampton Street, Covent Garden.—Transmitting the enclosed letter.

Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Bollan 20 Aug. 1773.

Enclosure :—

MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

June 29. Province of Massachusetts Bay.—Signed Thomas Flucker, Secretary. " The original causes of the interruption in the union that formerly subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies may probably be found in the letters sent from hence to Administration and to other gentlemen of influence in Parliament, since the appointment of Sir Francis Bernard to the Government of the province." Apprehend that he and his coadjutors laid the plans for the establishment of the American revenue and have since prevented the petitions against it from reaching both King and Parliament. They are of opinion that if things were brought to the general state in which they stood at the conclusion of the late war it would restore the harmony which at that time existed.

3½ *pages.* [*Duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol.* 174, *fo.* 719.]

CAPE FLORIDA SOCIETY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 20. London.—Signed by James Samuel Loup, J. Jams Bonhole, Daniel Bercher and Henry Dessoulavy, intended Directors. Cannot discover in the draft of grant of 8,000 acres drawn up for Lord Dartmouth by the agent, Mr De Brahm, any sign of his Lordship's benevolence. Are thankful they are provided with a sufficient quantity of common sense to distinguish the real and generous intentions of his Lordship from the oppressive disposition of the agent.

Letter signed. 2 pages.

Enclosure :—

Objections made to the draft copy of a grant of 8,000 *acres of land in East Florida (delivered by William Gerard de Brahm) said to be by order and with the approbation of the Earl of Dartmouth. With Terms and Conditions which the grantees take the liberty to offer the Earl of Dartmouth.*

Original. 3 *pages.*

MARY HAYNS or Hayne to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1773, August 21. London.—Concerning the will of her father Mr Richard Salter, which, or a copy of which, she requests he will endeavour to procure.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—Mrs Hayne Aug. 1773.

THOMAS CUSHING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 22. Boston.—Thanks his Lordship for the communication of his sentiments in his letter of 19 June. Gives an account of the manner in which the controversy between the Governor and the Assembly arose. Observations respecting the temper and disposition of the gentlemen who composed the late House of Representatives. Thanks his Lordship for the assurance of his aid and support to any temperate representation of grievances that the province may make. Hopes that the letter of the two Houses to his Lordship of 29 June will answer that purpose. Submits whether it would not be eligible for Parliament to take up American affairs upon their own principle without any apparent attention to the applications made by the Americans for redress.

Autograph letter signed. 5⅔ *pages.* [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed :—N° 11. Mr Cushing Boston 22 Aug. 1773.

Duplicate of the foregoing.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1773, August 26.—On the subject of enclosure. Did a great deal of business for him yesterday at the Council. Everything goes on quietly, hopes they will not meet the Parliament as soon as was expected.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Ld Rochford 26 Aug. 1773 wth Col. Prevost's Memorial.

Enclosure :—

LIEUTENANT COLONEL AUGUSTINE PREVOST to the KING.

Memorial. Relinquished his post to Haldimand in 1755, *and in* 1762 *was sent to take possession of Pensacola. On Haldimand's succeeding Lieutenant General Gage he hoped to have been appointed in his room. In the case of Lieutenant Governor Colonel Dalling being promoted desires to succeed him.*

Not signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 28. Jamaica Plain.—Sends intelligence of the measures likely to be taken by the Assembly at their next sessions. Remarks upon his Lordship's letter to Doctor Franklin which he has seen. Though the King acting consistently could not but disapprove of calling into question the right of Parliament to make laws binding in America in all cases whatsoever yet the prevailing sentiment is that the British legislature has not that right. Was grieved "that his Lordship's letter should suggest, that the doctrines held forth in the petitions and remonstrance, might be owing *to the artifices of a few who seek to create jealousy and distrust ;* for individuals though not intended might think themselves aimed at . . . . and have their minds soured into a stiffer opposition to all healing measures," and without the concurrence and assistance of such individuals no measures are likely to be adopted. Thinks there should be a petition for the removal of complaints. Their politicians depend much on the correspondence set on foot by the Virginians and on the apprehension of a French war for an opportunity of insisting on an equivalent to a bill of rights. Would like to know if a petition would be supported in Parliament as he might be able to promote and procure such a one.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (*broken*). 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—Revd Mr Gordon 28 Aug. 1773.

WILLIAM WHATELY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 30. Lombard Street.—Has endeavoured, hitherto fruitlessly, to find out by what means the letters written to his late brother by Governor Hutchinson, M^r Oliver and others fell into the hands of the Bostonians. In the month of October last M^r Temple applied to him saying that he wished to see a paper relative to the colonies transmitted to his late brother and also a letter written by him (M^r Temple). In perfect confidence he laid before him various parcels of letters and after some time spent in search M^r Temple acquainted him that he could not find his own letter nor anything relating to it. On receiving recently M^r Oliver's communication as to the publication of the letters he immediately went to M^r Temple and said to him that he was the only person who had had access to them. M^r Temple assured him in the frankest manner and in precise terms that he had not taken away the letters, and indeed had seen so little of importance that he did not even take any extract or memorandum. The matter gives him deep and anxious concern both as regards his brother's memory and his own character.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r W. Whateley 30 Aug. 1773. Relative to the Letters of Gov^r Hutchinson &c. published at Boston.

Note.—In connection with this subject and the resulting duel between Whately and Temple, *see* Sparks's Works of Franklin, Vol. IV., page 105. "An Account of the Transactions relating to Governor Hutchinson's Letters." Franklin, writing to the Printer of the Public Advertiser, says:—"M^r W[hately] could not com- "municate them, because they were never in his possession; and, for the same "reason, they could not be taken from him by M^r T[emple]," p. 435.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 31. At M^rs Smith, Queens Place Westminster.—Refers to enclosures. His own affairs. Has been paid his salary. Deplores that his grievances have been left so long to a Governor who only contemplates his ruin.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ pages.

Enclosures:—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to the PRESIDENT of the (Cape Florida) SOCIETY

1773, *July* 30.—*Expresses Lord Dartmouth's good wishes with reference to the grant he is making the Society. Governor Tonyn has promised to afford his protection and assistance.*

Autograph letter signed. ¾ page.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to DANIEL BERCHER.

1773, *August* 9.—[*See duplicate above enclosed in letter of* 18 *August.*]

Autograph copy signed. 1⅓ pages.

DANIEL BERCHER to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, *August* 18. *No.* 44 *Harley Street.*

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2 pages. French.

Enclosures—cont.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to the [CAPE FLORIDA] SOCIETY.

1773, *August* 18.—[*See duplicates of both these above in De Brahm's letter of* 18 *August.*]
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to the [CAPE FLORIDA] SOCIETY.

1773, September 1. Sandwell.—In answer to a letter signed by Mr Loup and others containing their objections to the terms of the grant. The draft given them by De Brahm was drawn up by Lord Dartmouth's instructions who thought he had exactly adhered to the plans and proposals of the Society. Some things are now expected of him with which it is not in his power to comply. The whole project may be dropped or the draft may be settled between his lawyer, Mr Wilmot, and their own.
Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

MAJOR GAVIN COCHRANE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, September 2. London.—Refers to his application for lands at Crown Point. Would like to know how his Lordship received it.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Majr Cochran 2 Sep. 1773. In B—9.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS DESBRISAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 4.—Dublin.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—No 4. Lt Col. Desbrisay Sepr 1773 respecting Lands, and desiring to succeed to the Lt Govt of the Mass. Bay, in case of a Vacancy.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 4.—A letter signed "Fact." Concerning the contents of the enclosed newspaper. The intelligence extraordinary is the production of Mr Temple as are other sneering paragraphs scattered through the daily newspapers.
Original. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Fact, Sepr 4, 1473.

Enclosure:—

1773, *September* 4. *Saturday.—The Public Advertiser* No 11976.
4 *printed pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1773, September 6, about.]—Acknowledges the interest taken by his Lordship in his affairs. Observations relative to the Cape Florida Society. Has many times thought they meant to desist. Hears Mr Wooldridge is arrived. Remarks relative to the enclosed letter from Mr Peyer Imhoff.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Enclosures :—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to MR. LOUP.

1773, *September* 6. *Monday morning.—Transmits a letter received from Lord* (*Dartmouth*).
Autograph copy. Third person. ½ *page.*
Endorsed :—Copy to M^r^ Loup.

J. L. PEYER IM HOFF to [WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM].

1773, *July* 15. *James Island, South Carolina.—The reason M^r^ Roux did not go to East Florida was because he heard there was no settlement at the Gulf of Sandwich. His death. Fresh orders sent to Governors concerning granting lands. Fears that the grant in East Florida may come under the new regulations. Would the* 6,000 *acres for M^r^ Roux be transferred to his family? His* (*De Brahm's*) *friends desire very much to see him.*
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages. French.*
Endorsed :—M^r^ Peyer Imhoff.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 7. St. James's.—As M^r^ Walpole and his associates are uneasy at the delay of their grant, sends the Attorney and Solicitor General's report relative to the order of council of the 3rd of last July. Observations in connection therewith. Sends other papers on the subject.
Letter signed. 4 *pages.*
Endorsed :—E. of Rochford 7 Sep^r^ 1773.

Enclosures :—

1773, *July* 3. *Council Chamber, Whitehall.—Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs. To prepare a draft of the Ohio grant containing the conditions and reservations proposed by the Board of Trade*
Copy. 1 *page.*

1773, *July* 16.—*Edward Thurlow and Alexander Wedderburn, Attorney and Solicitor General. Report to the Lords Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.*
Copy. 3 *pages.*

[*Not dated.*]—*Thomas Walpole, John Sarjant, Doctor Franklin and Samuel Wharton. Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury with the bounds of the tract applied for.*
Copy. 2 *pages.*

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

1773, September 9. Sandwell.—Thanks him for communication of the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General in consequence of the order of Council of 3 July. Agrees with him in his opinion con-

cerning the objections made by those gentlemen to the mode of granting in joint tenancy. Believes the bounds are as clearly and distinctly ascertained as the knowledge of the country will admit of.
Autograph copy. 1 page.

CAPTAIN GEORGE LEHUNTE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 17. Wexford.—Requests he will lay the enclosed memorial before the Board of Trade.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—George Lehunte Eq^{r} 17 Sep^{r} 1773, re^{d} 15 Oct^{r}.

Enclosure :—

MEMORIAL to the BOARD OF TRADE.

Desires to settle in North America and prays for a grant of 10,000 *acres of land in one of the provinces.*
Autograph signed. 1 quarto page.

The REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 18. Jamaica Plain.—His Lordship having written a confidential letter to the Speaker has given alarm to the gentlemen who have been in connection with Sir Francis Bernard. They think it beneath the dignity of a Secretary of State to correspond with the speaker of a petty provincial assembly. Warns him that their feelings will give a partial cast to the letters transmitted to the Government. Relates the manner in which he became acquainted with this fact.
Autograph letter signed. ¾ page.

Endorsed :—Rev^{d} M^{r} Gordon Jamaica Plain 18 Sep^{r} 1773.

DAVID PRYCE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, September 18. Upton Grey near Basingstoke.—His unsuccessful endeavours to obtain land granted to him in New York for his services in the late war. Is informed all lands are located. Desires to be recommended to His Majesty for some equivalent for his great loss.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Dav^{d} Pryce Esq^{r} Sep^{r} 1773 for Land in Am^{a}.

EDWARD FOY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, September 22. Mount Street.—Will be happy if the enclosed observations are of use in directing his Lordship's choice of locations and if he should be employed to put the plan in execution.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C—4. Ed. Foy Esq^{r} Sep^{r} 1773. With Observations on the Land of sev^{l} Districts in the Colonies.

Enclosure :—

Observations beginning " The Western parts of Virginia contains (sic) a great quantity of unpatented lands."
Original not signed. 6 quarto pages.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 23. St. James's.—Has well considered the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General relative to the grant to the Ohio Company. Thinks an order of Council may be made with the greatest propriety agreeable to the enclosed draft. If his Lordship approves of it, will call a council.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Earl of Rochford 23 Sep^r 1773.

Enclosure:—

OHIO COMPANY.

Draft of a proposed Order in Council. Concerning the grant to the Ohio Company.

4 *pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 24. London.—Sends the second part of his report which relates solely to East Florida, and remarks thereon.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 page.

JULIAN LEGGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 27. M^rs Lloyds, Hemlock Court, Carrey Street, near Lincolns Inn London.—Addressed to His Lordship at Sandwell Hall near Birmingham.

Autograph letter signed. 1 page.

Endorsed:—B—3. M^r Julian Legge Sep^r 1773 late Midshipman of the Lowestoffe, desiring Employm^t.

GEORGE WENTWORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 28. London.—Sends copy of his petition to the King and entreats his Lordship's patronage and protection.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—George Wentworth Esq^r 27 Sep^r 1773.

Enclosure:—

GEORGE WENTWORTH to the KING.

1773, *September* 27. *London.—Petition. Account of the injustice he has undergone in endeavouring to obtain a legacy of* £1000 *left to George Wentworth, petitioner's uncle, by his father John Wentworth in* 1730. *Implores justice from the King.*

Signed copy. 3½ *pages.*

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL to JOHN POWNALL.

1773, September 29. Boston.—Unsettled state of the province. Surprise caused by M^r Temple having ingratiated himself into the favour of those in power in England. In the earliest of the disturbances in America it is known that he took a leading part in the opposition.

Since he has been in England the intelligence he has given has been as mischievous as that of Doctor Franklin. Satisfaction felt at Mr Cushing receiving a letter from Lord Dartmouth as it appears as though his Lordship had ignored the Governor. Difficulty Governors have always had to please the people in this province. Attitude of the Government of Rhode Island concerning the inquiry into the loss of the "Gaspee." Remarks on importation of tea. Suggests measures for securing duties and preventing smuggling. Further remarks respecting Mr Temple who must be violently imposing on his superiors.

Autograph letter signed. 7 pages. [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR H. T. CRAMAHÉ to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 1. Quebec.—Proceedings in the running of the boundary line between New York and Quebec. Before it receives the royal sanction the inhabitants of this Province beg the King to take into consideration how much the interference of New York upon the course of the river St. Lawrence may injure their commercial interests, especially in the fur trade of which the New Yorkers have already a considerable share and which their superior wealth would probably put them in full possession of.

Copy. 3 pages. [The signed letter, in duplicate, with the enclosure, is in the Public Record Office, Colonial Correspondence, Quebec, Vol. 9, fo. 20, and Board of Trade, Canada, Quebec, Vol. 7, fo. 245.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Governor Cramahé to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Quebec October 1st 1773.

Enclosure:—

QUEBEC. MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

1773, *August* 2 *and* 4. *Council Chamber Castle of St. Lewis Quebec.—Report on the running of the western boundary line.*

Copy. 6¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of the Minutes of His Majesty's Council of Quebec, the 2d *and* 4th *of August* 1773. *In Lieut Govr Cramahé's* (*No* 8) *of* 1st *October* 1773.

ARCHIBALD DUFF to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 2.—In behalf of his brother Arthur Gordon to be Advocate General of the Court of Admiralty in East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

The HONOURABLE LUCIUS FERDINAND CARY to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1773, October 4. Grosvenor Street.—Is concerned that his application has not met with better success but comforts himself with the thought of obtaining his Lordship's good offices on a future occasion.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Honble Mr Cary 4 Octr 1773.

THE ALARM, NO. 1.

1773, October 6.--Printed paper entitled "The Alarm" No. 1, consisting of a letter signed Hampden, dated New York 6 October 1773 and beginning "My dear Fellow Citizens." Against monopolies, particularly the East India Company.

1¾ *pages.* [Duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, Series America and West Indies, Vol. 183, fo. 921; and copies were presented, with other American papers, to the Houses of Parliament 7 March 1774.]

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 6. New York.—Intends deferring his departure until the spring. Presumes he is to leave the seals of Government with Governor Colden who is 86 years of age and in feeble health. In case of his death, could he leave the great seal with Chief Justice Horsmanden or Sir William Johnson?

Autograph letter signed. 4 pages.

Endorsed :—Gov^{r} Tryon 6 Oct^{r} 1773.

GOVERNOR LORD CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 7. Bath.—Upon the enclosed petition.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—L^{d} Cha Montagu 7 Oct^{r} 1773.

Enclosure :—

LORD C. G. MONTAGU, LADY ELIZABETH CHAPLIN and seven others, to the KING.

Petition. On behalf of Ann Beckett who was convicted in August 1771 of privately stealing a purse and sentenced to transportation for 7 years. She went to Charles Town South Carolina, entered the service of Lord Charles Greville Montagu whom she served faithfully for two years. Petitioners have always believed in her innocence and entreat that the remainder of her sentence may be remitted.

Original signed. 3 pages.

THOMAS DANFORTH to JOHN POWNALL.

1773, October 8. Boston.—Expresses his acknowledgments for the kindness and favour received from M^{r} Pownall. Found upon his arrival at Boston that the publication of the letters had greatly increased the prejudices of the people. Cause of the odium brought against Gov. Bernard and other officers by the people. Educational differences in Britain and New England largely account for the disposition of the people with regard to politics. The description he has given of Lord Dartmouth has been received with great pleasure.

Autograph letter signed. 3¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Danforth Ex.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. New Hampshire.

1773, October 8. St. James's.—Approving a long report of the Lords Committee of the Council for Plantation affairs with reference to the complaint of Peter Livius against Governor Wentworth. As the report concluded that there was no foundation for any censure on the Governor, nor for any of the charges brought against him it is hereby ordered that the said complaint of Peter Livius be dismissed.

Copy. 10⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 7. New Hampshire Copy of order in Council.

"THE ALARM," Nº 2.

1773, October 9.—2 *printed folio pages.*

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 11. New Norfolk Street.—Recommending Mr John Leadbeater for the appointment of Minister and Schoolmaster in East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 8. Govr Tonyn 11 Octr 1773.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 11.—Will always retain the highest sense of his Lordship's patronage.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Nº 9. Govr Tonyn, 11 Oct. 1773.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 16. New Norfolk Street.—Concerning his recommendation of Mr Leadbeater for the appointment of minister in East Florida.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 10. Govr Tonyn 16 Octr 1773.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 18.—On the same subject.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Nº 11. Govr Tonyn 18 Octr 1773.

ROBERT HAYNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 19. Nº 43 Shoreditch London.—Concerning estates which rightly belong to his wife in America but which cannot be claimed on account of the difficulty in procuring the will of Richard Salter.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Hayne 19 Octr 1773.

ROBERT HAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Not dated.—Petition. With a memorandum concerning the will of Richard Salter.

Original, not signed. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—N° 8. Petition of Robert Hayne, praying the Interposition of the Earl of Dartmouth for the Recovery of an Estate and the Effects of Rich^{d} Salter Esq̃. of Trenton in New Jersey, which he alledges to be detained from him by a M^{r} Cox of that Town, as Heir at Law (in right of his Wife, whom he states to be only Daughter of the said R^{d} Salter) to the said Estate.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES of NEW YORK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 20. New York.—Address of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons. Signed John Rodgers, Moderator.

Original. 5⅓ pages.

Endorsed:—Presbyterian Churches of N. York.

The SAME to the SAME.

1773, October 20. New York.—Substance of the above Petition from the Ministers &c. of the United Presbyterian Churches of New York to Lord Dartmouth for a charter of incorporation.

4¾ *pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 23. London.—The report is finishing agreeable to the directions he has received. Has found it necessary to add to that report the 8th chapter now enclosed. Is informed that his geometer Joseph Purcell has secretly taken copies of his surveys since his absence from America and entered the service of John Stuart Indian Superintendent, a special friend of Governor Grant. One Bernard Romans acted in the same manner previously. Stuart's present appointment is entirely the effect of de Brahm's recommendation.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Enclosure:—

Chapter 8th. Of the Indian Boundaries.
Autograph. 3¾ pages.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BOSTON.

1773, October 28.—Addressed to J. T. Esq.

2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—C—17. Ext. of a Letter from Boston to J. T. Esq^{r} 28 Oct^{r} 1773. (Thoughts on the Means of restoring Peace to the Colonies.)

CHARLES GARTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 30. Devizes.—Thinks it necessary his Lordship should see the continued resolution in South Carolina not to pass any Government bill while the instruction of April 1770 is in existence. A continuance of this instruction will cause heated dissensions between the Council and Assembly and increase the many evils the province already labours under.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—N° 5. Ch. Garth Esq^{r} Oct^{r} 30, 1773.

Enclosure :—

SOUTH CAROLINA MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

1773, *August* 17, 19 *and* 20.—*Contained in a Newspaper cutting. Begins, " Ordered. That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to inquire into the present State of the Public Treasury." Report submitted and resolutions thereon.*

WILLIAM KELLY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 30. Worcester.—As he is engaged in a contested election for this city and must strain every nerve, desires permission to print the letter he addressed to his Lordship on the importation of corn from America. His reason is solely to confirm the favourable sentiments as to his commercial knowledge, and the fact of his being in communication with Lord Dartmouth would have a good effect.

Autograph letter signed. 1 page.

Endorsed :—W. Kelly Esq^{r} 30 Oct^{r} 1773.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [about October 1773]. Answers to questions from the Secretary of State relative to the condition of the colony of which he is Governor—its extent, boundaries, natural features, harbours, constitution, trade, inhabitants, and expenses; with a paper marked, Valuation 1761.

Copy. 15½ pp. in two columns. [The original is in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, 174, fo. 791.]

Endorsed :—America.

SAGADAHOOK.

1773, October.—A list of the number of Inhabitants settled on lands eastward of the Sagadahook River to the River St. Croix. Total number of families 2,438.

Original. 1 page.

Endorsed :—List of the N° of Inhabitants in territ° of Sagadahook.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to MR. LOUP.

1773, November 3.—Concerning a letter forwarded by him from the Earl of Dartmouth to which no answer has been received. Remarks

upon his Lordship's generosity with regard to the grant he has made. Asks whether the plan of the Society is to take place or is dropt.
Copy signed. ¾ page.

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 4. New Bern, North Carolina.—Private. Acquaints him of the retraction by Mr Burgwin of certain charges he had made against him (Martin); he, on his part, now desires to withdraw any misrepresentations in Burgwin's disfavour.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ pages.

Endorsed:—Govr Martin 4 Novr 1773. *Private.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, November 5. Greenwich.—To explain his disagreeable situation during his command at West Florida from the cruel misrepresentations made against him would take up too much time, therefore only goes into the question of the great injuries his estates have suffered from their being totally dismembered by the sale of his negroes to discharge the debts of Government. Desires an appointment. Dominica is the object of his wishes.
Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ pages.

Endorsed:—Montd Browne Esqr 4 Novr 1773.

GOVERNOR SIR FRANCIS BERNARD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, November 6. Aylesbury.—Refers to an application he made nine months ago in favour of his two sons for the appointment of the naval office at Boston. His own services. Requests that this office may be extended to make provision for more than one of his sons.
Letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Sr Fr. Bernard 6 Nov. 1773.

J. TEMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, November 8. Great George Street.—Transmits copies of letters on American affairs which passed between himself when in America and the late Mr Whately. He is the first person in England this correspondence has been shown to except some short extracts which relate to particular matters. Sends them from a desire to throw every light on the affairs of the colonies. These letters will in part disclose the trouble and illtreatment he (Temple) met with.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Temple 8 Novr 1773.

COMMODORE SAMUEL HOOD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, November 9. Catherington by Petersfield.—Renews his application that his Lordship will recommend him to Lord North for a similar mark of public favour to that bestowed on Mr Gambier his successor in the American command.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Com. Hood 9 Novr 1773.

JAMES LOUP to WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1773, November 11. Basinghall Street.—The intended Society for Cape Florida and the projects in connection therewith have ended in smoke. Acknowledges the condescension shown by the Earl of Dartmouth. Reasons for the affair terminating in this way.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 3½ quarto pages.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMOS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 18. Thursday Evening, St. James's Place.—Would like to be appointed to the office named in the enclosure but should such an office appear inadmissible offers himself as a candidate to succeed Mr Shuckburgh as Secretary to the Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson.

Autograph, third person. 1 page.

Endorsed :—Cap. Williamos 18 Novr 1773.

Enclosure :—

A paper showing the advisability of establishing an office for inspecting the sale of lands in North America. " The Spirit of emigration to North America being now so prevailing in Europe the Immense tracts of land which the Crown possesses in that Continent are of course of the greatest Importance, and therefore every step ought to be taken to regulate every thing relative to them.

Autograph. 5 pages.

ROBERT TOMLINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 23. " Resolution " at Portsmouth.—Desiring to be appointed first Lieut. of the Admiral's Ship upon the No American Station.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

JOHN JONES to MR. PADMORE.

1773, November 24. Denmark Court, No. 15, Strand, London.—On the subject of the enclosures.

Autograph letter signed. ⅔ page.

Endorsed :—pr Lt. Wm Campbell.

Enclosures :—

Memorandum relative to his claim to certain lands in South Carolina.

Original. 1½ pages.

Endorsed :—South Carolina.

Extract from the will of Lewis Jones of South Carolina, 10 February 1743 with some " Suppositions " concerning the land therein mentioned.

CASE OF JOHN JONES.

Not dated.—Respecting lands bequeathed to him in South Carolina. *Draft.* 1¾ *pages.*

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 27. Boston, New England.—Upon the serious state of affairs in America. Endeavours of France to gain some advantage in the prevailing dispute. Urges the necessity of a speedy reconciliation. *Autograph letter signed.* 4 *pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Ward Boston Novr 27 1773.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 29. States his connection with Governor Grant through the marriage of his daughter. Loss he has sustained by her death. Recommends his father-in-law John Row, who has been for many years Sheriff of Maryland, for the appointment of Provost Marshal of East Florida.
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2 *pages.*

CORBYN MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 1. Storys Gate, Westminster.—Refers to a conversation with Lord North on the subject of a new American commission. Proposes two new members and gives a list of the gentlemen who would then compose it. Remarks on the advantages which would be gained by its establishment.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—C. Morris Esqr 1 Dec 1773.

TEA. PROCEEDINGS at BOSTON.

1773, December 1.—Two copies of a printed paper headed "Boston" containing proceedings of the people of Boston and the neighbouring towns, 29 and 30 November, assembled for the purpose of consulting, advising and determining upon the most proper and effectual method to prevent the unlading, receiving or vending the "detestable tea" sent out by the East India Company.
2 *pages.* [Copy of this was presented with other papers to the Houses of Parliament on the 7th March 1774.]

TEA.

1773, received December 1.—"Scævola" to the Commissioners appointed by the East India Company for the sale of tea, in America. Setting forth the odium attached to the office held by them.
Printed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—No 10. Address to the Commissrs for sale of Tea in America N. York. R/ 1 Decr 1773.

TEA.

1773, after December 6.—Postscript to a letter from Boston dated Dec^{r} ye 6th. "Since dating the within, all the Tea which had arrived in the three vessels, Capts. Bruce, Hall and Coffin, has been utterly destroyed by a number of persons disguised like Indians, who broke open the Hatches, hoisted up the Chests, stove them, & threw them overboard" . . . . The owners and others concerned dared not accept the Admiral's protection; their own lives, their families and their property must have been the forfeit.

2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Boston. From an officer on board the Arthur.

CASE of COLONEL GEORGE MERCER.

1773, December 7. London.—Beginning "In 1754, The Government of Virginia raised a Regiment, to prevent the encroachments of the French." His services in the army and later as stamp distributor.

Printed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Case of Colonel Mercer.

The REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 11. Jamaica Plain.—Disgust displayed by American merchants in London on account of the measures pursued by the East India Company with regard to the tea. Explains that their representations of the monopoly of that Company have been the means of rousing the opposition in America. The meetings etc. Temper of the people. His own endeavours to dissuade them from a rupture. How far they may have exceeded the bounds of moderation, after allowing for the manner in which they have been managed by interested persons at home and among themselves, as that Government may decline giving them relief or judge it necessary to adopt rough measures, is not for him to determine, but if any colony should be dealt with separately the rest would make it a common cause. Warns that from his observation they could oppose any British regiments set against them. The population is much greater than any returns show as the people do not wish their real numbers known.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Rev. M^{r} Gordon 1773.

Copy in his own hand of the foregoing.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 16. Queens Square, Westminster.—Religious sentiments with reference to the enclosed essay.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *page.*

Enclosure:—

1773, *December* 12.—"*Essay upon the Apocalipsin on the time and times passed present and to come.*"

Autograph. 4 *pages.*

B. ROMANS to DOCTOR WILLIAMSON.

1773, December 20.—Concerning a proposed expedition by the Lakes or the Mississippi through the western parts of America to the North Eastern parts of Asia and thence to Russia. (The beginning of the letter seems to be wanting.)

Autograph signed. 2 pages.

Endorsed :—Rec^{d} 2^{d} Feb^{y} 1774 from D^{r} Williamson.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of NORTH CAROLINA.

1773, December 21.—Resolutions to present an address to the King soliciting the withdrawal of the instruction relative to attachments Certified by Governor Martin 2 March 1774 with a large wax seal of the province attached by a blue ribbon.

Copy from the Minutes, attested by Jas. Green. 2¾ pages.

TEA.

1773, December 27.—Printed paper headed "Philadelphia" containing an account of the transactions in this city with reference to the tea sent to America.

1 *page*. [Another printed copy is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 202, fo. 35.]

THOMAS DANFORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 28. Boston.—Gives an account of the late very extraordinary occurrences with regard to the East India Company's tea.

Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Tho^{s} Danforth Jun^{r}. 28 Dec^{r} 1773. Boston.

FIRE at FORT GEORGE, NEW YORK.

1773, December 29.—An Estimate of the loss of several persons (servants of Governor Tryon) by the fire in the evening of 29 December.

1 *page*.

Endorsed :—Estimate of the Losses of the within nam'd Persons by the Fire in the Fort House the 29 Dec^{r} 1773. Servants to Gov. Tryon In consideration whereof the Gov^{r} gave them £340 Sterling equal to £595 Currency of N. York.

$$\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ 170 \\ 85 \\ \hline 595 \end{array}$$

JOHN POWNALL to PETER MICHELL.

1773, December. Whitehall.—Desiring to know whether the East-India Company has obtained licenses to export teas on their own account to North America. (This is within a wrapper bearing the following note in Pownall's hand :—"The inclosed Letter consequential of the Advices lately reced from America is submitted to your Lordship and shall be either sent or suppress'd as you think fit.")

Letter signed. 1 page.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, and PHILADELPHIA.

1773, November and December.—Schedule of Papers touching the different town meetings in the various Provinces of America during these months. The list is arranged under the headings—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.
1 *quarto page.*

BANK IN AMERICA.

N.D. [Qy. about 1773 or 1774.]—Plan for establishing a Bank in North America, beginning "Tho the Prohibition of Paper Currency in the several provinces of North America, has as yet taken place in few or none entirely, as the time their Bills have to run is not yet expired, it has notwithstanding caused great distress."
$6\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—C—21 Plan for Establishing a Bank in North America.

WILLIAM BOLLAN, Agent for the Council of Massachusetts Bay, to the KING.

N.D. [1773.]—Petition. Remarks concerning the charter of the province. Endeavours to justify proceedings of the Council and desires to be heard in their further defence.
Copy. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Bollans petition to the King in Council. Copy.

[WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N.D. [Qy. 1773.]—Paper headed Memorandum. Remarks on the mis-government of the Governor [Grant]. Persecution shown to those who refuse to submit to his requests and caprices. Injustice displayed in settlement of lands in the province. Impossibility of the country flourishing under the present Governor unless he reforms.
In de Brahm's hand. 4 *folio pages.*

The EARL OF BUCHAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773.—
Letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—E. of Buchan 1773. Intimating his Intention of visiting the Colonies, and offering Information.

COD FISHERY.

1773.—Paper endorsed "M^r^ De Berdt on the Cod Fishery."
$1\frac{1}{10}$ *pages.*

JOHN CALEF to the KING.

N.D. [Qy. 1773.]—Memorial on behalf of William Eaton and 59 other settlers on Deer Island. Concerning the settlement made by them on that Island lying on the eastward side of the entrance of Penobscot river which they desire may be granted to them and their heirs.

Original signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mem^{o} of John Calef Esq^{r} Agent for W^{m} Eaton & others.

NOTES for LETTERS to AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

N.D. [1773.]—Memorandum of Instructions to be given to General Haldimand, Governors Hutchinson, Tryon and Martin and the Commissioners of the Customs. General Haldimand to be instructed that there is no intention to re-establish the Post at Crown Point. The garrison either to rejoin the corps to which it belongs, or be added to that of Ticonderoga. The 60th regiment. Hutchinson's private correspondence. Tryon to be ordered to return to England to place before His Majesty the state of his province. Instructions for Governor Martin concerning the Court Act. Commissioners of Customs are not to allow any packets to be opened addressed upon His Majesty's Service to the Secretary of State or his under Secretaries.

In Pownall's hand. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—(In pencil) Gen. Haldimand 2. Gov^{r} Tryon. Gov^{r} Martin. Cust. House. R. Society. Rev^{d} M^{r} Vickers.

JOHN GORDON to the KING.

N.D. [1773.]—Memorial. Concerning a previous memorial presented by him, relative to difficulties which have arisen in connection with his and others' claims to land in East Florida. Desires the King will direct an inquiry to be made into the merits of his case and the nature of such means as he may have to propose.

2½ pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Gordon's Memor^{l} to the K. in Council.

MARY HAYNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N.D. [1773.]—Respecting the trouble she has experienced in procuring the will of her father M^{r} Salter.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{rs} Hayne.

THOMAS IRVING.

N.D. [1773.]—A paper containing extracts of letters in favour of Thomas Irving Inspector General of Exports, from the Collector, Commissioners and Secretary of the Customs at Boston to the Treasury and the Board of Customs at home, to the effect that he has rendered essential service to the Government.

2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Extracts concern^{g} M^{r} Irving.

WILLIAM KNOX.

N.D. [Qy. 1773 or 1774.]—On the proposed mode of granting lands in America. A long essay containing comparison between the present mode and that intended to be adopted.
In Knox's hand. 30¾ pages.

LORD CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N.D. [1773.]—Pecuniary losses sustained by him in the execution of his appointment as Governor of South Carolina. Hopes his Lordship will represent his case to the King that he may be allowed the same salary which has lately been established for the Governors of New York and Boston.
Original. 3 pages.

Endorsed:—To the Earl of Dartmouth His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and Plantations.
The Memorial of Lord Charles Greville Montagu Governor of South Carolina.

NEW ENGLAND.

N.D. [Qy. 1773.]—A list of New England Grievances. "1. Acts of Parliament raising a revenue in America without our Consent. 2. The Appropriation of it alarming. Salary to the Governor destroying the mutual Dependence between him & People, establish'd by the Charter. Creating undue Dependance of the Judges on the Crown. 3. Revenue Officers needlessly multiplied in the Colonies. Board of Comm^{rs} an Innovation, embarrassing Trade, Fleets & Armies posted in the Province for no purpose but to protect them in their Oppressions. 4. Enormous Extension of Admiralty Powers an intolerable Grievance—depriving of Rights to Trial by Juries. 5. Act about Dockyards depriving of Trial by the Vicinage. 6. Instructions to seize our Fortress, Castle William. 7. Danger from the Powers of a Military Commander in chief. 8. Instruction to exempt Particular Persons from Taxes repugnant to Rights of the General Court. 9. Instruction forbidding Governor to assent to the Payment of the Agent."
⅔ quarto page.

Endorsed:—N° 14. New England Grievances.

PAPER MONEY in AMERICA.

N.D. [Qy. about 1773 or 1774.]—Paper concerning the issuing of paper bills of credit in the Colonies.
2⅔ pages.

Endorsed:—C—18. Paper Money in the Colonies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1773.—A Paper headed "The foreign Trade of Pensylvania," being Imports from and Exports to the *Foreign European Ports.* Extracted from the Collector's account.
1 page.

Endorsed:—Pennsylvania Trade.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1773.—A paper endorsed "S. Carolina Proceedings concerning the Commitment of Powell the Printer. Augst 1773." Quoting, amongst other items, the Protest of William Henry Drayton of 27 August and the Addresses of the Council of 11 September to the King and to Governor Bull.

Draft. 54 *pages.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

N.D. [to 1773].—A sketch of the proceedings of the Assembly relative to the transmission of money from the Public Treasury to England. Endorsed 1769, but the proceedings appear to be carried up to the autumn of 1773. Gives details of the proceedings resulting from the correspondence between Lieutenant Governor Bull and Lord Hillsborough and Governor Montagu and the Earl of Dartmouth.

Draft. 71⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—No. 1. Proceedings of the Assembly, relative to the Transmission of Money from the Public Treasury to England. 1769.

EDWARD SOUTHHOUSE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773.—Memorial. Is by profession an attorney.

2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Memorial of M^{r} Edward Southouse praying for an office in N^{o} America, or elsewhere. 1773. Ent^{d}.

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, January 1. New York.—General Return of the Orange Regiment consisting of Two Battalions commanded by Colonel William Bayard.

Original, signed William Bayard. ⅔ *large page.*

Endorsed:—General Return of the 1st & 2^{d} Battalion's of the Orange Regiment Commanded By Colonel William Bayard New York 1st Jan^{y} 1774.

MRS. S. OSBORN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 1.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A—31. M^{rs} Osborn 1st Jan^{ry} 1774. Recommending M^{r} *John Fennel,* whose Letter to her is inclosed. *V.* Cor. p. 20.

Enclosure:—

JOHN FENNELL to [MRS. S. OSBORN].

1773, *August* 12.—*Requests her influence with the Earl of Dartmouth for an appointment in the proposed colony on the Ohio.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

FIRE at FORT GEORGE, NEW YORK.

1774, January 3–14.—Various depositions of Governor Tryon's servants—Patty Hatch, housekeeper, Benjamin Johnson, Malcolm McIsaac, Ann Patterson, Isaac De Peny, Elizabeth Dudley, Elizabeth Laycock, Moses Mardon, and of Samuel Bayard, Merchant, as to the fire in Fort George, sworn before Whitehead Hicks, Mayor. 3, 4, 5, and 14 January 1774.

Certified copies. 3½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—January 1774. Depositions of the Governor's Servants touching the Fire in Fort George. As also the Deposition of Samuel Bayard Merchant.

The MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE and BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

1774, January 6, Thursday.—Number 3666.

4 *printed pages.*

SAMUEL KEMBLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 7. New York.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Kemble N. York 7 Jan. 1774. Returning Thanks for his Appointment of Naval Officer of N. York.

[THOMAS CROWLEY] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, January 8. Grace Church Street.—Paper signed Amor Patriæ, certified T[homas] C[rowley] and addressed to Lord Dartmouth. "Wisdom is better than Weapons of War, but one Sinner destroyeth much Good." Eccles. 9th ch. Ver. 18. An essay on American taxation.

Copy. 1⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Amor Patriæ 1774. Ex.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

1774, January 10.—Memorandum. American lands to be cultivated, manufactures to be discouraged. Suggests the separation of the garrison and King's officers from the inhabitants in each province by the erection of forts large enough to hold 3,000 men besides the governor's residence.

Autograph. With seal. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Memorandum concerning America.

THOMAS DE LA MAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, January 10. New Bond Street.—Upon the subject of the enclosure.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Delamaine Jan^ry^ 1775.

Enclosure :—

Thoughts upon American Complaints. "The Complaints from America, like those of most other States, spring from the two great bases of political security, Property *and* Liberty."
Original not signed. 5¾ pages.

Endorsed :—Thoughts on America.

The KING'S SPEECH to PARLIAMENT.

[1774, January 13.]—Draft, with interlineations and corrections by Lord Dartmouth. Not dated—believed to be about this date. Regrets that peace between Russia and the Porte is not yet effected. Recommends to their attention the state of the gold coin. Has ordered the proper estimates for the current year to be laid before the House of Commons. Desires they will be careful to select for their immediate consideration such affairs as appear most important.
3⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Dra^t of Speech.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ELIAS DURNFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, January 15. London.—On the enclosures.
Autograph letter signed. 1 page.

Endorsed :—Lieut. Gov^r Durnford 15 Jan^y 1774.

Enclosures :—

Cause of the high price of provisions in West Florida.
Original. In Durnford's hand. ⅔ page.

Proposed Regulation for Fees in West Florida.
Original. In Durnford's hand. ½ page.

Observations on the Indian Affairs of West Florida.
Original. In Durnford's hand. 1⅓ pages.

T. WEBB to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 19.—Has seen Mr. Smith the Chief Justice of the Jerseys who tendered any services in his power in favour of Mr. Haynes. It rests with Mrs. Haynes to prove her father Richard Salter heir to Henry Salter. Acquaints of two vacancies in New York by the deaths of the naval officer and commissary general of provisions. Would be glad of the latter appointment. Flatters himself that his Lordship will not forget his long and faithful services.
Letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r Webb N. Jersey. Jan^y 19 1774.

THOMAS HUNT to the REVEREND MR. MADAN.

1774, January 22. No. 15, Bread Street.—Mr. and Mrs. Hayne desire their acknowledgements to Lord Dartmouth for his kindness in writing to Judge Smith. As the efforts to obtain a copy of the late Richard Salter's will have proved ineffectual, they intreat his Lordship to write to the Governor of New York requesting him to obtain and transmit a copy of the will immediately.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 1 quarto page.

SIR FRANCIS BERNARD to JOHN POWNALL.

1773 [should be 1774], January 23. Aylesbury.—Sends extract of a letter which comes from one who is firm in the interests of government.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—S^r F. Bernard to J. Pownall Esq. Ex.

Enclosure:—

1773, *December* 16.—*Extract of a letter from Boston. "The Temper of the People, and what has lately been said to be the disposition of Administration, lead some to think the Revenue Acts may be repealed and the American board of Commissioners be dissolved. You will hear more particularly than I can inform you, That the Tea in Bruce and Hall was this evening distroyed." The Governor is detested by one party while he is blamed by the other. Does not think the people will come to a general and open rebellion if the government should pursue coercive measures, but it may be feared when a firm union between the Colonies may be completed.*

1 *quarto page.*

SAMUEL WHARTON to THOMAS PITT.

1774, January 25. Argyle Street.—Concerning the grant of land made to Mr. Walpole and his associates and the objections made to it by the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Letter signed. 10¼ *pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Wh. to M^r Pitt concern^g Vandalia.

WILLIAM BOLLAN to the KING.

1774, January 26.—Petition. Showing that the harmony between Great Britain and the colonies has been disturbed by the King's ministers and that the Council of Massachusetts have endeavoured to preserve peace and good order although Governor Thomas Hutchinson while Lieutenant Governor wrote letters most unjustly censuring their conduct. Complains of the representations made against the Council by the Governor as also by Andrew Oliver Lieutenant Governor. Desires that copies of the Council's proceedings may be added to the other papers now before the Privy Council.

Copy. 2¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Petition of M^r Bollan, agent for the Council of the Massachu^tts province, to his Majesty. Copy. Ex.

SIR GEORGE SAVILE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r G^o Saville 28 Jan^y 1774. relative to M^r Green's Desire of being Secretary of N. Hampshire.

HANS STANLEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 28. Privy Garden.—On behalf of Captain Pryce who has lately submitted a memorial of his services and of his pretensions to a grant of lands in America.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed :—H. Stanley Esq^{r} 28 Jan^{y} 1774 recommending Capt. Pryce.

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, January 29.—(Held at the Earl of Suffolk's.) Concerning American advices to be laid before the House of Lords.

Draft. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Minute 29 Jan^{y} 1774. Ex.

CAPTAIN HENRY CALDWELL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 29. London.—A report has prevailed for some days past that his Majesty intends raising a corps of his Canadian subjects. Offers his services on the occasion. Supposes there may be 1,000 men on his estates in Canada holding their lands under feudal tenure and liable to military service, who are fit to bear arms. His powers as a seigneur and his experience as a military officer are both at the disposal of Government.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—B—21. Cap. Caldwell 29 Jan^{y} 1774.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, January 29. London.—The people of Boston are endeavouring to raise a sum equal to the value of the teas destroyed to refund the Company. There remains still some fear of the consequences of their late frantic behaviour.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—L^{t} Col. Dalrymple 29 Jan^{y} 1774.

JOHN MALCOLM to GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON and the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

[1774, January 30, certified].—Memorial, giving an account of the outrage committed on him by the people of Boston and desiring relief and suitable redress. Not dated. With a certificate by Joseph Gardner J. P. 30 January 1774, followed by a Resolutton of both Houses of the Province 1 February relative to the memorial.

Copy certified in London 16 *June* 1774. 2⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of Petition To the Governor and Representatives Massachusetts Bay N. England 1st February 1774. J. Malcolm.

ROYALIST MILTIA.

1774, January 31.—A list of the foot company of Flatbush in King's County whereof Leffert Martense is Captain, Johannes Ditmas Lieutenant and Jacob Snediker Ensign.

Signed Leffert Martense. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—A List of the Foot Company of Flat Bush.

1774, January 31.—Return, addressed To his Excellency Governor Tryon, of the strength of the regiment of militia in West Chester County by James Van Cortlandt Colonel of the Regiment.
Signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Weschester Militia Col^{o} Ja^{s} Van Cortlandt.

"AN OPINION" ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

1774, January.—Concerning the present disposition of the colonies and measures to be pursued in consequence.
2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—An *Opinion.* Jan^{ry} 1774.

AMERICAN TRADE.

1774, January.—Britannicus. Thoughts on American trade. How to make the Colonies serviceable to the Mother Country.
Original signed. 1⅔ *pages.*

Endorsed:—C.—5. Britannicus Jan. 1774. Thoughts on American Affairs. Britannicus Jan^{y} 1774.

TEA.

N.D. [1774, January.]—Paper headed "Case" beginning "The Advices received from Boston in letters from Governor Hutchinson, Admiral Montagu and the Commandant of the King's Troops at Castle William, and the Information taken here of Captain Scott lately arrived from thence, contain the following Facts"—(etc). With two Queries "on the foregoing Case" and Appendices A to I.

Appendix A.—Governor Hutchinson to Earl of Dartmouth Extract 4 November 1773.
Enclosures:—
Copy of an impersonal letter signed O. C. and addressed to Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson [2 *November*].
Copy of a printed notification posted up in Boston 3 *November.*
Benjamin Davis. Narrative of proceedings with regard to the tea [3 *November*].
Josiah Green. Narrative of proceedings [3 *November*].

Appendix B.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth 6 November 1773.
Enclosures:—
Boston. [*Freeholders and*] *inhabitants Vote to request Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson to resign* 5 *November.*
Thomas Hutchinson Jun^{r} for self and brother to John Hancock [4 *November*].
Richard Clark and others to John Hancock 4 *November.*

Appendix C.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth 15 November 1773.

Appendix D.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth 2 December 1773.

Enclosures :—

Extract from Massachusetts Gazette 26 *November.*

Massachusetts. Minutes of Council 19/29 *November with a petition from Richard Clarke and others to the Governor and Council and a Certificate of Hutchinson.*

Proceedings of Boston inhabitants 29 *and* 30 *November (headed* 1 *December.)*

Appendix E.—Information of Capt. Scott taken 25 January 1774.

Appendix F.—Rear-Adl. Montagu to Philip Stephens 8 December 1773.

Appendix G.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth 15 December.

Appendix H.—Governor Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth 17 December.

Appendix I.—Rear-Adml. Montagu to Philip Stephens 17 December.

82½ *pages.*

The same "Case" and "Queries" but without the Appendices.

TEA.

N.D. [Qy. about 1774, January].—Paper headed "Narrative" similar to the foregoing "Case" but giving also abstracts of letters from Major General Haldimand, from Philadelphia and the agents of the East India Company there, and from Governor Bull of South Carolina.

Draft. 30½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Narrative.

JOHN HURST to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 1. Bow Churchyard.—Transmitting enclosure.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Concern^{s} American Lands M^{r} Hurst.

Enclosure :—

HENRY REMSEN to JOHN HURST.

1773, *October* 25. *New York.—Per the "London" Captain Chambers. Concerning a tract of land which he has discovered in New York. Recommends it to the Earl of Dartmouth for one of his sons. Gives boundaries and description.*

Signed copy. 2 *pages.*

JOHN LANE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, February 2. Nicholas Lane.—Desires Mr. Woodbury Langdon may be appointed to a vacancy in the Council of New Hampshire occasioned by the death of Mr. Daniel Pierce.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

RETURNS OF ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, February 2.—A list of the Militia company of foot in the township of Flatlands in King's County signed by Captain Jeremiah Vander Bilt.
$1\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Col° Lots Return of the Militia in King's County.

1774, February 2.—"A list Or Roole of the Names of the Troupers in King's County under the command of Captain Rem Couwenhoven," signed by him.
1 *page.*

Endorsed:—The Return of the Troop in King's County.

1774, February 2.—A list of the company of militia of the township of New Streight under the command of Jacques Denyse.
Signed. 1 *page.*

1774, February 3.—A list of the militia of Gravesend, whereof Isaac Denyse is Captain, signed by him.
1 *page.*

1774, February 4.—A list of the militia &c. of the north side of the Rode of the township of Brookland under the command of Captain Abraham Remson.
Signed. 1 *page.*

1774, February 4.—A list of the men's names in the western division of the township of Brooklands in King's County, signed by Captain Farnandus Suydam.
1 *quarto page.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, February 4.—(At Lord Rochford's office.) In Lord Dartmouth's hand. To recommend to the King that the Governor remove to some place in the province least likely to be influenced by Boston. The Attorney and Solicitor General to consider whether the late proceedings amount to high treason.
Rough draft. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Minute 4 Feb^y 1774.

WILLIAM BOLLAN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 5. Covent Garden.—Concerning the laying of his petition before the King and his desire to be heard on behalf of the Council he represents.
Letter signed. With seal (broken). 2 *quarto pages.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, February 5.—(At the Earl of Sandwich's.) In Lord Dartmouth's hand. Measures to be pursued in case the Attorney and Solicitor

General are of opinion that there is sufficient ground to institute a criminal proceeding against any of the persons concerned in the late outrages committed in Boston.

1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 5 Feby 1774.

"AMOR PATRIÆ" [THOMAS CROWLEY] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 5. Grace Church Street.—The advisability of sending ships of war to procure justice by capturing vessels bound from the American ports to foreign European ports and the West Indies, rather than depending wholly on military inland measures.

Original. ⅔ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Amor Patriæ 1774.

Enclosure:—

Letter to the Printer of the Public Ledger signed "Amor Patriæ." On the important crisis now pending between England and America.

Newspaper cutting. ½ *column.*

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 5. North America.—Thoughts upon the American colonies. Taxation. Fears if some conciliatory measures are not adopted, hostile aversions and animosities will produce mutual distress.

Autograph. 21⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Anonimous N. America 5 Feby 1774. R/ 11 July Ex.

RETURNS OF ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, February 7.—A list of the militia company of foot of Bushwick in King's County, signed by Captain Petrus Lott.

1¾ *pages.*

1774, February 8.—A list of the names of the officers belonging to the regiment of King's County who are not included in the several rolls of the respective companies.

Original. ½ *quarto page.*

A return of the militia in Richmond County, with a list of persons recommended by Christopher Billopps to Governor Tryon, dated 8 February 1774. The commissions dated 25 February.

2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Return of Col. Christopēr Billops Regiment in Richmond County.

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1774, February 10. London.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Col. Dalrymple 10 Feb. 1774 desiring Employment in the Measures with America.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE and HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

1774, February 11.—Containing, amongst other items, speeches of Gov. Wentworth of 12 and 14 January and address of the Assembly on the 21st.

No. 903. 2 *printed pages.*

Endorsed (*on a wrapper*):—Case of Mr Livius.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to JOHN THORNTON.

1774, February 12.—When he writes to Mr. Gordon, will he desire him, if he has any influence among the leading persons in the province, to set before them how fatally and effectually they have now shut the door against all possibility of present relief for any of the things they complain of, and how utterly vain it must be to expect that Parliament will ever give it them till there appears to be a change in their temper and conduct. Would be thought as mad as they if he were to say a word of repealing the tea duty now. . . . Hopes yet to see it done. Had they made no opposition to the E. India Company's teas it might have been this session. . . . If it is meant to drive this country to extremities, there is an end of all schemes and plans of reconciliation.

Copy. Last few lines in Lord Dartmouth's hand. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy to J. Thornton Esqr 12 Feb. 1774. On Mr Gordon's Letter, and Boston Riots.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, February 13. Downing Street.—Believes that a letter from the Admiralty to Mr Montagu will be requisite that he may know the conduct he ought to hold with respect to ships attempting to enter the harbour of Boston. Has sent a short sketch of a letter which contains his idea of the order proper to be sent to the Treasury.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Ld North Feby 13 1774 relative to the Boston Bill &c.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 14, at Mr. Roberts, Queen Street, Westminster.—The vessels, boats, and instruments he requires are for the King's and not for his own service and will remain the King's property for ever. What he requires for himself is an honest subsistence so that he with his family may not burden others. Refers to the representations he has made of his sufferings. Desires that justice may be done to his demands.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, February 15.—Return of the Southern regiment of militia in the County of Cumberland within the Province of New York, signed by Colonel Wells. The commissions issued 15 March 1774.

1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Return of Col Wells Regeimt Cumberland County.

CORBYN MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 15. Board Room, Custom House.—Mr. Beaumont's case with regard to the tobacco seized from him stands in a very unfavourable light. In consequence of the enclosed report and the solicitor's opinion thereon the Board have ordered the tobacco to be proscribed.

Autograph, third person.—1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Corbyn Morris Esqr 15 Feby 1774. Mr Beaumont's Case.

Enclosure:—

H. STONE and W. SPENCE to [the BOARD OF CUSTOMS].

1774, *February* 5.—*Report. Seizure made by them of tobacco in possession of Mr. Beaumont of Rosemary High Street or Lane, some of which is from Virginia and Maryland. At the end is this note.*—12th *February* 1774 *To the Solicitor with the former papers E. M. From the Officers report, The goods appear liable to Seizure, J. Hedges, for Mr Medcalfe,* 12th *Feb.* 1774. 14th *Feby. Prosecute. E. H.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, February 16.—(At Lord Rochford's.) In Lord Dartmouth's hand. Decision concerning the information lately received from Boston touching the disorders there. Agreed that two guard ships be added to the squadron under the command of Admiral Montagu at Boston.

$1\frac{2}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 16 Feby 1774.

1774, February 19.—Heads, apparently for the following Cabinet Minute. In Lord Dartmouth's hand.

$1\frac{1}{8}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Heads for a minute 19 Feby 1774.

CABINET MINUTE.

[1774], February 19.—(At Lord Dartmouth's.) In John Pownall's hand. In case a warrant is issued to arrest persons guilty of treason at Boston to recommend the King to send out a person conversant in the law to assist in its execution. Advices received from America, with the proceedings of the Privy Council thereupon to be laid before the Houses of Parliament. Permission to be gained to bring in the Boston Port Bill and a bill to alter the constitution of Massachusetts Bay.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, February 19.—A muster roll of the regiment on the north side of the Highlands in Orange County.

Not signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Return of Colo Tusten's Regiment in Orange County.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1774, February 22. Boston.—Message dated Council Chamber 22 February 1774. Is headed Boston, Thursday, 24 February 1774.
Copy. 4 *pages.*

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, February 24. Windsor.—Return of the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Cumberland. Commanded by Colonel Nathan Stone. Commissions issued 19 March 1774.
Original signed. 1 *page.*

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

1774, February 28. New York.—Recommends a former inhabitant of Bungay, Suffolk, who is in reduced circumstances. A small post in the Customs, in the post office, or in the land office, in New York, Boston, Quebec, Montreal or Philadelphia, of only £50 salary, would supply all his wants.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Atwood to L^d^ Rochford. N. York. 28 Feb^y^ 1774, recommending M^r^ Brown.

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, February 28.—With memorandum of a previous minute, undated, on the same business. In Lord Dartmouth's hand. As the charge of high treason cannot be maintained against any individuals on the ground of the depositions taken at the Council Board on the 19th instant, agreed that the depositions with the American advices be laid before Parliament on Monday next. To address the King with assurances of support. Boston Port Bill to be brought in and a bill for supporting the declaratory act of the 6th of this reign.
2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 28 Feb^y^ 1774.

BOSTON.

1774, February.—Remarks of a Merchant who makes an annual progress through the colonies on the continent of North America upon the character of the people at Boston. They are not only the worst subjects but the most truly immoral men of any he has had to deal with, unfair in trade, etc. If large and loud professions of the Gospel be an exact criterion of vital religion they are the best people on earth but if meekness, gentleness and patience constitute any part, those qualities are not found there. If they could maintain a state of independence they would soon be at war amongst themselves.
2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A Merchant's Remarks upon the People of Boston. R/ Feb. 1774.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February. Letter not signed.—The importance of removing Mess^rs^ Hutchinson and Oliver. "The fairest opportunity is now offer'd for Government perfectly consistent with its Dignity, to restore the American System to its good old-Establishment." . . . . . . "All they want is to be restored to the State they were in, before the unhappy period of the late M^{r} George Grenville's administration; & let the glorious successes of the late War tell, whether that is not a desirable one, both for the Mother Country and the Colonies."

Original. 3⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Anonymous Feb^{y} 1774. Redress of Amer. Complaints.

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, March 1.—In Lord Dartmouth's hand. With a memorandum in Pownall's hand dated from the Secretary's Office 4 o'clock concerning the opinion of the Attorney General on a certain case. Resolutions as to alterations in the manner of appointing justices of the peace in Massachusetts Bay and in the constitution of the Province.

⅔ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Minute 1 March 1774.

CORBYN MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 1. Princes Street.—Submits a plan for an American representation.

Autograph, third person. 1 *quarto page.*

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, March 1. Caroline Park.—Explains that Dr. Ferguson, the present Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University there, having been appointed travelling tutor to Lord Chesterfield's heir, and being unwilling to part with his chair has wished for a year's leave of absence. The magistrates are not willing to grant this. Dr. Beattie stands well with them but he has made many enemies by his attack on Hume. Is urging his nomination. Sends an essay on emigration written by a Highlander. The Episcopal Church is nearly finished; subscriptions are failing. As the Commander in Chief in Scotland is generally an Englishman and no provision made for the exercise of his religion suggests that with £200 a pew could be bought in perpetuity and furnished decently for his use.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—S^{r} Adolphus Oughton 1st March 1774, on D^{r} Ferguson, D^{r} Beattie, episcopal Church, &c.

Note.—Dr. Adam Ferguson appears later in the history of the America nwar as secretary to the Commissioners—Lord Carlisle, William Eden and Governor Johnstone, who in 1778 were sent to America to restore peace.

MINUTE of COUNCIL. NEW YORK.

1774, March 2. Wednesday.—Accompanied by copy of a Petition of the Inhabitants of Spencer Town Albany County to Governor Tryon.

Copy. Certified Gw. Banyar. 1¾ *and* 2 *pages respectively.*

Endorsed:—9/0 Paid for this Minutes Council. 2nd Coppy. Also, Extract of Minnets of Counsel of the Desseption line. New York. 3^{d}.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 3. Great Queen Street, Westminster.—Captain Atkins will be obliged if his Lordship will recommend him to Lord Sandwich for the command of the sloop ordered for the service of the General Survey.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure:—

> *List of the Sloops of War at present not in Commission.*
> *Autograph of De Brahm. ½ page.*

COUNT BRÜHL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, March 4. G. George Street.—John Augustus Ernst has a grant of 20,000 acres in East Florida dated May 13 1767 which he is desirous of having located. Jean André de Luc, a citizen of Geneva, is the other gentleman mentioned.
Autograph, third person. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Count Brühl 4 March 1774 recommending M^r^ Ernst & M^r^ de Luc.

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, March 5. 30 minutes past 8 a.m. Duke Street, Westminster. —Will Lord Dartmouth send him the American papers.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

LORD CHANCELLOR APSLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1774, March 6.] Sunday evening.—His opinion of the different bills being discussed in Parliament concerning Boston. States measures he considers necessary to be pursued towards the ringleaders in Boston as the past palliative ones have brought on the present situation.
Autograph letter signed. 3¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^d^ Chancellor 6 March 1774 on Boston Affairs.

The KING to PARLIAMENT.

N.D. [1774, March 7, about.]—Draft of a Royal Message to the Houses of Parliament. Desiring that they will take into consideration the state of affairs in Boston and the best measures to be pursued.
1⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Dra^t^ of Message original D^t^.

Endorsed (on a wrapper). Dra^t^ of Motion in the House of Lords— and House of Commons.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 7. Augustine.—Private Letter. No. 1. In his passage a gale of wind took them off the coast of Portugal. Was unable to touch at Madeira. Sends copies of a letter from Lord Barrington and his answer relative to a charge for the garrison hospital at St. Augustine. Hopes his answer to Lord Barrington will meet with his Lordship's approbation. Is concerned to find the principal inhabitants of this place divided into parties. Is afraid some oppressions have been practised by the attornies.

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Tonyn 7 M^{ch} 1774. Private.

Enclosures:—

LORD BARRINGTON to GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN.

1773, *November* 3. *War Office.—Desires the charges of Mr. Catherwood, Surgeon to the Garrison of St. Augustine, be defrayed and placed to his (Gov. Tonyn's) contingent account.*

Copy. 1 page.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1774, *March* 7. *Augustine.—Arrived at this place on the* 1st *instant. In the course of business Mr. Catherwood's disbursements shall be examined. A specific sum is allowed for the contingent expenses of the civil government of this province, so that his Lordship can judge with what fitness he can charge a military hospital's contingent expenses to the civil contingencies.*

Copy. 2 pages.

SIR JEFFERY AMHERST to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 9, Wednesday. Whitehall.—Transmitting the enclosed.

Autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—S^{r} Jeffery Amherst 9 March 1774 Consum. of Tea in America.

Enclosure:—

Extract of a letter from a friend in America. Concerning the importation of English and Dutch teas in America

3 *quarto pages.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, March 10, Thursday.—(At Lord Rochford's office.) In Lord Dartmouth's hand. Concerning the Bills for removing the port and seat of Government in Massachusetts Bay and for Indemnification.

¾ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Minute 10 March 1774.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 10. Caroline Park.—Reasons given by Dr. Beattie for declining the moral philosophy chair. Recommends Lord Dalhousie for Parliament. Adjutant General Colonel Skene is now in Half Moon

Street, Piccadilly. Canvassing for the general election is almost the sole object of attention in this country for which purpose an immense number of occasional votes have been made. Fate of the linen bill is waited for with great anxiety.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r^ Adol. Oughton 10 March 1774. D^r^ Beattie, L^d^ Dalhousie, &c.

MR. ABERCROMBY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 12.—At Mr. Russell's Oxenden Street. Sends the enclosed note on account of seeing his Lordship abused in the Daily Ledger for laying the American papers before the House of Lords in the first instance.

Autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Abercrombie 12 March 1774. On presenting American Bills, in the *first* Instance, to the House of Lords.

Enclosure:—

Note of a Plantation Case in the House of Lords of 12 *March* 1705.

CORBYN MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 13.—Suggesting the use of the enclosed form.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—C. Morris Esq^r^. 13 March 1774. American Tests.

Enclosure:—

Form of declaration to be made by an American magistrate before admission into office.

In Morris's hand. ¾ quarto page.

Endorsed:—Declaration of an American Magistrate.

BENJAMIN BARONS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 16. Acton, Middlesex.—Remarks on the situation of affairs since the passing of the Stamp Act. Offers his sentiments upon the natural disposition and political sentiments of the Americans.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Barons 16 March 1774. On American Affairs.

THOMAS KNOX GORDON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, March 16. Charlestown, South Carolina.—Without presuming, he would like to suggest that the son of the late naval officer of Georgia might be appointed in his place.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Gordon Ch. Jus. of S. Carolina March 16 1774 rec^g^ the son of the late naval officer of Georgia.

LORD NORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 17.—Settled the Bill yesterday evening. Did not adopt the Atty. General's plan. The Bill does not differ in matter from the old one but is extremely altered in form.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—L^d North 17 March 1774. On the Boston Bill.

JOHN WILLIAMS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 17.—There are but two other harbours besides that of Boston in Massachusetts which are in any way convenient for shipping, namely, one at Casco Bay, and the other at Plimouth. If proceedings in the Massachusetts Government should occasion their charter to be vacated, submits that it would be equally just to inflict a like punishment on Rhode Island. Apprehends in this case that it would tend to promote the intended ends if Rhode Island and that part of Massachusetts lying west of New Hampshire were incorporated into one government and Maine annexed to New Hampshire.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r Williams 18 March 1774. Port of Salem &c.

Enclosure :—

Paper endorsed—Extract from M^r Williams's Report of the Port of Salem.
2 pages.

WILLIAM BRADLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 19.

Letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed :—W^m Bradley Plan for a Coinage for America recom^d by M^r Ward.

Enclosure :—

A scheme proposed for raising the sum of four millions of specie to be coined into a particular coin for the use of America, with tables showing how it may be done.
Original. 8 *pages.*

JOHN WILLDAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 19. [Athe]rstone near Coventry.—Writes from a desire of rendering some service to both countries. Opines it would be much better to give up the right of taxing America, to make requisitions to their Assemblies for such aids as were wanting, and to give them seats in Parliament to enable them to assist in making laws for the good of the whole empire. The American members to have no vote for taxing Great Britain.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—John Willday Atherston 19 March conc^g America. (And, in pencil) S^r F. Bernard. M^r Hutchinson.

The EARL OF DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 20. Williamsburg.—Private. Hoping that his conduct has appeared to His Majesty in such a light that he may ask for his re-election as one of the sixteen peers.
Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Duplicate of the foregoing.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 21. Boston.—Receipt of letter No. 14. Remarks as to using military aid in riots. The Chief Justice. Desire of the House to be informed of the state of the province powder and their proceedings on this point. Judges' salaries. Measures projecting in opposition to the establishment of the Post Office in America, the proposals coming from as far southward as the Committees of Pennsylvania and Maryland to the Committees of this province. The messenger who came with proposals to this province is gone forward to New Hampshire.
Copy. $5\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 175, fo. 315. Copies were presented to Parliament, amongst other American papers, on the 17th May.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Gov^r^ Hutchinson to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston, 21^st^ March, 1774.

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, March 21.—A return of Colonel John Peters' regiment in Gloucester County and Province of New York.
Original signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—A Return of the Gloucester Militia by Col^o^ Peters.

1774, March 21. Johnson Hall.—Return of the Militia both Horse and Foot of the Northern District of the Province of New York under the command of Sir William Johnson.
Original signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—To His Excell^y^ Gov^r^ Tryon, Return of the Militia of the Northern District of the Province of New York. March 21st 1774. This Return serves only for Ulster, Albany, Tryon, and Charlotte County, of which no return has been made to His Excellency Gov^r^ Tryon by the Several Colonels. Ex.

The REVEREND THOMAS RANKIN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, March 30. New York.—On the state of religion in America.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

PETITION to the KING.

[1774, March 31.]—Petition of natives of America to the King to suspend his Royal signature to the Boston Port Bill. Not signed nor dated but according to Force's American Archives Fourth Series Vol. I, col. 61, it was presented to the King 31 March 1774 and was signed by William Lee, Dr. Franklin, John Ellis, Jonathan Williams and others.

1⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Petition of natives of America, agst the Bill for removing the Port of *Boston.*

BOSTON PORT BILL.

N.D. [1774, March 31, passed].—Two Drafts of the Boston Port Bill and of Clauses A and B.

PETER LIVIUS.

N.D. [1774, March 31, about].—Details of the career of Peter Livius of New Hampshire, with question and observations in reply giving extracts from Acts relating to the right of an alien to fill a place of trust in America.

2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Case of M^{r} Livius.

1774, March 31. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Opinion of Samuel Wegg on the foregoing case—as to the right of holding office in the colonies with his cosmopolitan nationality.

In two handwritings; signed Samuel Wegg. 1 *page.*

ORDERS of the LORDS COMMITTEES.

1774, March 31.—American papers to be laid before Committee at their next meeting.

1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Orders of the Lords Committees. In Clerk of Committee's Letter to J.P. 2 April.

BOSTON.

N.D. [1774, March].—Two queries concerning the port of Boston and the removal of the Custom House.

Not signed. ½ *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Queries.

COLONEL PETRUS TEN BROECK to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, April 1. Rhynobeck.—Transmitting enclosures.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed :—A Return of Col^{o} Ten Brocks Regim^{t} in Dutchess County.

Enclosures :—

Returns of his regiment. Twelve papers.

GOVERNOR LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 2. New Man Street.—Having been appointed Governor of South Carolina and finding it impracticable to carry on his Majesty's service with any satisfaction while the affairs of the colony are in such a state of disorder and confusion, he gives the result of the inquiry he has made into them. Represents the necessity of withdrawing an instruction given in April 1770 which the colony will not submit to.

Letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—L^{d} W. Campbell. 2 April 1774.

Enclosure :—

1771, *February 28.—Henry Peronneau, joint public treasurer with Benjamin Dart, Bond and securities for* £20,000 *for the due execution of the office.*

Copy. 2 pages.

The EARL OF DUNMORE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 2. W[illiams]burg.—Private. In behalf of Capt. Foy.

Letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

ISAAC EDWARDS to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, April 3. Newbern.—In justification of a representation made against him that he took the lead in the Assembly in opposition to every measure and proposition of the Government.

Autograph letter signed. $9\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Isaac Edwards to Gov^{r} Tryon.

Again Endorsed :—Isaac Edwards to Gov^{r} Tryon Newbern 3^{d} Apl 1774. Rec^{d} June 1774. Ans.

MATTHEW BRICKDALE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 4. Clifton near Bristol.—Arrival of the "John" from Casco Bay. The captain reports Boston quiet and that contrition seemed to have followed violence. Governor Hutchinson was to have come over in this vessel but preparations were countermanded on account of Lieut.-Governor Oliver's indisposition.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Brickdale 4 April 1774 relative to the State of Things at Boston on the 1st of March, 1774.

MRS. MARIA COWPER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 4. Park Street.—Desiring one year's leave of absence for Major Hore who was appointed last year Commissary of Musters and Judge Advocate in America.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^{rs} Cowper, Park Street, 4th April, 1774, recommending Major *Hore.*

NEW YORK.

Docquet of Lands granted by His Excelly. Wm. Tryon Esqr. Capt. Genl. and Govr. in Chief of the Province of New York. Pursuant to His Majesty's Proclamation of the 7 Octr. 1763, from the 7th September 1771 to the 5th April 1774.

$6\frac{2}{3}$ *pages.*

INHABITANTS of NEW CONCORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 6. New York.—Petition signed by James Savage, Agent. Concerning the settlement made by them of New Concord. Entreat that his Lordship will not permit their land to become the property of others and that he will procure instructions to the Governor to grant them the land or such part thereof, sufficient to secure them from penury and wretchedness.

2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Petition of the Inhabitants of New Concord N. York.

NEW YORK.

A docquet of lands granted by Governor William Tryon (exclusive of military grants) from 5 September 1771 to 6 April 1774.

Original signed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, April 7.—(At Lord Rochford's office.) In Lord Dartmouth's hand. Consideration of the questions asked by General Gage with reference to his authority to call out the King's troops to assist in quelling disturbances without the advice of the Council of Massachusetts Bay.

$2\frac{1}{8}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 7 April 1774. N. G.P. A. R.

Not dated. Paper headed "Questions"—probably those referred to in the foregoing Minute. If any violences should be committed, or opposition given to the execution of the Act of Parliament, (etc.) can General Gage in such cases, call in the military to his assistance without the advice and consent of the Council; and what steps should he take if he and his troops should be exposed to prosecution?

$\frac{3}{4}$ *folio page.*

ORDER of the HOUSE OF LORDS.

1774, April 7. House of Lords.—Lord Dartmouth to lay before the Lords Committee extracts of papers relative to proceedings at Boston, which have been received at his office.

Signed by their Lordship's command, Matt^{w} Rob^{t} Arnott. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Order of House of Lords. April 7th 1774.

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 8. London.—Submits the expediency of securing Castle William at Boston to the Government.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1774, April 9.—The King's approval of his conduct. State of his province.
Draft in Dartmouth's hand. 4⅛ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Draft to Gov^r Hutchinson 9 April 1774. *Private.*

A copy follows marked "addressed by Lord Dartmouth to Gov^r Hutchinson immediately before his sailing for England in 1774. A."

[ORDER of the HOUSE OF LORDS.]

N. D. [Qy. 1774, April 14.]—In William Knox's hand. That there be laid before the House copies or extracts of all letters and papers which have been received by His Majesty's Secretaries of State from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or other officers in Massachusetts Bay containing advices of any proceedings in opposition to or derogatory of His Majesty's Sovereignty in Parliament from 7 July 1766.
½ *page.*

LORD BARRINGTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 16. Cavendish Square.—Concerning Capt. Campbell. Hears the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts is dead. Suggests the appointment of a successor on the spot lest any accident happen to General Gage.
Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—L^d Barrington 16 April 1774 relative to Capt. Campbell's Memorial, desiring military Rank.

Enclosure:—

CAPTAIN JOHN CAMPBELL to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Memorial. Desiring his Lordship will move the King to grant him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in America.
Not signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—To the R^t Ho^nble Lord Visco^t Barrington His Majestys Secretary at War. The Memorial of Captain John Campbell.

LORD MONTFORT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 20.—Takes the liberty of enclosing this "poor-man's" memorial.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^d Montfort 20 April 1774 in behalf of M^r Randall.

Enclosure :—

1769, *August* 9. *London.—William Randall. Memorial to [Lord Dartmouth] with a note recommending himself to succeed Mr. Oliver as Secretary of Massachusetts Bay. Remarks on the difference between the salary allowed him and that given Surveyors General of the Northern district. Gives an account of his expenses. Desires that the same salary and allowances as those of the Northern district may be made to him or that he may be restored to his former station of comptroller.*

Autograph signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed :—The Memorial of William Randall late Surveyor General of the Southern District in America London August 9*th* 1769.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1774, April 21.] Exchequer, Thursday.—Begs attention and support to Genl Clinton's memorial to the Treasury, which is referred to his Lordship's board.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

CHARLES GARTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, April 23. Golden Square.—Recommending Mr. Tatnell to succeed to the Naval Office of Georgia.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 25. Spring Garden.—Recomg. Mr. Wm. Stephens of Georgia to be Naval Officer.

Autograph, third person. With seal (*broken*). 1 *quarto page.*

COLONEL ELIAS DURNFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 27. London.—Difficulty there is in obtaining fees for surveys of land made by himself or his deputies.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Col. Durnford 27 April 1774 concerg fees as Survr general of W. Florida.

Enclosure :—

COLONEL ELIAS DURNFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Memorial. Law suits unjustly commenced against him since his departure from the Province. Difficulties in connection with his execution of the duty of Surveyor General. Hopes his Lordship will grant him redress.

Autograph signed. 2 *pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 28. Great Queen Street, Westminster.—Concerning his astronomical researches.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

JAMES FERGUSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 28.—Memorial. Has fulfilled his office without any salary or other emolument than the perquisites which are so small that he finds it impossible to support himself thereupon. Desires a salary may be annexed to his appointments.

Original signed. $\frac{3}{4}$ *page.*

Endorsed:—To the Right Hon^{be} Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies First Lord of Trade &c. &c.

The humble Memorial of James Ferguson Ranger of the Woods and Forrests, and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty in West Florida.

EDWARD WEBSTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 28. Lisson Green near Paddington.—Advantage of continuing the bounty granted on the importation of naval stores.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (*broken*). 1 *quarto page.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

N.D. [Qy. spring of 1774.]—Queries for consideration previous to the instructions to be given to General Gage and the other steps to be taken in consequence of the Act for regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Draft. 1$\frac{2}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Mass. Bay Queries.

The EARL OF HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 8. Richmond.—Has been reading over the American Regulation Bill. His opinion and suggested alterations.

Autograph letter signed. 4$\frac{3}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwicke 8 May 1774. Thoughts on American Bills before Parliament.

PAUL WENTWORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 8. Poland Street.—Requesting an audience on American affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

The REVEREND WILLIAM STRINGER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 14, Philadelphia.—Acknowledges his obligations to his Lordship and knows of no better way of expressing his gratitude than by acting up to his character as a clergyman. Distribution he has made of the bibles and prayer books given him by his Lordship. Knows he will be pleased to hear that his labours are blessed amongst his congregation. Mr. Persey's preaching is not acceptable. Consternation in Boston on hearing that their harbour is to be blocked up. All the colonies seem to unite to oppose the authority of Parliament. Recommends Mrs. Stringer's son.

Autograph letter signed. 3$\frac{1}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Rev. M^{r} Stringer Philad. 14 May 1774.

MAJOR GENERAL HALDIMAND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 15.—The accounts received before the arrival of the packet as late as 14 April had made known the plan of operations intended to bring Boston to a sense of order. It is the opinion of many people here that they will acknowledge their fault. Will defer any changes with regard to troops until he hears from General Gage. Intends suggesting the propriety of stationing a couple of regiments at Crown Point under pretence of rebuilding that fort. Has ordered a company and a half of artillery, field pieces and ammunition to Boston according to orders received from Gen^l Gage of the 6th ultimo.

Extract. 2 *pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 129, fo. 287. An extract was presented to the Houses of Parliament amongst other American papers, 19 and 20 June 1775.]

JOSEPH WARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 20. Boston.—His opinion concerning the restoration of harmony between England and America. The violent measures which are adopted to subject the Americans will never prosper and are pregnant with ruin to the nation.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Ward Boston 20 May 1774, on American Affairs.

B. ROBERTS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 28.—Has mentioned to his Lordship that his long acquaintance with Governor Browne has made him wish to be settled near his concerns of the Mississippi. Hears that a town is to be formed at the White Cliffs with a Lieutenant Governor who is to be dependent on the Governor of Pensacola. Gives his reasons for soliciting that appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *pages,*

Endorsed:—B. Roberts 28 May 1774. Ex.

GOVERNOR SIR FRANCIS BERNARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 30. Aylesbury.—Requesting an office for his son.

Letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

SIR CHARLES BURDETT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 2. Roxbury near Boston in New England.—Gives an account of his family connections. Appointments he has held in America. Desires his Lordship will use his influence to procure him a better collectorship or some more lucrative employment. Should the place of commissioner of the Customs for America be vacated by Mr. Robinson would be glad to succeed to that or any other profitable collectorship.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—S^r Cha. Burdet Roxbury N. Eng^d 2 June 1774.

AMERICAN TRADE.

1774, June 9.—Printed letter from J. Massie addressed to The Principal Landholders of England and to the Principal Citizens of London. Announcing the titles of three treatises he proposes to publish on the subject of commerce with Europe and the British American colonies.

2 pages.

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 14. Great Pulteney Street.—Soliciting preferment.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, June 16. Lower Grosvenor Street.—Private. Desires to know the conduct he should pursue in so delicate an affair, wishing to serve North Carolina and at the same time avoid giving offence to Governor Martin.

Autograph, third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tryon 16 June 1774 *private* with papers concern^g^ N. Carolina.

Enclosures:—

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY to the KING.

Address. Signed John Harvey, Speaker. Express their loyalty. Considered as the "reservoir" which chiefly supplies the materials for framing and supporting the British Navy, claim in this regard the favourable notice of Government. Set forth the disadvantages arising to them from the instruction given to their present Governor with reference to the terms upon which only he will give his assent to a law for establishing Courts of Justice. Desire the restoration of those privileges they have hitherto enjoyed in the process by attachments in common with their sister colonies.

Original. 5¾ pages.

COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to GOVERNOR TRYON of New York.

Address signed by John Harvey and seven others. Complaining of the difference in the system of laws which their Governor has been instructed by His Majesty to introduce. Upon this account they have addressed the King and desire that his Excellency will convey it for them and support their solicitations. The application of the Assembly to him is the result of affection and a firm reliance upon his future efforts in their favour.

Original signed. 2⅔ pages.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN.

1774, *February* 15. *New York.—Is much concerned to find he has met with so many difficulties in his public transactions.*

Enclosures—cont.

Cannot accept of the compliment paid him. Is amazed at the Deputy Auditor's conduct, which he condemns. Since the calamity at Fort George both he and Mrs. Tryon have been extremely ill. Intends sailing in the spring for England.

Abstract, signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Tryon to Gov^{r} Martin New York 15 *feb^{y}* 1774.

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, *April* 5. *New Bern, North Carolina.—Cannot forego this opportunity to make his adieus before Tryon's departure. Knowing the interest he takes in the welfare of North Carolina and in order to prevent the ill impressions he may receive with regard to his own proceedings at the late session, he lays before him a few facts, and leaves him to comment upon them at his leisure.*

Autograph letter signed. 7½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Martin Newbern 5 *Ap^{l}* 1774. *Rec^{d} in London June* 1774. *Ans^{r}.*

RICHARD REEVE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, June 17, Saturday afternoon, [should be 18]. No. 17, Strand.—Sends, for his Lordship's information, the enclosed which is written by a principal officer in the Customs in the port of Philadelphia.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—R^{d} Reeve 17 June 1774 with Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

Enclosure:—

1774, *May* 15. *Extract of a letter from Philadelphia. The sober part of the people now say it will be right to pay for the destruction of the tea at Boston and the losses incurred by sending it back from this place and New York and to petition for a repeal of the act. Commends the measure of removing the officers of the Customs from Boston and the appointment of General Gage to that government as being very wise and giving a degree of credit to administration. Hopes it will end in good order, quiet, and a respect to the laws.*

1 *page.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, June 21. London.—Receipts and disbursements. Taken from the account of Mess^{rs} Drummond.

2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A State of Governor Tryon's Disbursements taken from the Acc^{t} of Mess^{rs} Drummonds Bankers exclusive of those from the Provincial Emoluments & King's Salary in New York.

MARYLAND.

1774, June 22–25.—Proceedings at a meeting of the Committee appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland at the city of Annapolis the 22nd June 1774 and continued by adjournment from day to day until the 25th day of same month. Containing ten resolutions touching various Acts of Parliament, non-importation, union with other colonies and a general congress, and an order that copies be transmitted to the committees of correspondence for the several colonies and also published in the Maryland Gazette.

Printed. 1¾ *pages.*

The DUKE OF PORTLAND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 25, Saturday. Welbeck.—Recommending Lord Torrington for the government of New York.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅛ *quarto pages.*

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774, June 25, London.—Governor William Tryon. A State of the Militia of the Province of New York drawn out from the Returns that have been made since the Fire at Fort George of the 29th December 1773 wherein was consumed a complete state of the Militia.

Original signed. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—State of the Militia of the Province of New York In 1774. Ex.

BÉRET TAVEL to MONS. DE WALLTRAVERS.

1774, June 28. London.—Remarks on Lord Dartmouth's offer of land in East Florida. Gives his opinion concerning the nature of the soil in those parts.

Letter signed. With seal. 3⅔ *pages. French.*

FIRE at FORT GEORGE, NEW YORK.

1774, June 28. London.—An Inventory of the Furniture which was destroyed in His Excellency Governor Tryon's house in Fort George in New York the 29 December 1773. Signed by Governor William Tryon. For the Earl of Dartmouth. Beginning with the pictures in the Council Chamber—King William and Queen Ann, King George the first, King George the second and Queen etc. etc.

23 *pages.*

Endorsed:—N. York Inventory of Furniture, Plate &^{c} &^{c} &^{c}. destroyed by the Fire in Fort George, the 29th of December 1773.

JOHN CAMBEL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

("A copy of a memorial delivered to his Lordship in May or June 1774.")—For a grant of 1200 acres of land on the Mississippi in the province of West Florida to himself and certain other lands to several persons whom he names.

Copy. Signed. 1⅔ *pages.* [The original Memorial is described in the Catalogue of Lord Dartmouth's MSS. previously issued, 11th Report, Appendix, Part V., p. 354.]

Endorsed:—Engineer Cambel's Memorial for Land.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1774, July 1.—Paper marked C. Conversation between the King, Lord Dartmouth and Mr. Hutchinson. Copied verbatim from Mr. H's Journal. It begins, "Received a card from Ld. Dartmouth desiring to see me at his house before one o'clock. I went soon after 12." Recounts his introduction to the King. Conversation on the shutting of the Boston port. His Majesty's favourable opinion of Hutchinson's administration. On the betrayal of the latter's private letters and on Messrs. Hancock, Cushing and Adams. Forms of religion in the Colonies. Further enquiries made by the King as to Hutchinson's administration and to the state of the province and the other colonies. [Printed in the Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, Vol. I., 157.]

Accompanying this is a document marked "B. Copy of Marginal Note in the late Gov. Hutchinson's MS History of Massachusets Bay." This relates to the procuring and sending to America of his private letters. Reference is made to the duel between Mr. Temple and Mr. Whately, the appearance in the Public Advertiser of a letter by Dr. Franklin, the hearing of the case on 9 January 1774, Mr. Wedderburn's speech and the statement made by the Agent of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts against the Governor and Lieut. Governor. "The manner in which these letters were obtained was never fully discovered . . . ., they must have been unfairly obtained from Mr. Whately in his lifetime . . . . From some circumstances there were strong grounds to suppose, that they had been in the possession of another person, a Member of Parliament, by whom they had been communicated to D^r^ Franklin; but Governor Hutchinson, upon information given him, thought it prudent to discourage further inquiry, which would increase the number or malevolence of his avowed enemies." [*See* note on page 170.]

20 *quarto pages and* $3\frac{1}{3}$ *pages respectively.*

The EARL OF HARDWICKE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, July 3. Richmond.—Congratulates on so happy a beginning of his American plan. Warns against insisting on an express acknowledgment of the right of taxation but a general recognition of legislative power is no more than necessary. His satisfaction at Hutchinson's acquittal.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwicke. 3 July 1774. Thoughts on American Affairs.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 3. Parliament Street.—Remarks concerning the Council of Massachusetts. Difficulty of arranging precedence.

Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Hutchinson 3 July 1774 *private.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, July 5. Great Queen Street, Westminster.—"My Lord I should have waited for D^r^ Horsleys decision in regard to my Tables, but the necessity of preparing for the approaching expedition of my Gl Survey admitted no longer suspension as otherwise I should have been obliged to set out unprepared for this new method of levelling Streams Rivers &c., consequently not ben able to add this operation to that of fixing every place in its precise Latitude and Longitude, M^r^ de Luc's prescribed formula would increase the fatigue of my Calculation afresh, which I have been obliged to lessen by constructing Zonical Tables, to which I have added also the labor of constructing Atmospherical Tables so as they are in this present form adjoined to a small Treatise which I beg leave to deliver to Your Lordship for His Majesty. I shall in a week's time have it in my power to present Your Lordship with a Copy to be added to my Reports, which and my self I beg leave also to recommend to your Lordships protection and am most respectfully, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and most humble serv^t^ W. G. de Brahm."

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

MAJOR PHILIP SKENE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 5.—Ballymote near Boyle. Items of intelligence.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Maj^r^ Skene 5 July 1774. On Irish & American Affairs.

Enclosure:—

GOVERNOR WILLIAM FRANKLIN to [MAJOR PHILIP SKENE].

1774, *May* 3. *Philadelphia.—Thanks for information as to what passed between Major Skene and Lord Dartmouth respecting himself. Was conscious that he had not given any just cause of offence to Government, but his friendly letter was exceedingly well timed.*

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

The HONOURABLE MRS. D. CHETWYND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 11. St. James's.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Hon. M^rs^ Chetwynd 11 July 1774, relative to her Lands in America.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, July 11. Parliament Street.—Speaks of enclosing a letter and a newspaper. Is not fearful of consequences, especially as after the receipt of the two bills they are taking measures to obtain relief. Cannot express his obligation with regard to Lady Dartmouth presenting his daughter to the Queen.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Hutchinson 11 July 1774.

PETER LIVIUS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 11.—Sending, according to his Lordship's direction, the enclosed memorial.

Autograph letter signed. ½ *page.*

Enclosure :—

MEMORIAL to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

1774, *July* 12. *London.—Desiring a salary may be allowed his office of Chief Justice of New Hampshire.*

Signed. 1⅓ *pages.*

COLONEL J. BURGOYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, July 12. Tingrith near Wodburn.—In favour of Captain Grant whose memorial he encloses.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Col. Burgoyne 12 July 1774, with the Memorial of Capn Grant.

Enclosure :—

CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1774, *July* 11. *London.—Petition. Account of his services for the King. Is now desirous of settling in North America and hopes for the lot of a field officer. Prays his Lordship to move the King to grant him lands in New York.*

1 *page.*

Endorsed :—Petition Captn Grant to the Lords of Trade 11th July 1774.

C. WILLIAMOS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 12. St. James's Place.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Williamos. 12 July 1774, desiring to succeed Mr Colden as Surveyor &c. of N. York.

GOVERNOR MONTFORT BROWNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 13. Cowes (Isle of White).—Difficulty of getting out of port on account of bad weather. Is very disappointed to find Mr. Atwood does not intend going out with him. Hopes his Lordship will think of his request with respect to fixing Dartmouth Town on his township. Wishes that Engineer Cambel may return to his duty, as he promised to superintend a church Browne proposes building on the Mississippi.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Govr Browne Cowes July 13 1774.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 14. Tunbridge Wells.—At the desire of the Clergy of New York transmits the enclosed address which has been sent to him without a seal, that he might be informed of the contents, and thus recommend it to his Lordship's protection. Dr. Cooper of New York mentions an appeal of Governor Tryon in a case between Mr. Bloomer the minister, and the churchwardens of the parish of Jamaica in that province. Refers to the intended addition to the salary of the three Protestant ministers in Quebec.

Autograph letter signed. 4 large quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B^p of London. 14 July 1774, on an Episcopate at N. York.

Enclosure:—

EPISCOPAL CLERGY of NEW YORK and NEW JERSEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, *May* 18. *New York.—Address of the Episcopal Clergy of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey met in Convention. Desiring his Lordship's friendly interposition in behalf of the National Church in His Majesty's American Plantations. Disadvantages in the want of an Episcopate.*

Original. Signed Samuel Auchmuty D.D., Thomas B. Chandler, D.D., and three others. 8 *quarto pp.*

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to [the EPISCOPAL CLERGY of NEW YORK and NEW JERSEY].

1774, July 14.—Acknowledging receipt of their letter of 18 May through the hands of the Bishop of London. Assurances of his hearty concurrence with them in their sentiments and wishes on the great and important subject of an American Episcopate upon the wise and equitable plan proposed. Promises to use his efforts in the matter.

Autograph copy. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Com^{ee} of Episc^l Clergy N. York. 18 May 1774.

GEORGE SUCKLING to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 15. *Autograph letter signed.* 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Suckling 15 July 1774 desir^g Employm^t.

MAJOR PHILIP SKENE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 16. Ballymote near Boyle.—Quotes a letter from his son at Skenesborough touching the confusion over the New Hampshire settlers.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Maj^r Skene 16 July 1774 conc^g Settlers on the Back of N. Hampshire.

CHARLES GARTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 25. Devizes.—Papers he has placed before Mr. Pownall relative to the proceedings of the Assembly of South Carolina in March last. Gives his thoughts upon what he considers proper to be communicated to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Garth 26 July 1774.

FREDERICK MONTAGU to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, July 30. Popplewick.—Remarks how the newspapers contradict each other with regard to American affairs. Hopes that the reported determination of the Government to adopt healing measures is true. Has had two letters from Mr. Gordon. He hopes to be a pillar of the government which his Lordship, Wharton and Pitt are founding in Vandalia.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—F. Montagu Esq^{r} 30 July 1774.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 3.—Signed "A Friend to y^{e} Publick." Being informed that M^{r} Neave is applying for a grant of land in America, takes the liberty of acquainting that he is credibly informed the land is supposed to contain copper ore.

Autograph. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Anon. concern^{g} copper mine in America.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 4. Dartmouth Street, Westminster.—Thanks him for his patronage by which Lord North reinstated him in his provincial office of East Florida. Shows that even now he is not on a footing with Mr Holland. Reasons which detain him in London.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—M^{r} De Brahm 12 Aug. 1774 on his Surveys.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1774, August 4.] Thursday night.—Has conversed with the Attorney-General who thinks Dyer's case a foolish unconsidered proceeding on the part of General Gage and Admiral Montagu. No facts are charged on him or others for which they could be tried or prosecuted here. All Dyer says about the destruction of the tea is mere hearsay. He should be immediately released.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—J. Pownall 4 Aug. 1774, on Dyer's Case & Destruction of Tea at Boston.

SAMUEL LEE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 5. Manchester, New England.—Enclosing a letter to His Majesty.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *pages.*

Endorsed :—S. Lee Manchester in N. England Aug. 5 1774.

Enclosure :—

SAMUEL LEE to the KING.

1774, *August* 5. *Manchester, New England.—Gives his opinion concerning the parliamentary measures pursued towards America by Great Britain.*

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

SAMUEL LEE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 5. Manchester, New England.—Gives a short sketch of a plan for a British and American reconciliation and agreement in establishing an East India Company; in paying 5 p. c. on all profits and a fifth part of all gold and silver mines.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *pages.*

RESOLVES of the COLONY of VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the deputies of the several counties at Williamsburg from 1st to 6th August 1774 to consider and agree upon an Association of non-importation of British goods.

MS. 3⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Resolves of Virginia Aug. 1774.

The EARL OF H[ARDWICKE] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 7. Wrest.—Thoughts on American Affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

PETER LIVIUS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 8. Tunbridge.—His ill-health makes him wish to remain in the country as much as he can. There is now an additional reason for expediting his business, the General Assembly having proceeded so far with their votes that the Governor has dissolved them which will not be very likely to pacify matters. Necessity for his presence in New Hampshire. Desires his Lordship will speedily dispatch him there. Prays he may be allowed to present his memorial to the Treasury.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^{r} Livius.

The DUKE and DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 8. Alnwick Castle.—With reference to Lord Percy's safe arrival at Boston.

Autograph letter in the third person. ½ *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—D. of Northumberland 8 Aug. 1774 Thanks for Information con^{g} L^{d} Percy.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 12. Saturday. Bushy Park.—"The paper which M^{r} Tryon shewed me at the Treasury could hardly be called an account."

Autograph letter signed. 3¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Lord North 12 Aug. 1774, on Gov^{r} Tryon's Claim's upon Gov^{t}.

GOVERNOR ROBERT EDEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 15. Conduit Street.—Thinks it his duty (in the present crisis) and proposes returning to Maryland.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Eden Aug. 15 1774, on his Departure to Maryland.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 16. London.—Expresses his astonishment at hearing of Temple's acknowledgement that he had seen the letters among Mr. Whately's files and that he had them in his possession in a packet directed to Doctor Franklin. Desires his Lordship will endeavour to obtain further information on the subject.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Private Gov^{r} Hutchinson 16 Aug. 1774.

The HONOURABLE HENRY (?) WILMOT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 16. Bloomsbury Square.—Upon the subject of deeds belonging to Lord Dartmouth. The postscript refers to a letter received from Pennsylvania.
Letter signed. 2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Hon. (*concealed by wafer*) Wilmot Esq^{r} 16 Aug. 1774.

GEORGE REYNOLDS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 23. No. 1, Laurence Poultny Lane, Cannon Street.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Reynolds 23 Aug. 1774 conc^{g} Gov^{t} on the Mississippi. 1 Inclosure. Copy of a Letter from N. York, 5 July 7774.

Enclosure:—

COLONEL ROBERTSON to J M.

1774, *July* 5. *New York.—The sentiments of the people of Boston. Mentions one Adams, a poor man, with very powerful wrangling abilities, who governs in the Assemblies. Gives information concerning Massachusetts.*

Copy. 2 quarto pages.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 26. St. Augustine.—No. 2. Private. Considers it would be highly wrong to make a settlement upon the land located by Mr. Wooldridge under the present circumstances of the province. Describes that which he has directed the Surveyor General to run out for his Lordship at the head of Hillsborough River. Recommends Mr. Alexander Gray.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Tonyn. 26 Aug. 1477 *Private.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 30. Dartmouth Street, Westminster.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Debrahm 31 Aug. —74 desiring Mr Ferguson Appointment as his Assistant.

JOHN BLACKBURN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 31. Wednesday. Scots Yard.—Gives intelligence received in various letters concerning the state of New York.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Blackburne 31 Aug. 1774, inclosing Resolves of the Committee of N. York.

Enclosure:—

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE in NEW YORK.

1774, *July* 13. *Committee Chamber.—Proceedings. Containing ten resolutions on the subject of the infringement of their rights by recent Acts of Parliament and an order that the same be printed and distributed in hand bills.*
1 *printed page.*

The EARL OF HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 31. Wrest.—On American Affairs. Expresses his acknowledgments for the obliging attention given to his letters. Apprehends the worst consequences if, after the first Congress has been allowed to be held, the colonists, feeling their own strength, should agree to hold annual ones or form associations for self-defence.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 31. America Square, Crutched Friars.—Apologises for sending enclosures which he had hoped to do through means of Lord Marchmont. Would like an audience.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Molleson 31 Aug. 1774.

Enclosures:—

Extract of a letter from Maryland to William Molleson. On the resolutions passed at a general meeting of committees from the several counties of this province. Encloses a private copy. Every newspaper justifies the assertion that they contain the sense of America in general.
2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a letter from Maryland to —— Molleson Esqr 1774.

1774, *June* 22–25.—*Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committees appointed by the several counties of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis the 22nd day of June* 1774, *and continued by*

Enclosures—cont.

adjournment from day to day, till the 25th day of the same month. Containing ten resolutions etc. same as above under this date.

Printed. 1¾ *pages.*

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 31. St. Augustine.—No. 3. Private. If Mr. Ernst comes out, will show him every attention. Has given the Surveyor General directions, conformable to his requests. It will afford him great pleasure to be of service.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Tonyn 31 Aug. 1774. *Private.*

The REVEREND JOHN VARDILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 1. No. 33, Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.—Soliciting his Lordship's countenance on the present occasion and hinting at the position in which he desires to be placed.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Vardill 1 Sep^{r} 1774, relative to Religion in America.

Enclosure:—

Observations on the appointment of an American Bishop. In the Reverend John Vardill's hand. "The Equity and Utility of such a Measure seems no longer doubted. The only Question now is whether an immediate appointment would be seasonable." Gives his reasons for determining in the affirmative.

1¾ *quarto pages.*

COLONEL T. HOWARD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, September 3. Earsham, near Bungey, Suffolk.—Apologises for both his friends and himself having been troublesome upon the subject of American Governments. Desires to succeed Sir Wm. Johnson.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

EARL GOWER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, September 5. Trentham.—The draft to Lord Dunmore seems both proper and necessary but cannot take it upon himself to write purposely to him. Hopes the accounts from North America are more favourable than those given in the newspapers, if not, fears for a short and troublesome session of Parliament.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Earl Gower Sept. 5, 1774, relative to L^{d} Dunmore.

The REVEREND JOHN VARDILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 5. Suffolk Street.—Application he makes in behalf of the College of New York. Desires Lord Dartmouth's interest with the King on the subject.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Rev^{d} M^{r} Vardill 12 Sep^{t} 1774.

The REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON, Rector of Mobile, to the BOARD OF TRADE.

1774, September 6. Mobile.—Petition for land on the River Mobile.
Original signed. ¾ folio page.

Endorsed :—Petition of the Rev^d W^m Gordon for a Mandamus for 4,000 *Acres.*

SIR GILBERT ELLIOT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 7. Moule near Keswick, by Carlisle.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r Gil. Elliot 7 Sep^r 1774, rec^g M^r Jauncey to be of the Council of N. York.

CAPTAIN GRANT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 7. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.—Desires to pay his respects in person. Wishes to convey some ideas concerning America.
Autograph letter signed Jo^n Grant. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Capt^n Grant 9 Sep^t 1774 on American Lands, Granted to Officers &c.

PETER DUVAL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 10. Hackney.—A civil government soon to be established a few miles from the Natchez on the Mississippi. Governor Brown's reasons for such an establishment. Desires the post of secretary and receiver of quit rents.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r Duval 12 Sep^r 1774. Soliciting an Office in W. Florida.

EDMUND FANNING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 12. New Bond Street, London.—The improved state of health of Mr. Colden, the Surveyor General of New York, cancels application for that office. Asks for the appointment of Chief Justice of Jamaica.
Autograph letter signed. 2¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^r Fanning 12 Sep^r 1774, for the office of Ch. Justice of Jamaica.

GENERAL SIR JEFFERY AMHERST to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 14. Montreal.—Communicates the contents of a letter of 8 August received from New York which mentions the arrival of the June packet with dispatches for Gage; it is concluded they contain the new Acts regarding Boston; these will be the touchstone to try the mettle of the men of Massachusetts; the preparations for the General Congress go on and the deputies chosen are not of a spirit to propose healing measures; General Lee has gone to influence Rhode

Island, thence to Boston where his admiration for Gage, and his hatred for Government must lead him to some inconsistencies. Quotes from a letter of 3 August from another hand, stating the bad humour circulating through the Colonies, the fears that the General Congress will be unanimous in a non-importation agreement, and remarking that upon the want of virtue at home the colonists rely for carrying every contested point.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—S^r^ Jeff. Amherst, 14 Sep^r^ 1774.

LIST OF LETTERS.

From Colonel Howard and various persons on American affairs, the dates ranging from 31 January to 14 September 1774. With a note of the contents of each letter.

2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—List.

EDMUND FANNING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 16. New Bond Street, London.—Rests his pretensions to the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, on his sufferings in the cause of Government, and on Lord Dartmouth's goodness.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ folio pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ Fanning 16 Sept^r^ 1774, with Thanks for a L^r^ rec^d^ from E. of Dartmouth.

GENERAL GAGE to GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

1774, September 17.—Postscript of a letter dated Boston 17th September 1774 referred to in General Gage's letter of the . . . September to Lord Dartmouth. In Mr. Knox's hand. Suggests suspending the execution of the Acts for a time that the Province might send home Deputies, and, in the meantime, to prepare for the worst, Hanoverians and Hessians may be hired, for by all appearances "these provinces must be first totally subdued before they will obey and a powerful Force must in that case be employ'd."

1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Extract of a Letter from Gen^l^ Gage to Gov^r^ Hutchinson dated Boston 17 Sept. 1774.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 20. Golden Square.—With list on a scrap of paper of 11 Members of Council. Private letters received from New England he is sending to Lord Dartmouth. Judgment that may be made from Mr. Erving's account of the state of the province. Information to be found in a newspaper of August 15.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—(With the two following). Gov^r^ Hutchinson 20 & 21 Sep^r^ 1774.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1774], September 20, p.m.—Mr. Royall has declined, which Hutchinson thinks is very well. Reasons for thinking it probable that Messrs. Danforth, Erving, and Green will finally decline.

Autograph, third person. ¾ quarto page.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 21. Golden Square.—Remarks upon letters he is sending. Narrates a circumstance which must facilitate the execution of the Act for changing the Council. States that Winthrop, Hancock, and Doctor Cooper are members of the Corporation.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

LIST OF LETTERS.

From Governor Hutchinson and others, the dates ranging from 1 March to 21 September 1774, with a note of the contents of each.

1¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—*List.*

CABINET MINUTE.

1774, September 29.—Held at Lord North's in Downing Street. Upon the advisability of dissolving Parliament, and calling a new one.

⅔ quarto page.

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet 29 Sep^{t} 1774.

JAMES IRELAND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 30.—Steps taken by the Americans upon their resolution to receive no teas from England. Orders are sent to Holland and vessels are now cruising to the westward and as high as the Isle of Ascension to meet with French and other India ships in order to purchase tea of them. Address at Bordeaux where Dartmouth may write, should any other particulars be desired.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Ireland Bristol 1774.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from CONNECTICUT.

[? 1774, September].—Believes they support Government and execute the laws with more firmness than any colony on the continent. There are some few persons who take the utmost pains to provoke the people in order to meet with some insult and thereby gain favour with the Ministry. One of these is a Mr. Peters, a clergyman in Connecticut, a man of mean character. He annoyed the people to the utmost of his power and is now gone to Boston to put himself under the protection of General Gage and from there is bound to London. Warns against the tales he may tell.

2¼ pages.

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Connecticut relative to Rev^{d} M^{r} *Peters.*

Cabinet Minute.

1774, October 3. Monday.—Held at Lord North's house. Lord Dartmouth communicated the dispatches received on Saturday last from General Gage and Admiral Graves. State of affairs in New England to be further considered at another meeting. Advisability of consulting the Admiralty upon the expediency of sending two or three ships of war with a detachment from the marines to Boston immediately.

⅔ folio page.

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet Oct. 4 1774.

Governor William Tryon to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, October 4. London.—Nominates James Jauncey, junior, Colonel William Bayard, and David Colden to serve in the Council of New York.

Letter signed. ¾ folio page.

William Gerard de Brahm to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, October 10, at noon. Dartmouth Street, Westminster.—Reasons given by Mr. Ramus for the detention of the Treasury letter. Refers to the conditional delivery of his (De Brahm's) commission into Lord Dartmouth's hand. His suspension now taken off and his character approved by the Treasury. Compares his salary etc. with that of Mr. Holland. Desires he may be put on an equality with him, and continued in his provincial office.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

William Gerard de Brahm to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, October 11.—Reduced situation of Mrs. De Brahm's father in St. Augustine. In his younger days he held the post of Sheriff of Maryland. Wishes to renew the deputation he gave his father-in-law in 1767 at Governor Grant's desire. Hopes his Lordship will approve and endorse the appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Pierre Roubaud to [Lord Dartmouth].

1774, October 11. Volburg.—His sentiments concerning the present state of America. Remarks on the measures being pursued by Government.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages. French.

Lord Barrington to [Lord Dartmouth].

1774, October 14. Bath.—Gunpowder on board a vessel at Plymouth, bound for North America. His advice to the Collector of Customs. Considers it right to acquaint his Lordship, but does not know by what authority it can be stopped.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Bath 14th October 1774. Lord Visct Barrington R/ 18th C.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 14. Dartmouth Street, Westminster.—With Lord Dartmouth's approbation he will date and sign the enclosed letter to his son-in-law in his presence. He has advised Mr. Fairland, who is going to St. Augustine, to beg his Lordship's commands for that place. Desires the Governor may be informed of his (de Brahm's) re-establishment.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to FREDERIC GEORGE MULCASTER.

He has appointed his brother Attorney on behalf of Mulcaster's children. Instructions he has given. He appoints Mulcaster his deputy in the provincial office, during the time he (the writer) will be able to continue the service of general survey and no longer. His allowance to his son-in-law and to his grandchildren, also to John Row.

Autograph letter not signed. 1½ quarto pages.

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

1774, October 14–16.—Containing, amongst other items, Extracts of letters from Plymouth and Portsmouth 14 and 16 October as to the arrival and departure of frigates &c. for America, extract of a letter from an officer in the camp at Boston dated 24 August, and Mr. Burke's speech from the hustings at Bristol.

1 *strip.*

GENERAL GAGE.

1774, June 26 to October 17.—Excerpta from letters of General Thomas Gage. Measures taken by several gentlemen to persuade the people to comply with the Act of Parliament to save Boston from ruin. Town-meeting at Boston; endeavours to annihilate the Committee of Correspondence proved ineffectual. Protest made by gentlemen of Worcester County. Disposition of the people; civil government is near its end. Gage despairs of any overtures he has endeavoured to make, unless they come recommended by the Continental Congress. Quotations from two enclosures in his letter of 20 September No. 13. Judges of the Inferior Court of the County of Hants in Massachusetts Bay called to meet the mob, to hear allegations against them. Concessions which they were compelled to sign. An anonymous account of the proceedings against the Inferior Court at Springfield in the County of Hampshire.

Extracts. 8⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Excerpta from some of Gen^{l} Gage's Letters.

WILLIAM EDEN to JOHN POWNALL.

1774, October 18. Tuesday, 11 a.m.—Directions to Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague in case the Rhode Islander should not have sailed, to obtain if possible the re-landing and detention of her cargo, either as an act of power on the part of the Dutch Minister, or under some pretext of contraband trade.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. ¾ quarto page.

Endorsed:—18th October 1774. Mr Eden, J.P. R/ do A.

NOTE from JOHN POWNALL.

[1774, after October 18.]—Account of steps taken upon intelligence received from Sir Joseph Yorke of a vessel loading at Amsterdam with firearms.

Autograph, not signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Note from Mr Pownall.

GENERAL GAGE to the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

1774, October 20. Boston.—Minute of 20 October containing General Gage's Answer to the Address of the Provincial Congress dated Province House October 17. In Governor Hutchinson's hand. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Genl Gage's Answr to the Address of the Provincial Congress 20 Octr 1774.

The REVEREND JOHN VARDILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 21. London.—Quotes from a letter which he has received from New York. Injury done to the fair trader by these smugglers (*see* Endorsement), added to the great number of those who import tea from Holland.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Rev. Mr Vardill Oct. 21, 1774, relative to a smuggling Vessel at the Isle of Ascension.

J. ALLEN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, October 22. Shrewsbury.—Enclosure sent from Hardwick by Mrs. Powys; presumes she wishes it forwarded to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. ½ folio page. Mutilated. With seal.

Enclosure:—

B. ALLEN to THOMAS POWYS.

1774, *July. Frederick County, Maryland.—Inhabitants upon the Ohio driven into the interior parts of the country by the Indians. Alarm caused by their critical situation with Great Britain. Speaks of transmitting resolves of Maryland* [*qy. see above* 22–25 *June.*] *Refers to a scheme of non-importation proposed in* 1768 *to merchants of Philadelphia by Boston and New York Committees. State to which he is reduced; his living is three years in arrear and the present disturbances form a good pretext for non-payment. Desires the post of Collector of His Majesty's Customs upon the North Potomac. Mr. Bennet convicted here from Shrewsbury, is now in Philadelphia.*

Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Allen, Maryland.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 28. Dartmouth Street, Westminster.—His resolution to submit to his Lordship's orders and directions. Reasons for arranging matters as he has, with regard to Messrs. Mulcaster and Row, who have been instruments in Governor Grant's hands. Explains his inability to give up the £100 per annum. Memorial he will be obliged to lay before his Lordship, to have an additional sum allowed him by Parliament.

Autograph letter signed. 2 large folio pages.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 30. Boston.—Private. Detection of Samuel Dyer in enticing soldiers to desert; was carried to England by the Admiral. Has returned with an affidavit he made before the Lord Mayor. Statements false; the man a vagabond. General Gage is pleased his conduct is approved by His Majesty and Ministers. He is chagrined his endeavours have not met with better success. Belief current at Philadelphia that the Continental Congress has insisted that Boston shall pay for the tea. His concern that affairs have gone to so great a length that Great Britain cannot yield without giving up all her authority, unless some submission is shown on the part of the Colonies. Complaints made against him to the Continental Congress. Enclosures. Treatment received by a clergyman named Peters, who was driven here from Connecticut. M^r^ Ingersoll, who was obliged to fly from his home in Berkshire County, goes by this conveyance.

Duplicate letter signed. 5¼ folio pages. [The autograph signed letter with enclosures is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 130, fo. 29.]

Endorsed:—Gen^l^ Gage Oct^r^ 30, 1774.

Enclosures:—

P[EYTON] R[ANDOLPH], on behalf of the General Congress, to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1774, *October* 10. *Philadelphia.—Newspaper cutting* 5½″ × 3″. *That Genl. Gage would discontinue the fortifications in and about Boston, prevent invasions of private property, restrain the irregularities of the soldiers, and give orders for open communication between town and country.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the HONOURABLE PEYTON RANDOLPH.

1774, *October* 20. *Boston.*—"*Representations should be made with Candour, and Matters stated exactly as they stand . . . no man's property has been seized or hurt, except the King's . . . No troops have given less cause for complaint . . . but insults and provocations are daily given to both Officers and Soldiers. The communication between the Town and Country is free and unmolested . . . It gives me pleasure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the mother country; which from what has transpired, I have despaired of . . . I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could*

Enclosures—cont.

establish a foundation to work upon. . . . I should hope that decency and moderation here would create the same disposition at home . . ."

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from General Gage, to the Hon^ble^ Payton Randolph Esq^r^ President of the American Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia. Dated Boston October 20^th^* 1774.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1774, October.—Transmits letter from Sir Joseph Yorke to the Earl of Suffolk. They are to despatch a sloop or cutter to Amsterdam and the commander on his arrival is to send some trusty person with the enclosed letter to Sir Joseph from whom he will hear whether the Rhode Island vessel has, or has not sailed. Further instructions on this subject.

Draft. Not signed. 2 *pages.* [Another draft is in the Public Record Office, Holland, Vol. 657.]

Endorsed:—Dr^t^ to L^ds^ Admiralty B.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from NEW YORK.

1774, November 7.—Reasons for it being impolitic to call the Assemblies together at this time. Proceedings of Congress very generally disliked in this place. Considers this Province the most moderate and peaceable of any upon the Continent. Sends every proceeding of Congress which is yet made public here.

1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Lett. from N. York Nov^r^ 1774.

HENRY WHITE to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, November 8. New York.—Fears the claims contained in the proceedings of Congress will not tend to conciliate matters on the other side of the water. Effect the General Election, which is near at hand, will have. His opinion concerning the non-exportation, said to take place in September—that it is only hung out *in terrorem* to Great Britain. Considers it would be policy to repeal the tea duty. Fervently wishes for the restoration of harmony.

Copy. 2⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from M^r^ Henry White to Gov^r^ Tryon, dated N. York, 8 Nov^r^ 1774. *Private.*

The REVEREND J. W. GIBERNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, November 9.—Belle Ville, in Richmond County, Rappahanock River, Virginia.—Enquires after his Lordship's health. Expresses his gratitude to Lord Dartmouth for his interposition with regard to his ordination. Giberne desired by the County of Richmond to be their Moderator in all their associating meetings. His acquiescence. Opinion concerning these people. They look to Lord Dartmouth to disperse the threatening cloud now over America. Book he is sending to his Lordship. Transmits this letter by Cyrus Griffin.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev. M^r^ Giberne Virginia Nov^r^ 1774.

WILLIAM KNOX to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, November 15. Whitehall.—Disappointment at not receiving a letter from General Gage, nor any further account of Congress proceedings from Franklyn. Information from Colden. Intelligence obtained from a letter from one of the Congress, shown to Knox in confidence concerning the non-importation and non-exportation resolution. Different dispositions of the New England and other Governments. A petition to the King lies for consideration. Deputies for its presentation. Arrival of a ship from Salem brings private letters down to September 29. Return of the Commissioners of Customs to Boston. Carleton's arrival at Quebec. Communication between Gage and Carleton. Opinion about it ; it is so expressive of Gage's timidity and weakness that he has kept the letters secret in the office. Attempts are being made for the repeal of the Boston Act. Lord North thinks a paper addressed to the merchants will be of use ; Knox is to draw it up.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Knox 15 Nov. 1774. Ex.

EMANUEL MATHIAS to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

1774, November 15. Hamburgh.—Information of the "Flora" being loaded with chests supposed to contain firearms, and forty chests of tea. Steps to be taken for the detection of her cargo. She will be ready to sail towards the latter end of next week.

Extract. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from M^r^ Mathias To The Earl of Suffolk. Hamburgh 15^th^ Nov^r^ 1774.

SIR JOSEPH YORKE to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

1774, November 18. Hague.—Imagines he will soon have no further occasion to trouble His Lordship about the Rhode Island vessel, as, according to information, it has begun to unload and is to winter at Amsterdam.

Extract. ¾ folio page. [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Foreign Office, Holland, Vol. 691.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from His Exc^cy^ Sir Jo^s^ Yorke to The Earl of Suffolk. Hague 18^th^ Nov^r^ 1774.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, November 19. Bath.—Private. On the subject of the enclosure. He can depend upon the facts therein contained, as it is from a friend, a native and resident of New York. He has received no letter from the Lieutenant Governor since he (Tryon) left London.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page and 1 line.

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tryon Bath, 19 Nov^r^ 1774. Containing Intelligence from his Friend at N. York

Enclosure :—

[ ] to GOVERNOR TRYON.

1774, *October 5.—Extract of a letter from New York to Governor William Tryon. (Private and Confidential.) Haldimand going with the troops to Boston. Disturbance caused by the violent ones trying to prevent the carmen doing their duty, and intimidating the merchants. Drubbing received by Mr Sears. Boston Resolves adopted by the Congress which also advises non-importation. Opposition it will cause. His opinion on the subject. The cloud to the eastward seems to thicken, and will, it is probable, break in thunder and lightning. Powder and arms in these ports bought up and carried eastward. By all accounts Boston and Connecticut will take up arms to oppose the Act taking place against the Charter of Massachusetts Bay. Opinion of the Connecticut people.*
In Tryon's hand. 4 folio pages.

JAMES HUTTON to WILLIAM KNOX.

1774, November 22. At night. King's Road, Chelsea.
Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr Hutton 22 Novr 1774, relative to the Conduct of the Virginians towards the Moravians.

ROBERT HAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, November 23. Shore Ditch.—On the subject of Judge Salter's effects, which he is sure were given up to the Board for his daughter, Mrs. Hayne. Schemes that have been carried on to wrong his wife.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr Hayne 1774.

Enclosure :—

MARY HAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, *November 23. Shoreditch.—Petition. Behaviour of Mr Cox concerning the will of her father, Richard Salter. Desires his Lordship will cause her property to be given up.*
Original signed. 1 folio page.

MEETING of PEERS.

1774, November 23.—List of Peers invited to a meeting at Lord Rochford's. Arranged alphabetically.
3¾ *folio pages.*

CUTTING from the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

1774, November 23.—No. 14,087. The Thoughts of a Traveller upon our American Disputes, beginning—"By what Fatality has it happened, that this Nation has seldom been exempt from a Plot, Insurrection, Rebellion, or Revolution beyond a Space of thirty Years?"
1⅔ *printed columns.*

[1774, November 24.]—Another cutting, not dated, but containing The Thoughts of a Traveller upon our American Disputes, continued from the previous day; and, on the back, An Observation on the Quebec Act, by Mr. Dickenson of Philadelphia, the celebrated Author of the Farmer's Letters.

1 *strip.*

WILLIAM SMITH to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, November 25. New York.—Resolution of his countrymen to appeal to the sword for the decision of the present controversy relating to taxes. Considers this was easy to be forseen from the spirit and commotions of 1766. Reasons why New York must be set down as ready to conspire with all the other colonies in every measure devised against the parliamentary claims. Plan concerted by the Leaders of the Committee of fifty-one constituted in May last. Determination in Maryland to tar and feather Governor Eden if he brought any tea; assurances he had to give. Sees no alternative but a civil war. His sentiments on the subject. Interview with Mr. White.

Autograph letter signed. 5¾ quarto pages. Seal.

SIR STANIER PORTEN to JOHN POWNALL.

1774, November 30. Wednesday. St. James's.—Lord Rochford's readiness to meet the Committee of His Majesty's servants to-morrow evening.

Autograph, third person. ¾ quarto page.

Endorsed by Pownall:—In consequence of this Note Mr Pownall has summoned a Cabinet for tomorrow Evening at Lord Rochford's Office.

[FROM the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.]

[1774, November.]—Newspaper cutting containing the Thoughts of a Traveller upon our American Disputes, signed Viator.

1 *strip.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 1. Westminster.—Intends sending his appointment for a Deputy or Deputies to St. Augustine, but not without his Lordship's knowledge and approbation. Speaks of enclosing the establishment of his two assistants in the General Survey, which he intends to send to Mr. Purcell in America. Reasons for sending it to Lord Dartmouth.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

CHIEF JUSTICE DANIEL HORSMANDEN to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, December 3. New York.—Concludes this winter will be a very turbulent one. The Delegates have engaged in the non-importation, non-exportation and non-consumption scheme suggested by the Bostonians. Distress to which the people will be subjected. His

sentiments. Stoppage of salaries of officers of Government. Esteems Sir William Johnson's death a public loss. Irreparable loss of Doctor Ogilvie.
Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ large folio pages. With seal.

Extract of the foregoing.

Granville Sharp to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, December 4. Old Jewry.—Hopes his Lordship will avoid having any hand in promoting or executing the present measures against Americans. Has carefully and impartially examined the nature of the pretensions on this side the water and their legality. In a short time he will lay before him proofs in favour of the much injured Americans. Had the warning he sent Lord North three years ago concerning the African slave trade and maintenance of slavery been regarded he believes the present misunderstanding would not have happened. His motive for so writing.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Sharp, 4 Decr 1774.

[Dr. Franklin.]

[1774, December 6.]—"Hints for Conversation upon the Subject of Terms that may probably produce a *Durable* Union between Great Britain and her Colonies." [This is neither signed nor dated but by reference to Sparks's Life of Doctor Franklin (Vol. 5, page 12,) it is found that these Hints were produced by him to David Barclay and Doctor Fothergill on the 6th December 1774.]
3⅞ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Hints.

Same as the foregoing but with corrections and interlineations by Lords Hyde and Dartmouth.
4 *quarto pages.*

William Smith to Governor William Tryon.

1774, December 6. New York.—Assembly called together by Colden for 10th proximo. Opinion on the subject. Bad effect it will have. Clauses to be adopted in addresses to the King. Wishes Tryon were present. Considers it of the highest moment, that America be taught that her Congress is not infallible. Health of Colonel Fanning. Tryon's successor takes his departure this day.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages. Seal.

Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden to Governor William Tryon.

1774, December 7. New York.—Rejoices that Tryon will be there in the spring to take the reins of Government. The present state of the province is very much the same as when he left it. Proceedings of Congress disliked by a certain class of people. Thinks the non-importation association will only be kept in appearance. Is persuaded the Assembly summoned may do good; they cannot make matters much worse. Disapproves of Mr. Antill's application for the Surveyor General's office.

Letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Copy of the foregoing. 1¼ *folio pages.*

MR. W[HITE] to [GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON].

1774, December 7. New York.—Considers Smith has given a pretty good idea of the proceedings of Congress. Declaration of some gentlemen of the Congress Committee that they would act no longer nor carry into execution the Resolves of which they so much disapproved. Sanguine disposition of Delegates. Duane a violent supporter of Congress. The resolve against using tea goes hard against the smugglers. Lament of their High Mightinesses. His sentiments. Congress is confident that the effect of the idea of non-exportation will make Britain tremble. Is surprised Cruger is likely to be elected for Bristol. Considers it wrong to withdraw the troops from here.

Copy. Not signed. 5 folio pages.

Endorsed (in Governor Tryon's hand) :—Copy of M^r^ W. *Letter.*

[ ] to CHARLES WILLIAMOS.

1774, December 7. New York.—Desiring that James Savage's petition for a grant of land on the Westenhook may be dismissed.

Extract. 1⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—New York 7th dec^ber^ 1774 extract of a letter to M^r^ Williamos—relative to the Westenhook Patent.

The DUKE OF DORSET to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 8. London.—Recommends Captain Stanton, who desires to be employed, should active measures be used to bring the Americans to obedience.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—D. of Dorset 8 Dec^r^ 1774, rec^g^ *Cap. Stanton.*

Enclosure :—

CAPTAIN JOHN STANTON, 14th Regiment of Infantry, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, *December* 1. *Dover.—Solicits his interest to obtain a majority in one of the regiments about to be raised in order to quell the rebellion. Expeditious mode of forming a corps.*

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

JAMES SAVAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 8. London.—Petition. Refers to a previous petition presented in September, describing the bounds and limits of certain land

in Albany and New York. Distress of settlers on that land. Begs his Lordship to use his influence on their behalf.
Original signed. 4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Petition of James Savage concer^{g} Settlers in N. York. Ex.

A. Gordon to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, December 9. Royal Hospital, Greenwich.—On the subject of the enclosure.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Rev^{d} M^{r} Gordon 9 Dec^{r} 1774 with a Petition for land in E. Florida.

Enclosure:—

The Reverend William Gordon to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, *September* 6. *Mobile.—Memorial and Petition. Desires his Lordship will back his petition to the Lords of Trade,* for recommendation to His Majesty for a mandamus for* 4,000 *acres of land on the river Mobile.*
Original signed. 1⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Petition of the Rev^{d} William Gordon.

* *See* his petition under date of 6 September.

John Crawfurd to [Lord Dartmouth].

1774, December 10. Grafton Street.—Applies, on behalf of his brother, for the Government of East Florida, vacant by the reported death of Colonel Tonyn.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—J. Crawfurd Esq^{r} 10 Dec^{r} 1774.

Mr. Watson to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, December 10. Garlick Hill.—Thanks him for the information concerning the detention of the New York packet. Speaks of enclosing sheets containing thoughts upon the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies; desires they may not pass out of Dartmouth's hand.
Autograph, third person. ⅚ *quarto page.*

[Jonathan Sewall, Attorney General, Massachusetts,] to Governor Hutchinson.

1774, December 11.—Extract of a letter from Boston to Governor Thomas Hutchinson. Believes the greater part of his countrymen to be well meaning deluded people; despairs of them again becoming loyal subjects, until vigorous measures are taken to convince them of the impossibility of succeeding in a forcible opposition. Effect which a proclamation or manifesto would have. Presumes Martial Law will be next if there is sufficient force to execute it; at present they have no law.
1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter to Gov^{r} Hutchinson (already copied).

JOHN FLORRY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 14. Cleobury near Bewdley.—Reminds his Lordship of an application he made to him twenty years ago. Money he laid out in this parish eleven years since, for articles which go to America. Mode of taxing the Americans. Encloses plan. Cannon balls and muskets he has invented.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅝ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—J. Florry Cleobury 14 Dec^r^ 1774. Plan for America.

Enclosure :—

Plan for taxing Americans.

MS. Not signed. (*In Florry's hand.*) 2¾ *folio pages.*

EXCERPTA from some PRIVATE LETTERS to GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

1774, December 10–15.

General Gage, December 15, 1774.—Thinks the Continental Congress will advise the Provincial Congress to usurp the Government. Sends to Lord D[artmouth] a printed extract of a letter said to be a performance of Dr. Franklin, and written to Cushing. "I mention another letter to his Lordship dated in September which Cushing talked of before M^r^ Flucker and others as from D^r^ Franklin and told the contents of it. I have not mentioned the Dr's. name as I could not prove it upon him; but he's certainly capable of any mischief, and I believe the Author of the Disturbances in this Province, and, I may add now, of the Continent." Is told that the next meeting of the Congress may be earlier than February in order to nominate a governor, resume the old charter, and fly to arms immediately.

Lieutenant Governor Oliver, December 10.—Provincial Congress at Cambridge. Delegates dropping off. Intelligence that has leaked out. Associations forming.

Chief Justice Oliver, 14 December.—Attack upon a man for buying an ox from Councillor Thomas, and upon a constable for paying taxes. Act relative to town meetings.

Attorney General Jonathan Sewall, December 11.—For part duplicate see same date. Temper prevailing in this Kingdom. Public monies.

Solicitor General Samuel Quincey, December 12.—Remarks made by a Delegate. Effect of a non-consumption agreement.

Secretary Flucker, December 15.—Opposition of leaders from Boston. Movements of Sullivan, Adams and others.

Colonel Brown, December 10.—Resolution of the people to persist in their rebellious enterprise. Division among Members of Provincial Congress.

10¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Excerpta from some private Letters, addressed to Gov^r^ Hutchinson, from Boston in Dec^r^ 1774.

LORD HARDWICKE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 16.—Returns proceedings of the Congress; his regret that it is so violently disposed, but he expected no better. The only power reserved to the Legislature of Great Britain is regulating trade. No notice taken of the King in the whole transaction.

Autograph, third person. 1½ *octavo pages.*

Endorsed :—E. of Hardwicke 16 Dec^r 1774.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 18. Friday evening. [Should be 16, the 18th December was a Sunday.]—On the 16th there was a New York mail but not a syllable from General Gage. Letters from New York and Pennsylvania very barren of intelligence. Result of communicating contents of budget to Lord North. Arrival of dispatches this morning. Alarm and astonishment at the manner in which Gage writes, and the inactivity and irresolution of his conduct, steps to be taken in consequence. His Lordship desired to be in town. Pownall is at a loss to account for the strange conduct of General Gage, which seems devoid of sense and spirit.

P.S.—Mr. Quincey is a strenuous actor and writer in support of rebellion.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r Pownall 1774.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 17. America Square, Crutched Friars.—States the writer of the enclosed letter [not identified] to be Speaker of the House of Assembly of Maryland and one of the Congress Delegates. Pleasure the letter has afforded him. Reason for sending it to his Lordship. Molleson's regret concerning his letter to this gentleman. Death of the Collector of Customs for North Potomack in Maryland.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r Molleson, 17 Dec^r 1774.

JOHN HANSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 18. New York.—Sacrifice he has made for the public good. Requests the place of Ranger of Woods in America, now vacant.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—M^r Hanson, N. York 18 Dec^r 1774, desir^g the place of Ranger of the Woods.

JOHN BLACKBURNE to [ ].

1774, December [? 21] Wednesday, past 2 o'clock.—Resolution of the merchants and others concerned in the American commerce taken at their meeting this day. Petition to be drawn up stating the advantages of the trade to the Colonies, but interdicted from interfering with any political questions, or desiring any repeal of the laws.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r Blackburne Dec^r 1774.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 21. Westminster.—The sum allowed to him has fallen short of the estimate. Memorial he encloses. The vessel not commissioned. Letter he has written to Governor Tonyn. Orders he will be glad to receive with regard to his Lordship's territory in East Florida as yet not surveyed.

Autograph letter signed. 1 folio page.

Enclosure :—

MEMORIAL to LORD DARTMOUTH and to the BOARD OF TRADE.

Desires that a further sum may be allowed him for astronomical and surveying instruments necessary in his department.

Original signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed :—Memorial of Will^m Gerard De Brahm.

AMERICAN CONGRESS to the KING.

[1774, received December 21.]—Petition.* Laying their grievances before the throne.

Copy. 11¼ *folio pages.* [The original petition is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 278, fo. 471.]

Endorsed :—Petition of the American Congress to the King. Ex.

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* For a Note from Mr. Pownall on the 20th with reference to the Petition, *see* Lord Dartmouth's MSS. Eleventh Report, Appendix, Part V., p. 372.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, Wednesday, 5 o'clock [qy. 21 December]. America Square.—A large meeting of the merchants and others concerned in the American trade has been held this day—a petition to the House of Commons is to be prepared and a meeting to take place to-morrow. As his present situation makes caution necessary, desires to call upon his Lordship upon a different day to that set apart for his Lordship's levee.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—M^r Molleson 1774.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 21. Wednesday evening.—A meeting of North American merchants on Friday next. Promises that nothing on his part shall be wanting to confine their deliberations to commercial objects alone.

Not autograph. In the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—M^r Molleson 21 Dec^r 1774.

ROBERT HUNTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 21. Wednesday. Coleman Street.—Concerning the prohibition of gunpowder and arms to North America. Desires to know if merchants trading to Canada would be allowed to export the usual quantities of those articles under such restrictions as Government might think necessary. If they are not allowed, a great part of their other orders for the manufactures of this country, teas and other East India goods will not, he apprehends, be executed.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Hunter 21 Dec^{r} 1774.

RICHARD JACKSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 21.—On the subject of the enclosure. Is satisfied the writer is one of the most discreet and best intentioned among the delegates. Thinks it must have been written since the dissolution of Congress otherwise it has been stopped in the office in America for two months. Pronounces it to be a letter from America at an interesting juncture.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅚ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—R^{d} Jackson Esq 21 Dec^{r} 1774.

Enclosure :—

J[OSEPH] G[ALLOWAY] to R[ICHARD] J[ACKSON].

1774, *August* 10. *Trevose, Bucks [in Pennsylvania].—His indifference with respect to the grant of Vandalia. Sentiments upon the interests of Great Britain and her colonies. Stands alone in his opinions. Measures that would have been advisable for the politicians to have pursued instead of passing the Stamp Act. Suggests that both Countries should retreat a little, and take other grounds. Disposition of the people. Congress of Delegates to take place in a few days at Philadelphia. At the earnest solicitations of the Assembly has consented to be one, but there is little prospect of his doing any good. Thanks him for his invitation to London.*

Copy. 6⅔ folio pages.

*Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from J.G*1554*w*1*y to R. J. dated Trevose, Bucks, [in Pensylvania] Aug*st 10th 1774.

LIST OF LETTERS.

From Mr. Hunter, Mr. Molleson, Rd. Jackson etc. extending from 12 March 1773 to 21 December 1774. With a brief note of the contents of each.

2⅞ folio pages.

Endorsed :—List.

JOHN BLACKBURN to MR. BRUMMELL.

1774, December 22. Scotland Yard.—Movements to prevent a meeting in which it is suspected that the late Sheriff Lee and his party are concerned in order to counteract the good designs of His Majesty's Ministers by a petition to Parliament. Efforts of Blackburn to prevent such meeting. Desires him to inform Lord North. Advertisement about to be inserted in the paper of the following day calling a meeting for 4th January.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—22^{d} Dec^{r} 1774 M^{r} Blackburn to M^{r} Brummell.

MONSIEUR HOCQUART to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 22. a Paris, rue des Moulins butte, St. Roch.—Concerning his affairs pending before Council, one touching a seigneurie on Lake Champlain sold by him to the Seigneur Lotbiniere and the other concerning his post at the Gros Mecatinat.
Autograph letter signed. 1 page. French.

Endorsed:—Mons^r Hocquart R/ 7 Jan^y 1775.

Enclosure:—

> "*Memoire" on the subject. Monsieur Hocquart had acted as Intendant in Canada from the year* 1729.
> *Printed.* 3¼ *quarto pages.*

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 24. Beckett.—"Our disputes with North America have not at present the foundation of Interest." Hints relative to the future Conduct of Administration with the Colonies.
Autograph letter signed. 6½ *quarto pages.*

The EARL OF DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 24. Williamsburg.—The Associations first in part entered into by the Colony and adopted by the Continental Congress are now enforcing throughout the country with great vigour. A committee is chosen in every county to carry the Association of the Congress into execution. They inspect the trade and correspondence of any merchant, watch the conduct of any inhabitant, may send for, catechize, and stigmatize him if he does not appear to follow the laws of their Congress. Every city besides is arming an independent Company to protect their Committees and to be employed against Government should occasion require. As to the power of Government which Lord Dartmouth in his letter of November 11th directs should be exerted to counteract the dangerous measures pursuing here, it is entirely disregarded if not wholly overturned. Not a Justice of the Peace acts except as a Committee-man. Abolishing the Courts of Justice was the first step taken. The General Court is much the same, for the lawyers refuse to attend, nor would the people allow them. Interposition of Government in its present feeble state would only suffer the disgrace of a disappointment. But, he feels, every step taken by these infatuated people must defeat its own purpose. The non-importation and non-exportation agreements cannot fail in time to produce a scarcity which will ruin thousands of families, and as to manufactures here, the people of Virginia are not naturally industrious. The arbitrary proceedings of the Committees cannot likewise fail of raising quarrels and dissensions which will create partisans of Government. He is persuaded that this Colony by its own acts and deeds must be brought to see the necessity of dependence on the Mother Country and of embracing its authority.
Extract. 9¾ *folio pages.* [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 213, fo. 13.]

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Dartmouth dated 24th Dec^r 1774.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December [? 24]. Saturday, 6 o'clock. America Square.—Thanks his Lordship for his attention to his request. Report that Administration had determined to repeal the Acts and conciliate the differences. Letters received from America last night mention receipt of circular letters from his Lordship to all the Governors, requiring them to convene their Assemblies, and recommending them to lay their grievances before Parliament. Steps taken in consequence. Result of a meeting which he attended the previous evening. Petition drawn up.
Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Molleson Dec^r^ 1774.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 27.—On the subject of the enclosure.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—A. Serle with Thoughts on *America.* Ex.

Enclosure:—

Sketch of an Essay on adjusting our Disputes with the Colonies. Under the three headings of 1. *Cunctation;* 2. *Treaty;* 3. *Compulsion.*
In Serle's hand. 17 *folio pages,*

JOHN FLORRY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 29. Birmingham.—Friends are assisting him in publishing an answer to the letter directed to the people of England by the Americans. Considers the Americans would pay more regard to the merchants of England. Suggestion for a conference of the merchants of the seaport towns to agree upon a mode of taxation and settle rules of trade; this he thinks will bring them to a submission sooner than any other method. American representatives in the English Parliament should only be required to attend one year in seven. Wishes better laws were made for the recovery of debts due to the people of England in America.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Florry 29 Dec^r^ 1774.

THEOPHILUS HARDENBROOK to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1774, December 29.—Survey of the fireplace and chimney piece of the Council room at Fort George, New York, with plan of the fireplace.
Original signed. 1⅚ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Theop. Hardenburgh. Report on Survey of the Fire at Fort George on y^e^ 29 Dec^r^ 1774.

The REVEREND THOMAS RANKIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 29. Philadelphia.—Reasons for writing. Refers to a previous letter. Has seen his Lordship's letter to Mr. Fletcher in which he mentions Captain Webb. Effect of religious work in the Colonies. Desirability of having a Bishop for North America. Observations upon what has come under his cognizance in the present situation of affairs. Nothing to be heard in some of the provinces, but warlike preparations. Melancholy prospect in religious matters as regards the Indians. Refers to the battle fought between Lord Dunmore's rangers and the Indians near the Ohio.

Autograph letter signed. 3¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Rev. M^{r} Rankin Philadelphia Dec^{r} 1774.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 30. Friday, 3 o'clock.—Report that the American differences are settled, and Governor Pownall given as the author. Earnestly desires to know whether such report may be credited.

Not autograph. In the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—W^{m} Molleson Esq^{r} 30 Dec^{r} 1774.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, Thursday, 4 o'clock [December]. America Square.—Authentic intelligence brought from Philadelphia the 7th October received by the New York mail this day. Non-importation agreement resolved upon by Congress. Disposition of the people in New York, Pennsylvania and the southern colonies for moderate measure.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Molleson 1774.

VARIOUS PAPERS on MEASURES for AMERICA and AMERICAN BUSINESS generally.

N. D. [1774, qy. early in the year].—Paper beginning "If the measures proposed in respect to the Town and People of Boston are adopted it will be necessary they should be accompanied with every precaution that may prevent or defeat resistance. *It is therefore further proposed,*"—That the Battalions under orders for the relief in the spring should be sent out immediately. That the squadron in N^{o} America under the command of Admiral Montague should be reinforced with at least two ships. General Gage to be sent out with troops, and with instructions concerning the disposition of the whole force, to secure the effectual execution of the measures proposed. Instructions to the Admiral that no vessels load or unload in Boston Harbour without a particular authority from the Custom House.

Not signed. In Pownall's hand. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—further proposals.

N. D. [1774].—List of business for the Committee. Amongst the business to be discussed are reports of the Board of Trade relative to some extraordinary proceedings of the Assembly of New York in 1772, to various memorials and petitions of John Gordon, Major-General Bradstreet, Monsieur Hocquart, Lieutenant Campbell, John Calef, and others.

Not signed. 2⅛ folio pages.

Endorsed:—List of Committee Business.

N. D. [1774].—Paper concerning the trial of military officers or men, engaged in the fatal riots in the Colonies. That such military officers or men be sent home for trial.

Not signed. *⅔ quarto page.*

N. D. [1774].—Paper endorsed "Propositions." It appears by the dispatches from General Gage and Admiral Graves dated in September, that at public meetings held in different parts of the Province resolutions had been passed by Delegates of Counties and Committees of Towns refusing compliance with the Acts of last Session relative to Massachusetts Bay; that the people were excited to oppose the execution of those laws; that representatives had been elected to meet in provincial Congress in Concord; etc., etc. It is therefore proposed that a proclamation be issued, compelling them to desist, when they shall be pardoned. Advisability of laying the papers before Parliament in the first instance to move for leave to bring in a Bill reciting the Acts of treason and rebellion. Steps to be taken with regard to Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

4 *folio pages.*

N. D. [1774].—A Plan for allaying the present Complaints of the British American Colonies. And Plan of the Proportion of Representatives proposed to be allotted to the several British Islands and Provinces in America.

Not signed. 2 *large folio pages.*

N. D. [1774].—Plan for indemnifying the East India Company for the loss sustained on such of the teas sent to America as have been destroyed there or returned to Europe, and for reducing our North American Colonies to a proper sense of their duty, without the effusion of blood, and without expense to the Mother Country.

2½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Plan For bringing the Americans to reason & proper subjection to the British Government, For indemnifying the East India Company for its present Loss, and for creating a Fund to defray all the necessary Expence.

N. D. [? 1774].—Resolutions, probably of the House of Commons, with reference to the restoration of order and Government in Massachusetts Bay. That the law officers be appointed and removed by the authority of the Governor without the consent of the Council or assistants. That power be vested in the Governor to apprehend rioters, etc. That the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of the Colony shall be members of the Council without being elected. That no town meeting be called without the Governor's consent.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Resolutions.

N. D. [1774].—Memorandum in Lord Dartmouth's hand: "how is the *Town of* Boston assessed? If the selectmen are not already empowered by law, direct them to call a Town meeting, & to levy the

money upon the Town, or upon such particular Persons as they shall find to have been guilty of the destruction of the Teas."
⅓ *quarto page.*

N. D. [? 1774].—Colonel Dalrymple. Report of the state of Trade, presented soon after his return to England, to the first Lord of the Treasury and Board of Trade. "The acquisition of Continental Territorys and Sugar Islands in America to Great Britain & the loss of them to France must naturally occasion such a change in the course of Trade as to require new regulations."
Corrected Manuscript. 13 *pages.*

Endorsed:—State of American Trade, and Plan for a free port at Dominica by Col. Dalrymple.

N. D. [1774].—Memorandum of business, in Lord Dartmouth's hand, "Mr. Watson—compensation for tea duty in America; Dr. Calef—the 12 townships" etc., etc.
¾ *folio page.*

N. D. [? 1774].—Minutes in Lord Dartmouth's hand on American affairs. Mention made of the taking possession of the Castle of Boston. Supposes that the Governor of Rhode Island means to do his duty.
1 *folio page.*

N. D. [? 1774].—Regulations humbly submitted to the Earl of Dartmouth for the better preventing the smuggling of tea by the French and Dutch into our American Colonies and the West Indies.
Not signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—C—26. Thoughts on the Prevention of Smuggling in America.

Again Endorsed:—Cap^{n} Farndborgh's Remarks on the E. In. Trade.

N. D. [1774].—Paper beginning, "In order to judge of the propriety of the Measures which has been suggested, of opening a Channel of Communication and Consultation with America upon points that may lead to a Restoration of Harmony and good understanding by means of a Commission to be issued here, it will be necessary to consider 1st The Object of such a Commission, 2nd The Nature and Plan of it, as applying to that Object, 3rd The proposition to be brought forward in Negociation and Discussion as the Basis of Peace and Union."
8¾ *folio pages draft form.*

N. D. [1774].—Paper headed "Proposal"—"First. That immediate orders be sent to Governor Hutchinson directing that Himself and all other Officers, who are not obliged by Laws of the Colony to perform their Functions at Boston, do, without Delay . . . . . remove to such other place in the Colony" as Hutchinson shall think the least liable to be awed or influenced by the people of Boston, and that the General Court be held at such place. (2) Like orders to be sent to the Commissioners of Customs. (3) Instructions for the Attorney and Solicitor General.
2⅓ *quarto pages.*
Endorsed:—*Proposal.*

ELIAS DURNFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? 1774]. Thursday noon. Bland Street.—Remarks on his plan to survey the province by dividing it into townships to be granted to certain persons.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Lieut. Gov^r Durnford with a plan for W. Florida.

JOHN GORDON to the BOARD OF TRADE.

N. D. [? 1774].—Sets forth a plan for the better collection of, and regulation in the receipt of, the quit rents and casual revenue in America.

Copy. Signed. 7 pages. [A duplicate of this is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, East Florida, Vol. 7, fo. 9.]

JOHN GORDON to LORD NORTH.

N. D. [? 1774].—Memorial. Refers to his memorial to the King desiring compensation in connection with the purchase of lands made by him and others in East Florida. Solicits his Lordship's protection and countenance.

Manuscript. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—Copy of M^r Gordons intended memorial with his Quit rent scheme.

JOHN GORDON to LORD [NORTH].

N. D. [? 1774].—With the exception of the first paragraph is the same as his letter to the Board of Trade.

Letter signed. 11 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Quit rent & Casual Revenue Scheme.

[JOHN GORDON] to LORD NORTH.

N. D. [? 1774].—Marked "Copy of a letter intended for my Lord North in order to get the Quit rent introduced to his Lordship." On the justice of his case. Is aware of the impracticability of obtaining a compensation out of funds appropriated for other purposes but can point out a way by which the American revenue may be greatly increased. Has committed his thoughts on this subject to paper in order to lay them before his Lordship.

1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of M^r Gordon's intended letter with his Quit rent Scheme.

JOHN GORDON.

N. D. [? 1774].—Accompt of Mr. Gordon's purchases of lands in East Florida for himself and other British subjects.

⅓ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—N^o 4. M^r Gordon's Purchase E. Florida. Ex.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOSEPH GORHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1774].—Memorial. Was employed from the year 1745, in the two last wars in North America, particularly at the sieges of Louisburg, Quebec and the Havannah. Sets forth his services. Result of his application for the Lieutenant Governorship of Halifax. His appointment as deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. His dismissal, and appointment to office as Lieutenant Governor of Placentia. Losses he sustained. Desires to be reinstated with regard to his salary.

Not signed. 2 large folio pages.

Endorsed:—To the Right Hon^ble^ the Earl of Dartmouth, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State, &c. &c. &c. The Memorial of Joseph Gorham, Lieu^t^ Governor of His Majestys Town and Garrison of Placentia.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GORHAM.

N. D. [1774].—Minutes. Proposes that he be put on full pay as Lieutenant Colonel, and have the first vacancy that may occur in the American army. Desires he may be recommended for promotion. Conceives a corps may be raised under the denomination of Royal Defensible Americans. Reason for his brother, (a Colonel of militia, and one of the principal Magistrates in Barnstaple, Massachusetts Bay) being obliged to resign his posts.

On a separate piece of paper is added a question by Lord Dartmouth as to what might reasonably be done for the Memorialist and Pownall's opinion in answer that he should have an allowance as Lieutenant Governor of Placentia.

Not signed. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Lieut. Col^o^ Gorhams Minutes. Proposalls &c.

ROBERT HAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1774].—On the subject of Judge Salter's will; property to which Mrs. Hayne is entitled. Hopes his Lordship will allow his wife to give in her claim agreeable to her father's will.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^rs^ Hayne. Ex.

Enclosures:—

MARY HAYNE to the KING.

Petition. Sets forth her claim to the property of Judge Salter, her father. Desires His Majesty to procure the will for her.

Original. Not autograph. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—M^rs^ Hayne's Petition.

JOHN SALTER, Lieutenant Colonel to the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards and Major General in the Army, to MRS. HAYNE.

1774, *July* 2. *Cannon Row.—The property of the late Judge Salter, and his having been desired to claim it. His refusal.*

Copy. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—A Coppy of General Salters Letter To M^rs^ Hayne.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

N. D. [? 1774 or 1775].—Paper endorsed "Hints from Governor Hutchinson" consisting of two forms of an oath to be taken by an inhabitant of any town in His Majesty's Dominions, (in America) of allegiance to the King.

In Governor Hutchinson's hand. 1¾ *octavo pages.*

[GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.]

N. D. [? 1774 or 1775].—Heads of an Act and remarks thereon with the form of a declaration relinquishing all share or part in any association, confederacy or agreement for the non-importation of goods from Great Britain or for the non-exportation of goods to Great Britain &c.

In Governor Hutchinson's hand. 4 octavo pages.

LORD MARCHMONT.

1774.—Paper concerning America. The writer sets forth the precautions he considers are necessary to allay the present animosities, to remove all suspicion of hostile intentions and every defect in the original constitution of the Colonies. Considerations upon the land forces to be kept in the "old Colonies." Is convinced they cannot have the face to ask a different constitution from that of the mother country. Plan for making their judges independent.

Not signed. 2 pages.

Endorsed :—1774. L^{d} Marchmont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. D. [1774].—Reasons for a salary for the Chief Justice of New Hampshire since the Chief Justices of all the other Royal provinces in America are now provided with stipends to the amount of £500 to £1,000 per annum.

4⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Reasons for Salary for Ch. Just. of New Hampshire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE and MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

N. D. [1774].—Memorandum relating to certain offices in these Provinces. Begins, "A Commission for the Secretaryship, but the Office not to be Enter'd upon till the present possessor's decease or voluntary resignation."

1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Mem. relative to certain Offices in New Hants & Mass. Bay.

ROYALIST MILITIA.

1774.—A Return of the New York Regiment of Militia whereof Leonard Lispenard Esquire is Colonel, Gerard G. Beekman, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Anthony Van Dam, Major. Signed Leonard Lispenard.

Original. ¾ large folio page.

Endorsed :—A Return of the New York Regiment of Militia 1774. Col° Lispenard.

N. D. [? 1774].—Return of the Regiment of Militia in Suffolk County, under Colonel Platt Conklin.

2 *folio pages.*

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1774. Tuesday. Bushy Park.—Though General Gage's dispatches give ground for a reinforcement, they unfortunately demand such a one as the nation will not be able to furnish in less than a twelvemonth. Thinks it right that [Dartmouth] should bring the whole of his measures soon before the Cabinet, and North will reconsider his reasons dispassionately. Remarks upon the fresh difficulties of acting successfully with a land army. His wish to see some measure adopted which may prevent the bad effects which the too great appearance of lenity and concession may produce.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Lᵈ North 1774.

N. D. [1774].—Draft of an Act for the more effectual Security of the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

4¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed (on a wrapper) :—*Private.* With Lord North's Compliments.

[JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [? 1774]. Sunday evening.—Feels much anxiety on the following points,—final settlement of the arrangements for Quebec, state of Mosquito Shore, and dispatch of the "Scarborough" to General Gage with such orders as may be thought necessary or at least with intelligence of what has been done.

Autograph. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Memorandum from J. P.

JOHN POWNALL.

N. D. [1774].—Notes in the hand of John Pownall. Marked "To be added to the Minute." The army under General Gage to be reinforced by three regiments of infantry and one of light dragoons; reinforcement of marines to Admiral Graves. Bill to be moved for in Parliament to prohibit the associated Colonies from trading to any foreign ports, and from carrying on fishing in the American seas. There are also two slips of Memoranda by Lord Dartmouth.

1 *folio page.*

MR. RENSELAER.

N. D. [1774].—Paper endorsed "State of Mr. Renselaer's Title as well under the Patents of 1685 & 1704, as under the confirmations in 1717 & 1773."

10 *pages.*

GEORGE REYNOLDS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1774].—Memorial. Desires to be appointed Chief Justice or Magistrate of such a court of Judicature as shall be established on the River Mississippi.

Original signed. 1¼ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—To the Right Honourable The Earl of Dartmouth The Memorial of George Reynolds Esq^{r}.

PROPOSALS by STEPHEN SAYRE.

N. D. [? 1774].—That every American colony should appoint one person, and the persons thus appointed meet at New York once a year, receive commissions and be formed into a Board of Trade to correspond with the Board of Trade here. Refers to the Indian trade and the settlement of boundary lines. The contributions of money from the colonies to be considered and organised by these commissioners, and their determinations, regulations, proposals &c. to be duly attended to and from time to time read in Parliament.

Signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Sayre's proposal.

OFFICE of SECRETARY of STATE.

N. D. [1774].—Two papers—Establishment of the Office of Secretary of State and Account of the Salaries, Allowances, and Annual Expence of the Office. The Salary of the Secretary of State is put down at £1,850 per annum with deduction of fees and land tax at 4*s.* £797 14*s:* Of the Under Secretaries John Pownall has £500 per ann. from the King with the fees of Under Secretary of State. A third paper contains a List of Messengers.

AMBROSE SERLE.

N. D. [? 1774].—Memorandum in the hand of Ambrose Serle. That the clause for enforcing the making good the damages to the India Company should be in a separate Bill, otherwise the whole might be deemed a Money Bill. That the ringleaders at the town-meeting should be declared incapable of holding any post of trust. An expedient should be thought of to enable the British subjects to recover their debts.

1 *quarto page and 2 lines.*

Endorsed:—Mem.

1774.—Paper endorsed, in the hand of Ambrose Serle, "Thoughts upon the Proceedings of the Congresses in 1774." It begins: "The Idea of subduing the New England Governments by a regular Plan of Military operation is in its nature absurd and improper—not practicable without an Army of 10,000 men or more."

4 *folio pages.*

DANIEL SHAW, late Captain in the 62nd Regiment, to the KING.

N. D. [? 1774–5.]—Proposal. To raise 300 men in 3 months time after his arrival in Scotland to serve in America or elsewhere.
¾ page.
Endorsed :—Capt. Shaw's Proposal.

DOCTOR JAMES SMITH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [Beginning of 1774]. No. 3, Princes Court, Westminster.—It is with the utmost satisfaction the Americans see his Lordship at the head of the Board of Trade and Plantations. The colonies are daily undergoing a rapid change of circumstances. Submits the enclosed thoughts for his Lordship's consideration. "Many motives enjoin me to lay them at your Lordship's feet, that those who have the superior direction of affairs may be enabled to improve this vast dependant growing territory to the mutual peace, wealth and happiness of the whole Empire. If the contents of the enclosed sheets shall be favourably received, remedy evils or contribute to answer any salutary purpose they will give the highest satisfaction, to him, who has the honour to be, with the most profound respect. James Smith."
Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Dr Smith Inclosing Thoughts on the Dispute between G. Britain and her Colonies. C—I.

Enclosure :—

Thoughts upon the dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies. [A duplicate of this, sent on 4 July 1775, is stated to be by William Smith of New York. For the same paper with variations and omissions see infra *23 January 1775 under Brook Watson.]*
Not autograph. 9¾ pages.

Endorsed :—Thoughts upon the Dispute between G. Britain and her Colonies. In a Letter from Dr Smith without Date. In C—1.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1774.—List of the Members of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina.
Not signed. ⅔ folio page.

TEA.

N. D. [? 1774].—Amount of Teas exported by the United East India Company for Boston, per ships "Beaver," "Dartmouth," and "Eleanor." Prime cost and charges to England £7,192. 5. 1. Packing and cartage on exportation £54. 19. 2 etc. The total amounts to £7,532. 19. 3.
¼ page.
Endorsed :—Amount of Teas sent to Boston.
Again endorsed :—Ld Gower Mr Monk. Ex.

CAPTAIN VILLENEUFVE.

N. D. [? 1774].—Memorandum concerning Captain Gedeon Villeneufve, possibly from his widow. "He Sail^{d} from London in 1770 in the Ship Amelia to Pheladelpha in America and sometimes from thence to Lisbon."

Original. 1 quarto page.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774.—Letter not signed nor dated. "The Kings Stores should not be kept in the middle of a large Town and surrounded with wooden buildings." Considers the stores could be kept very securely on the Governor's Island and a few batteries on said Island would most effectually command the navigation of New York Harbour.

1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Anon. N. York 1774. King's Stores.

1774.—Volume entitled, "Transactions in America relative to the Boston Port Act, &c. in 1774," containing copies and abstracts of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the various American Governors during that year. With an Appendix of some further letters and papers from General Gage, and an Index. [The original correspondence is in the Public Record Office.]

Bound in red morocco, gilt, 9¼" × 6¼". *Pages* 1–523.

The HONOURABLE OLIVER DELANCY to CAPTAIN OLIVER DELANCY, of the 17th Light Dragoons.

1775, January 4. New York.—The heats are very violent, and if the forcible Councils persist, forsees horrid carnage and immediate ruin to America. Fears if New York breaks out it will be more violent than any other province. Hopes moderate measures will be taken by Parliament towards America.

Extract certified by B. J. Johnson. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from the Hon^{ble} Oliver Delancey to Capt^{t} Delancey N. York 4 Jan^{y} 1775, respecting the Temper of People in N. York.

PIERRE ROUBAUD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 4. London.—Remarks on the importance of his enclosure.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. French.

Endorsed:—London 4 Jan. 1775. Mons. Roubaud. Recd. the same day.

Enclosure:—

Pierre Roubaud. Memoire sur l'amerique. On the present state of the American colonies—their desire for independence etc.

Autograph. 10 large folio pages. French.

Endorsed:—Memoire sur l'amerique. In M^{r} Roubaud's of the 4 Jan. 1775. R/ Jan. 4, 1775.

Extract of a Letter to Mr. Williams.

1775, January 6. New York.—"In the ship Lady Gage, Capt. Messnard, were Imported 10 Chests of Arms, some Powder, &c.; they were Shipped by Mr. Haley in London, Addressed to Walter Franklin here & upon Account of some persons in Connecticut." These arms were seized by a Custom House officer, who was attacked by some Sons of Liberty for so doing. Details and proceedings in the town owing to a threat to assassinate the Collector who is much esteemed by the majority of people here.

1⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter to Mr Williams, dated N. York, 6 Janry 1775.

[ ] to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, January 8.—Letter not signed, beginning "The misrepresentations which universally prevail in this country, respecting American matters induce me to address your lordship at a time, that I should suppose the smallest information respecting these colonies would be acceptable." Assures him that the principal and leading people of America are much better affected towards Britain than the late reports represent, and that the conduct of the eastern provinces is held in the utmost detestation by the others. Remarks on proceedings respecting measures taken by Bostonians in consequence of the tea riots. Promises further intelligence if Lord Dartmouth will assure him his letters shall be kept secret.

Original. 4 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Z. Y. X. 8 Jany 1775.

Israel Mauduit to Lord North.

1775, January 9. Clemens Lane.—When appointed, will wait upon his Lordship concerning Mr. Ruggles.

Copy. In the third person. ½ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Copy of Note from Mr Mauduit to Lord North, 9th Jany 1775.

Wrapper endorsed:—Mr Mauduit's Extracts of Letters for Lord North. Jan. 1775.

Enclosures:—

Colonel Robinson [Robertson], Quarter Master General, America, to [Israel Mauduit].

1774, *November* 3. *Boston.—Was summoned by General Gage in September to get cover for some troops. Narrates how he was stopped in providing quarters by an Edict issued by the Select Men and Committee of Correspondence and by the destruction of his materials. Under considerable difficulties he hopes however to have accomplished this work by next week. The four New England provinces are alike ill-disposed; are numerous, perhaps* 60,000 *are armed; the common wish the destruction of the army before the spring; their Congress has appointed three scoundrels, foolish fellows, generals, a committee to do the office*

Enclosures—cont.

of a governor and another to do that of the Judges. Advises stringent measures be taken with them and then other provinces will obey. Reminds him that his predictions last June or July are fulfilled and warns him against consequences that will ensue if his present advice is not acted upon.

Extract. $4\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Col^o Robinson Q^r Master General in America. In M^r Mauduit's of 9^th Jan^y 1775.

BRIGADIER RUGGLES to ISRAEL MAUDUIT.

1774, *October* 16. *Boston.—The friends of Government here have a full confidence in Lord North's measures, and that they will be quite sufficient to teach others their duty. Offers his services to enlist a number of the friends of Government for the present exigency if agreeable to his Lordship's wishes.*

Extract. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Brigadier Ruggles to I. Mauduit. Boston 16^th *Oct^r* 1774. *In M^r Mauduit's to L^d North of* 9^th *Jan^y* 1775.

INTELLIGENCE from BOSTON.

1774, *November* 2.—*Extract of a Letter from Boston by the St. Lawrence Schooner. Has sent some of the latest newspapers to show the progress made in rebellious designs. America is preparing for war and surprised at the apathy of Great Britain who may be assured that the longer the colonies are let alone the more difficult the contest will be. The desire for independence has spread over all the provinces, even parts of Nova Scotia are refractory. Only Canada is loyal and General Carleton has offered General Gage Canadians and Indians to assist if necessary.*

$2\frac{1}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Boston by the St. Laurence Schooner. In M^r Mauduit's to L^d North of 9^th *Jan^y* 1775.

LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 10. London.—Remarks on the decrease of the Governor of South Carolina's salary owing to the Proclamation prohibiting grants of land and also owing to the late unhappy differences. Desires to be informed how to lay this case before him.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—L^d W^m Campbell 10 Jan^y 1775.

[? CORBYN] MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 10. Story's Gate, Westminster.—Sends two copies of a plan for his own and Lord North's perusal only.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Cor. Morris Esq^r with a plan for America 1775.

Enclosure :—

Two copies of a paper headed " A Systematical Plan Submitted for the Conduct of Great Britain towards her North American Colonies particularly in the present Juncture." " It is proposed 1mo That his Majesty's Forces be withdrawn from Boston and immediately take possession of Long Island." Proposes also the fortification of Long Island and Rhode Island, and separate Independent Governments to be immediately constituted there by the authority of the British Legislature. Remarks on these proposals giving reasons for the same. Suggestions concerning several other provinces and " Final Remark " on the whole.

3 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed (both copies) :—A Systematical Plan for the Conduct of Great Britain towards her North American Colonies.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 11. Cavendish Square.—Sends a paper received yesterday from General Gage. The writer was Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Highlanders in the last war, now settled in some North American province.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—L^{d} Barrington Jan^{y} 1775 with a paper sent by Gen^{l} Gage.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 11. Cavendish Square.—Considers it proper he should see the enclosed and states that the transport mentioned therein has arrived.

Autograph letter in the third person. 4 *lines.*

Endorsed :—Lord Barrington 11th Jan^{ry} 1775, inclosing Extract of a Letter from Gen^{l} Gage, relative to the Supply of the Army with Necessaries.

Enclosure :—

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to the Secretary at War [LORD BARRINGTON].

1774, *November* 20. *Boston.—" The Non-Importation Scheme having been adopted in the Colonies, & this Port shut up, it has been judged expedient to fall upon some method to get the troops supplied with the necessaries they will probably be in want of in the Spring of the Year :"—M^{r} Coffin having agreed to purchase at his own risk these necessaries if he could enter this port, Gage has ordered one of the transports to London to bring out the stores for the troops as this is allowable under the Boston Port Bill.*

Extract. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

MATTHEW BOULTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 12. Soho, near Birmingham.—Relates proceedings of a meeting of Birmingham merchants dealing with America, setting forth their distress and determination to petition Parliament for redress, notwithstanding remonstrances offered by Doctor Roebuck and himself against such an unwise action. Encloses queries respecting this, drawn up by Doctor Roebuck and himself after this meeting and seeks to show their commercial inconveniences are not so great as they represent.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

JAMES BURROW to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 12.—Hopes his Lordship will confer with His Majesty on the enclosed paper.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. ⅓ folio page.

Endorsed:—J. Burrow's Memorial to H. M. on American Affairs 12 Jan. 1775.

Enclosure:—

JAMES BURROW to the KING.

Memorial, dated January 1775, *with a postscript dated* 12 *January. Submitting* "*cool dispassionate thoughts*" *on American affairs. These are followed by a draft of instructions suitable to be given to a viceroy proposed to be sent to America to settle the disputes with that country.*

Original. 5⅔ large folio pages.

NATHANIEL WALKER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 12. Newman Street.—Has just arrived from New York. Assures him of the tranquillity of the provinces and contradicts from personal observation the accounts given in newspapers. The disturbances are entirely due to a few people from different provinces aiding the Bostonians. Reluctance shewn in giving help for the support of Boston. Seven vessels arrived at Bristol from America in the last few days laden with wheat and flour, and twenty more expected. The "Asia" and "Scarborough" men of war had arrived at Boston, as also the "Mercury" packet at York.

Autograph letter signed. (The signature is over a previously written name.) 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr W——r's Account of American Affairs. 12 Jan. 1775.

MINUTE OF CABINET.

1775, January 13.—Held at Lord Rochford's office. Agreed to recommend to the King the reinforcement of General Gage's army from Ireland, and suggests the acceptance of Brigadier Ruggle's proposal to raise a corps of irregulars. The propriety of restricting the American commerce in consequence of the association of the General Congress. Advisability of sending Commissioners over to negotiate for union with the colonies for the mutual interest of both parties.

Draft. 1¼ folio page.

Endorsed:—Dt of Minute. Ex.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 13.—Letter signed Z Y X. Excuses himself from a personal interview. Informs him of the channel of his intelligence and

the reasons for giving it. Considers a dutiful representation of the people and country necessary for his Lordship at this important juncture. Remarks on the disposition of the farmers. Seeks to show that the warlike preparations of the Bostonians are a delusion. Gives the general opinion concerning taxation, non-importation and troops.
Autograph letter signed. 6½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Z. Y. X. on American Affairs. 13th Janry 1775.

MATTHEW BOULTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 15. Soho.—Sends an advertisement forgotten to be enclosed in his last letter [of 12th], also another copy of his Queries, as the former one contained many errors. Assures him no branch of their manufactures will be so much affected by the Americans as the nail trade, and no part of the country will feel its effects so soon as his Lordship's own parish of Bromwich, from which place reliable information can easily be obtained.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto page.*

Enclosures:—

Newspaper Cutting containing two notices dated Birmingham and Dudley 9th and 7th January 1775 *calling a meeting of the Merchants, Factors and Manufacturers interested in the trade to America to consider the discouraging state of that trade and the propriety of petitioning Parliament.*

1775, *January* 14. *Birmingham.—Queries* (12) *on the propriety of Petitioning Parliament on the present interruption of American Commerce.*
3¼ *large folio pages.*

MATTHEW BOULTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 17. Birmingham.—With autograph draft of proposed petition to the House of Commons by the town of Birmingham. Has attended the meeting of merchants and endeavoured to prevent them petitioning Parliament at present but without success, so he and several others in the town considered it their duty "to sign and to promote the signing of a petition which tended 1st to take off that stigma theirs would carry with it, and 2dly to promote Perminance in the execution of our Laws and consequently better security of their American Debts." Desires [Dartmouth's] opinion of this petition which is given at the end of the letter.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Boulton Jany 1775.

FLEET in NORTH AMERICA.

1775, January 17. Admiralty Office.—List of Ships and Vessels under the command of Vice-Admiral Samuel Graves.
2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Admty Office 17th Janry 1775. List of His Majts Ships and Vessels in North America under the Command of Vice Adl Graves, and of those proposed to be sent thither.

PIERRE ROUBAUD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 17. London.—Remarks on enclosure.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. French.

Endorsed :—Londres 18 Jan^ry^ 1775 Mons^r^ Roubaud.

Enclosure :—

Pierre Roubaud. Second "Memoire sur l'amerique." Present state of America. Strength of the colonists. Best measures to be pursued at this critical juncture.
Autograph. 9⅔ folio pages. French.

Endorsed :—Memoire 2^d^ sur l'Amerique par Mon^r^ Roubaud. R/Jan. 18. 1775.

GOVERNOR THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 18. Boston.—Disposition of the people cooling down. Influence of the press, which has been more open to Government than usual. Hoped to have procured an Association in this town but they hesitate to make open declaration until assured of England's resolve to pursue her measures. Thinks if the most obnoxious of the leaders were seized and pardon proclaimed for others, Government would come off victorious with less opposition than expected a few months since. People concerned in the rash action against Fort William are terrified at their conduct and seek pardon.
Copy. 2½ folio pages. [The autograph signed letter is the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 130, fo. 143.]

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Hon^ble^ Governor Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Boston 18^th^ Jan^y^ 1775. R/20^th^ Febr^y^.

ANDREW PEPP. SPARHAWK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 18. Wednesday.—Having been long employed in service connected with the American timber, states his conviction that the important duty of Surveyor General to the Crown for the northern district cannot be properly fulfilled by the Governor of New Hampshire, as each office requires the time and attention of a separate person. Destruction of timber will not be suppressed while deputies are sent to attend to the business.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r^ Sparhawk 18 Jan^y^ 1775 American Timber.

SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. POWNALL.

1775, January 19. Thursday morning, St. James's.—Sends a list of Peers invited by Lord Rochford to hear the King's speech at the opening of this session.
Autograph letter in the third person. ½ quarto page.

GRANVILLE SHARP to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 19. Old Jewry.—Has completed the work mentioned in a previous letter. Sends a copy of it. Hopes he will excuse it being sent unbound as he was anxious it should arrive before the House of Lords met tomorrow. Beseeches him not to assist in enforcing the present measures against America. Believes his book, founded on authorities and facts, if read, will convince him of the error of so doing. Has sent a second copy for Lord North's perusal if desirable.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr G. Sharpe 19 Jany 1775. American Measures.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 19. Bath.—Believes the Americans will not henceforth accept Parliamentary taxation in any form, or consume any British articles even if forced to receive them. Cannot agree with his Lordship's idea of holding out the olive branch in one hand and the rod of chastisement in the other. Half measures will not do, delays still more dangerous. Advises removal of stumbling blocks, or vigorous measures. Thanks for public recognition of Colonel Fanning's and Mr. Sauthier's services.

Autograph letter signed. 5½ *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 19. Bath.—Sends letters from New York which are to be read with that caution expressed in the copy of a letter Lord Dartmouth kept back. Has heard by to-day's post from Captain Penderleath of the death of Mr. Benzel and Alexander Colden, which if true will make room for his friends.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

LIEUTENANT ROBERT TOMLINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 20. 9 o'clock, evening. New Round Court, No. 4, Strand —Details of conversation between English merchants and American and West Indian merchants who have lately petitioned Parliament, showing that such was only done to "preserve appearances, and to keep up a good understanding with their correspondents in America and the West Indies." Thought such an impartial, authentic and just account ought to be communicated to his Lordship as it differs so essentially from common report and the newspaper account of things.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages*

Endorsed:—Lieut Tomlinson 20 Jany 1775 Mercht's Petition.

PETITION OF MERCHANTS.

[1775, January 23.]—Heads of the Petition from the Merchants, Traders and others, concerned in the North American Commerce, [presented to the House of Commons on this day]. That on the balance of the extensive commerce carried on with North America there is now due from the colonies to the city of London alone two millions sterling. That by the operation of various injurious Acts the minds of the people in the colonies are greatly disquieted, a total stop is put to the export trade, and that ruin and distress are before them. They crave an examination of the commercial policy previously maintained to the happiness of both countries and that healing remedies should be applied to establish the commerce between them on a permanent foundation.

1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Heads of the Amer^{n} Merch^{ts} Petition pres^{d} 23 Jan. 1775.

MAJOR PHILIP SKENE to LORD NORTH.

1775, January 23. No. 48, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.—Has seen General Howe, and finds it not impossible to prevail on this brave officer to serve under General Gage, second in command. Highly commends Howe, having served with him in many dangers and found him unsurpassed in activity, bravery and experience and beloved by the troops. Considers Haldimand will be useful to head the Germans. Thinks Chelsea out-pensioners are more fit for immediate service than recruits and they would inspire and assist the young soldiers. Proposes reinforcements from Ireland. Commends Colonel Ord for past services. Reminds him of Edward Coulthurst recommended by Lady Shelburne to be Lieutenant in the Navy.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Maj^{r} Skene to Lord North.

BROOK WATSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 23. Garlick Hill.—Sends enclosure according to desire.

Original. 3 *lines.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Watson's Thoughts on American Affairs. 23^{d} Jan^{ry} 1775.

Enclosure:—

Thoughts upon the Dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies "sent to Lord Dartmouth by His Lordships Devoted Hble Serv^{t} Brook Watson" 23 *January* 1775.

[*This is a copy of William Smith's paper, with a few variations and some paragraphs omitted; see the end of* 1774.]

In Watson's hand. 10 *quarto pages.*

JOHN GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 24. Brompton Row.—Thanks for his attention to his affairs, thus enabling him to return to his family. Illness prevents him from personally attending to this business, so desires Mr. Elliot to ascertain when his reference and proposals can be laid before the Board of Trade and his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Gordon 24 Jan^{y} 1775.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 30. Cavendish Square.—Gives strength of the force available for the present year leaving 12,000 men in Ireland and a small force to assist the civil magistrate.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

State of the Force which may be collected in New England in 1775. *Total* 10,819, *leaving* 5,359 *in England and* 1,893 *in Scotland.*

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—State of the Force, wch may be collected in New England in 1775. *From Lord Barrington.*

MATTHEW BOULTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January 30. Soho.—Relative to the petition sent by Birmingham to the House of Commons concerning commerce. Sends a counterbalance which he has had printed in to-day's paper, the petition having been much misrepresented and abused.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Boulton 30 Jan^y^ 1775.

Enclosure:—

Newspaper cutting headed Birmingham, January 30, *consisting of an Extract of a Letter from London January* 26 *concerning their (Birmingham) petition and giving an exact copy to counterbalance the misrepresentations made.*

JOHN MALCOM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 31. Westminster.—Desires him to read the enclosed papers and present them a second time to the King in hopes of obtaining some compensation for sufferings endured when Commissioner of Customs at Boston.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Enclosure:—

JOHN MALCOM, Custom House Officer in the Boston Government in North America, to the KING.

1775, *January* 12. *Westminster.—Petition. Relates his military services in the last two American wars especially in connection with Governor Tryon. Has commanded twelve different merchant vessels to different parts of the world and received four commissions in His Majesty's Customs. Details his recent sufferings at Boston. Has been seven months in London waiting for compensation. Desires* £150 *and the employment sought for in the Customs and promised by Lord North.*

Signed. 7 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—John Malcom true Copy of His Petition gave to His Majesty the 12 *Day of Jan^y^* 1775 *this gave to Lord Dartmouth to Prefer for me to His Majesty &c.*

Annexed:—

JOHN MALCOM to LORD NORTH.

1774, *September* 14. *Westminster.—Desires various employments in the Customs at Falmouth, which he details, the salaries of*

Annexed—cont.

the whole amounting to £200. *Shows the necessity and utility of such appointments and hopes soon to obtain them and return to his family in America.*

Signed copy. 2⅔ *quarto pages.*

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

1775, January 31. Assembly Chamber.—Two Motions passed; the first put by Col. Livingston, the second by Mr. Delancey. That a loyal petition be presented to the King, and that a representation and remonstrance be sent to the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Printed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—N. York Assembly.

LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor of South Carolina, to the KING.

N. D. [? 1775, January].—Petition. Owing to the disturbances in the province no dependence can be placed on the Assembly for the £500 voted annually towards his salary; the discontinuing the granting of lands deprives him of £1000 and the stagnation of trade of about £700. Desires a fixed salary to be paid by Government.

Not signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—To the Kings most Excellent Majesty The Humble Petition of Lord William Campbell.

LORD DARTMOUTH.

N.D. [1775, January.]—Paper headed "Hints &c." being remarks on items 1—17 of Doctor Franklin's Hints for Conversation of 6 December 1774.

Autograph. Two copies.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, January.—Has settled with Lord North that extracts only of such of Lord Dartmouth's letters as accompanied the Acts of last year, should be laid before Parliament. Military arrangements to complete the regiments for America.

Autograph. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Pownall Jan^y^ 1775. Reinforcem^t^ for Gen. Gage.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N.D. [? 1775, January.] Friday midnight.—Signed Z. Y. X. The fourth letter. Encouraged by the approbation shown by his Lordship of his last two letters will continue to send information concerning American affairs. Remarks on the importation of wine and tea into the Colonies, the former from the Canaries, Madeira and Western Islands, Spain and Portugal, the latter from Holland. States tha Government is a great sufferer from this illicit trading. Desirability of preventing it. Informs him on good authority that a cargo of 10,000*l.* value consisting of tea, wine, oil, etc. has been lately landed in one night in a principal seaport town in North America. Is concerned to find the misrepresentations of persons in America have influenced some of the leaders in this Kingdom.

Autograph letter signed. 5 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Z. Y. X. on American Affairs.

Doctor John Calef to Sir Francis Bernard.

1775, February 1. Ipswich, New England.—Account of his visit, since his return from London, to Sagadahock, Deer Island and Fox Island, where he found great increase of settlers who now desire a separate Government. Introduces Mr. Parker who has several papers on the subject to show him. Details his persecutions on account of his loyalty to Government.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—D^{r} Calef Feb. 1 1775.

Doctor John Calef to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, February 1. Ipswich in New England.—If a confirmation of the Province grants to them should not take place at present, the people in the territory of Sagadahock desire a Resolve may be made securing their lands to them. As they are about 300 miles from the seat of Government they wish to be separated from Massachusetts Bay and formed into a separate government. Joseph Parker of London, his attorney, will communicate to his Lordship some papers respecting this country.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—D^{r} Calef. N. Engl^{d}. 1 Feb. 1775, respecting the Settlements in Sagadahoc, with sev^{l} Papers.

The "several Papers" here referred to are noted under their respective dates; they are :—

Doctor Calef to Sir Francis Bernard 1 February 1775.
Sir Francis Bernard to Lord Dartmouth 18 April 1775.
John Calef Memorial to the King. [? 1773].
List of the number of inhabitants settled on lands Eastwards of River Sagadahock. October 1773.
Petition of Settlers of Southern Fox Island 25 November 1772.
Authority to Doctor Calef to act as their agent 25 November 1772.
Petition of Fox Island to the King 9 October 1772.
Authority similar to the above ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
A general account of the country eastward of Sagadahock River Oct. 1772.

Lord Chatham's Bill.

[1775, February 1. Presented to the House of Lords and rejected.]—A Provisional Act for settling the Troubles in America and asserting the supreme Legislative Authority and superintending Power of Great Britain over the Colonies.

Manuscript. 7 large pages.

Endorsed :—Lord Chatham's Bill.

NEW YORK.

1775, February 1. London.—A paper endorsed "State of Case between Daniel, William & Rebecca Coxe, John T. Kempe & Grace his Wife and Robert Lettis Hooper and others relative to Lands in N. York." Signed by John Coxe.

7⅓ *folio pages.*

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 3. Cavendish Square.—Major Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne are appointed to serve under General Gage and have received the King's orders in the most becoming manner.

Autograph letter in the third person. 6 *lines.*

Endorsed :—L^{d} Barrington 3 Feb^{y} 1775.

GEORGE PAYNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 5.—Desires him to second his application to Lord North for some appointment in the American Plan.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—G. Payne Esq^{r} desiring employm^{t} in America.

DOCTOR JOHN FOTHERGILL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, [February] 6th instant. Harpur Street.—Regrets the failure of his negotiation owing to the Boston Port Bill and the Government of Massachusetts and Quebec Acts for "as a concession to pay a tax was the *sine qua non* on this side, so a rescinding of those Acts, or rather repealing them, is the term of reconciliation on the other." No permission had been given to him to raise hopes that the Acts would be repealed and nothing less would satisfy. If the whole of America were as sensible of the advantages of peace and as disposed to it as his Lordship, it would be soon accomplished, but the contrary is the case at present. If these Acts were repealed America would return to every just expression of duty. The party [Dr. Franklin] we conferred with would have no objection to petition for the restoration of peace, to offer on the part of Boston to pay the East India Company for the tea though at the risk of his own private fortune, and concert every means of a lasting and reciprocally beneficial union.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—D^{r} Fothergill 6 Feb^{y} 1775.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WILLIAM BULL to WILLIAM KNOX.

1775, February 7. Charlestown.—Recommends to his notice the bearer of this, Mr. Johnston, Clerk of the Crown in South Carolina, who is well versed in American affairs. Fears Parliament is too sanguine concerning the likelihood of America acceding to its wishes, for she seems determined to persevere in her present plans unless the Boston and Revenue Acts are repealed. Remarks on provincial disputes.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

STEPHEN FULLER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 7.—Informs his Lordship that the West India Planters and Merchants have this day signed a Petition to the House of Lords. This petition is of the same tenor and purport as that to the House of Commons herein enclosed.

Autograph letter in the third person. ¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—St. Fuller Esq^r 7 Feb^y 1775.

Enclosure:—

The Planters of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies residing in Great Britain, and the Merchants of London trading to the said Colonies, Petition to the House of Commons. Inconveniences to commerce arising from the non-importation agreement of Congress. Hope measures will be taken to prevent further evils.

Not signed. 3½ *large folio pagss.*

DAVID INGERSOLL (of Great Barrington, Massachusetts Bay) to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N.D. [1775, February 7.]—Memorial. Personal sufferings owing to his loyalty. Annexes narrative giving details.

Original signed. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Memorial of David Ingersoll Esq^r.

Annexed:—

1775, *February* 7. *London.—Narrative of David Ingersoll. Attack on his house at Great Barrington in the early morning of 2^d August last; was compelled by the mob to ride out fifteen miles to Canaan where under a Liberty pole he had to sign a declaration. Details his sufferings on account of his loyalty to Government, his escapes and application to Gen^l Gage for protection. Seeks compensation for his losses.*

Autograph. 7 *folio pages.*

COLONEL W. DALRYMPLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 8. London.—Having been appointed Lieutenant Colonel to the 14th Regiment, asks how he can return to those troops he formerly commanded without some mark of favour for his past honourable situation. Fears the disgrace that will attend him if he goes without this public recognition of past services.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Col. Dalrymple 8 Feb^y 1775.

LORD HARDWICKE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775. February 8.—With a memorandum on a separate paper relative to the Bill on American affairs. Time to be given to the non-rebellious colonies to recede from their non-importation and non-exportation agreements. Objection to the meeting of the Continental Congress without leave of the Crown.

Autograph. 3¼ *note pages.*

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwicke 8 Feb. 1775.

RICHARD OSWALD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 9. Achincrue near Ayr.—Having been a merchant in London for 29 years offers his Lordship the enclosed sentiments on the state of American commerce. Remarks on American affairs in general.

Autograph letter signed. 6½ quarto pages. [Letter and enclosure reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed :—Rich^{d} Oswald 9 Feb^{y} 1775.

On a wrapper is the following in Mr. Pownall's hand "The inclosed paper sets out awkwardly and the style is unpromising—but there is great knowledge of the Subject it treats of and a very uncommon precision and Acuteness in the reasoning & reflection upon the facts stated in respect to the Commerce & policy of Virginia. M^{r} Oswald is a merchant of great Esteem & Credit.—Your Lordships Uncle had a great Confidence in his Integrity & ability & I believe consulted him much in matter of Commercial policy. Will it not be proper to answer his Letter & to encourage him to go on in what he has so ably begun ?"

Enclosure :—

Richard Oswald. Thoughts on the State of America. Suggestions on sending over a private agent to Virginia to endeavour to detatch it from the other provinces in acceding or cordially co-operating with them in the second intended Congress. Commercial difficulties.

Autograph. 21½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Thoughts on the State of America.

PARLIAMENT to the KING.

Three drafts for the address of the Houses of Parliament, separately and jointly. Not dated, but by reference to the Journals of the House believed to be that presented 9 February 1775. Concerning the undutiful conduct of Americans and desiring the King to take speedy measures to bring them to obedience.

6⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Dra^{t} of Address.

CAPTAIN JOHN STANTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 9. Dover.—Laments the dreadful consequences that must ensue from the approaching contest. Offers his services, asking for the rank of a Major and command of a corps of Rangers in New England composed of ten companies taken from the Regiments quartered in that province.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Cap. Stanton 9 Feb^{y} 1775. Ex.

JOHN BOYD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 10. Grafton Street.—Expresses his gratitude for attention shown to his application and would be obliged if the affair could be finished before he goes out of town.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—J. Boyd Esq^{r} 10 Feb^{y} 1775.

LORD HYDE to LORD HOWE.

1775, February 10. Grosvenor Street.—"I feel, my dear Lord, y^{r} friendship in taking much pains only from a word I dropped. I will not further trouble you now, but if I hear nothing to the contrary I will wait on you in my way to L^{d} Dartmouth's where I am to be at eleven this morning, & shall wait to receive y^{r} commands ab^{t} imparting y^{r} sentiments. "E^{r}, my dear Lord most cordially y^{r}
"Grosvenor Street, 10th Feb. 1775. HYDE."

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. (The end of Lord Howe's letter of 29 June to Lord Hyde is written, apparently by mistake, on the back of this letter.)

JAMES ABERCROMBY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 13. Oxendon Street.—Recommending Mr. G. Corbin to be of the Council of Virginia.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

GOVERNOR PETER CHESTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 13. Pensacola.—Sends by Mr. Hervey (son of the Bishop of Derry and nephew of the Earl of Bristol) some plants and tobacco grown in West Florida. Will be glad to be of any service to his Lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Pensacola 13 Feb^{y} 1775. Gov^{r} Chester.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 13. Monday, 3 o'clock, Queen Street.—Since he had the honour of seeing His Lordship this morning, has been informed by Amherst of the state of the artillery now at Boston and considers it fully adequate to any service in America.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Maj. Gen. Howe 13 Feb^{y} 1775.

MAJOR PHILIP SKENE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 13, Monday evening. No. 50, Margaret Street.—Thanks for obtaining for him the Lieutenant Governorship of Crown Point and Ticonderoga and place vacant by Mr. Benzell's death. Will go to America as soon as possible and there seek to show his gratitude by zealous service.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Maj^{r} Skene 13 Feb^{y} 1775.

E. VANDERHORST to the REVEREND DR. SAMUEL COOPER, Boston, New England, per ship "Ann," Captain Forten, *viâ* Philadelphia.

1775, February 16. Bristol.—Writes again to beseech him to exert his influence to prevent the horrors of a civil war in New England as it appears to be the intention of Government by oppression force America to commit some act of hostility and thus justify their conduct. Seeks to show they had better bear the distress caused by non-importation etc. than give cause for war or the accusation of being called rebels. Hopes they will adopt Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Intercepted Letter from M^r^ Vanderhorst of Bristol to D^r^ Cooper of New England, dated Sept. 1775.

PLAN of CONCILIATION and UNION.

[1775, February 16].—"A Plan for a *permanent* Union between Great Britain and the Colonies" with Remarks. The plan begins "1st. The Tea distroy'd to be paid for: And in order that no time may be lost to begin the desirable Work of Conciliation, it is proposed that the Agent, in a Petition to the King should engage that the Tea distroy'd *shall* be paid for." [This paper is not signed nor dated but is found to be the same as that quoted in Sparks's Franklin, Vol. 5, p. 58, where Dr. Franklin in his Journal introduces it thus:—"I waited upon him [Mr. Barclay] the next morning, when he told me, that he had seen Lord Hyde, and had some further discourse with him on the *Articles;* that he thought himself now fully possessed of what would do in this business; that he therefore wished another meeting with me and Dr. Fothergill, when he would endeavour to bring prepared a draft conformable chiefly to what had been proposed and conceded on both sides, with some propositions of his own. I readily agreed to the meeting, which was to be on Thursday evening, February 16th.

We met accordingly, when M^r^ Barclay produced the following paper."]

6¼ *quarto pages.*

PHILIP STEPHENS to JOHN POWNALL.

1775, February 17. Admiralty.—Has been informed that the "Falcon," sloop, has been driven back by contrary winds to St. Helens. Mentions this in case further dispatches were intended to go by her.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Admty Office 17th Feb^y^ 1776. M^r^ Stephens. J.P.

PAUL WENTWORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 18. Poland Street.—Received yesterday about 12 o'clock a letter sent by an express which left Amsterdam last Monday, stating that three ships were in the Texel nearly ready to sail to America with warlike stores. Plan he has adopted to intercept them.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—P. Wentworth Esq^r^ 18 Feb^y^ 1775, contain^g^ intelligence of vessels load^g^ in Holland for America.

The EARL OF HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 19. St. James's Square.—Is told that Lord North is to move some very material motion relative to America tomorrow. Wishes it may bring about the end desired.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwicke 19 Feb^y^ 1775.

The Earl of Hardwicke to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, February 19. St. James's Square.—Thanks for the communication of the intended resolution, will return it as soon as possible. Fears it will not forward conciliation with the colonies.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwicke 19 Feb^y 1775.

Sir James Adolphus Oughton to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, February 20. Caroline Park.—Hearing that General Hodgson is dangerously ill asks him to interest Lord North on his behalf to obtain the Government of Fort George if a vacancy occurs, as he considers he has some natural claim to it.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r Ad. Oughton Feb^y 1775.

House of Commons.

N. D. [1775, February 20].—Two drafts of a resolution of a Committee that it is their opinion that when any of the colonies are raising money to be disposed of by Parliament for the common defence of His Majesty's dominions, it will be proper to forbear in respect to such levying any duty or tax or to impose any further duty or tax excepting those expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce. Both drafts contain an interpolated paragraph in Dartmouth's hand.

(Not dated, but by reference to the Commons' Journal it is found to have been proposed 20 February and passed 27 February 1775.)

1½ *pages each.*

Endorsed:—Dra^t of Resolution.

Richard Oswald to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, February 21. Achincrue in Airshire, N. B.—Remarks on the enclosures. Has replied to the first and endeavoured to engage his friend on the side of moderation. His Lordship may see this answer if desired before it is sent to America.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ quarto pages. [Letter and enclosures reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Enclosures:—

1775, *January* 4.—*Extract of a letter from a friend in Charlestown [possibly Hy. Laurens] to Richard Oswald. On the* 11*th instant there will be a meeting on this ground of Members elected in each district of the province,* 120 *in the whole, to nominate delegates for the second Congress to be held at Philadelphia on* 10 *May next. The people are disposed to quietness and all the obedience that ought to be expected from them, provided they are reinstated in those rights and privileges they previously enjoyed. If this is denied, infinite trouble and distress must come to America and England. Personal losses*

Enclosures—cont.

from the present state of affairs. The disposition of South Carolina is contrary to that shown by the Grand Juries there.
2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Extract of a Letter From Charlestown 4 Janry. 1775.

1775, *February* 21.—*Richard Oswald. Memorandum with respect to South Carolina. A very long and closely written paper. Commercial difficulties in that Province. Suggests suitable measures to be taken with it. Remarks on Georgia.*
Autograph. 20½ quarto pages.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR FRANCIS LEGGE.

1775, February 22. Whitehall.—No. 12. Remarks on the Bill to restrain the trade and prohibit the fisheries of the four New England provinces, also on a resolution on the further consideration of the American papers. Hopes that the firmness shown by Britain to preserve the colonies in a state of dependence tempered with that indulgence respecting taxation now held out will convince the Americans of the error of their conduct and restore public tranquillity. Grants Tonge leave of absence as desired.
Duplicate letter signed. 3¼ folio pages.

Endorsed :—No. 12. Lord Dartmouth's Letter Feb. 22^d 1775 duplicate.

RICHARD OSWALD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 22. Achincrue, Airshyre.—Sent, by yesterday's post, to his friend in London various papers—thinks his answer to his friend in Charlestown of some importance and has requested Mr. Herries to forward it to his Lordship without delay for his approbation. His own doubts of its propriety.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages. [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

COLONEL JAMES ROBERTSON to [ ].

1775, February 22. New York.—Has selected the papers that accompany this, that his correspondent may see the resolves and preparations for rebellion in their genuine colours. True disposition of the people. Advises that the leaders of the present troubles be punished and then order may be restored. Lord Barrington to be informed that the troops are well quartered at Boston in spite of the opposition of all the provinces and beyond the expectation of friends.
Copy. 3⅓ folio pages.

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Col. James Robertson, dated New York, 22 Feb^ry 1775.

ISAAC ROYALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 22. Medford.—Sends copy of a letter written in the previous year in which he requested Lord Dartmouth to use his influence and interest in behalf of the distressed Colonies. They contend for the restoration of their charter and constitutional rights. Hostile preparations made by Gage through all the provinces will he fears produce fatal consequences. Desires his interposition at this critical juncture. Excuses himself from public service on account of ill-health.

Letter signed. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Medford N. Eng^{d} 1774 Anonymous, on Colony Affairs.

Enclosure:—

[ISAAC ROYALL] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, *January* 18. *Medford, New England.—Having been for 30 years past in Assembly or Council, assures him of the loyalty of the people though they are zealous for their constitutional rights. Thinks if the Revenue Act were repealed and affairs part in the same situation as formerly, harmony would return between the two countries. Fears while animosities continue, France and Spain are triumphing and working secretly "in sowing and fomenting jealousies and divisions" between Britain and America.*

Copy not signed. 3⅓ large folio pages.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 24. Cavendish Square.—The King seeming very desirous that General Gage should be directed to augment his force at Boston, desires him to confer with His Majesty respecting the regiments to be sent to assist Gage. Sends question he thinks should be decided by the Attorney and Solicitor General so that the military may know how to act towards the insurgents.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Barrington 24 Feb. 1775.

Enclosure:—

Question to be sent to the Attorney and Solicitor General for their decision, as to whether, in the present situation of Massachusetts, the troops may act, without direction from a civil magistrate, against persons unlawfully in arms in that province, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

1½ quarto page.

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

177[5], February 24.—Reports that the King's armed vessel the "Cherokee" ordered to attend him on the general surveys is floating in the river and despatching her rigging to sail as soon as ordered. Desires instructions. Remarks on his salary and the enclosed paper.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. Seal.

Enclosure :—

1775, *February* 18.—*Observations on the transit of Saturn.*

HENRY WHITE to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1775, April [*qy.* should be February] 25. New York.—A vessel being now bound for Falmouth loaded with wheat by the writer he embraces the opportunity to send a sheet of the votes of the present sessions showing that the Assembly perseveres in discountenancing the measures of the Congress and refuses to send delegates there next May. The House is preparing the Petition to the King and Parliament, which he hopes will have a salutary effect on this country.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—Henry White New York 25 feb^{y} 1775. Rec^{d} 10 Ap^{l}, d^{o} Ans^{r}.

Enclosure :—

New York General Assembly. Pages 43–46 *of the printed Journal of Proceedings,* 17 *to* 21 *February.*

JOHN CAMBEL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 26. Brompton (Kent).—Mentions his introduction (by Governor Browne) to a Mr. Reynolds to whom he gave information respecting West Florida. Fears however from recent news that the Governor must have been greatly deceived in him and informs his Lordship of it to prevent imposition and exculpate himself from censure. Refers for his own character to several ordnance officers under whom he has served for fourteen years.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Eng^{r} Campbell concern^{g} M^{r} Reynholds.

RICHARD OSWALD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 27, Achincrue.—Apologizes for the untidiness of his enclosure. Thinks there is a defect in the present mode of ascertaining the value of our exports and imports. Suggests method to remedy this. Hopes something will be done with South Carolina as it is in fault and capable of doing much harm to other provinces.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.* [Letter and enclosure reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Enclosure :—

Sketch of a supposititious examination at the bar of the House [*of Commons*], *in Richard Oswald's hand. Explaining his commercial dealings with America. Remarks on their trade in general.*

26½ *folio pages.*

The REVEREND SAMUEL PETERS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 27. Heralds Office.—Relates his distresses owing to persecution by the people in Connecticut, whose Governor and civil authority refused him the protection due to him. Desires some appointment either in England, or in America among the Indians, by which he may be able to support his motherless family. Remarks on the disturbances in Connecticut and Lord North's motion for taxation.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Rev. M^r^ Peters Feb^y^ 27, 1775.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

1775, February 28 / 1775, March 26.—Paper headed "Secret Intelligence"—being extracts of Joseph Galloway's letter to Governor William Franklin, Philadelphia 28 February, of Governor Franklin's answer, dated Perth Amboy 12 March, and of a further communication from Galloway 26 March, dated from Trevose his country seat in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. *28th. February* :—The people of this Province (Pennsylvania) are altering their sentiments and conduct with amazing rapidity. On the previous Thursday and Friday he spoke his sentiments in the Assembly without reserve censuring and condemning the measures of the Congress in everything. He stood single and unsupported. The opposition was violent and indecent but 14 members came over to him and they managed to postpone the debate to gain time to oppose the motion for presenting an Address to the King. Sends his pamphlet containing a Plan of Accommodation. *Answer*, *12th March* :—The Assembly of his Province was precipitately hurried into an express approbation of the measures of the Congress. Details of the proceeding. Discusses the pamphlet. *Mr. Galloway*, 26 *March* :—A full account of the debates in his Assembly. As a specimen of the insults he has received, relates that a box was left at his lodgings containing a halter and a threatening letter.

19¼ *folio pages.* [A copy of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 195, fo. 233.]

Endorsed :—*Secret Intelligence.* Correspondence between Gov^r^ Franklin & M^r^ Galloway in Feb. & March 1775.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 28. Naples.—As it is reported that Lord Grantham will not stay long at Madrid, asks to be recommended to Lord North for that vacancy. Laments the sad state of American affairs, but admires his Lordship's firmness in the matter. Considers if there is war it will be owing to Lord Chatham's indiscreet action.

Autograph letter signed. 5 large folio pages.

Endorsed :—S^r^ W^m^ Hamilton Naples March 1775.

REMARKS on LORD CHATHAM'S SPEECH.

1775, February.—"Lord Chatham observed on the first Day of the Meeting, that the Papers could not contain anything that was not of public Notoriety:" General condition of the American provinces. Proceedings in Boston. Mr. Ruggles proposes to raise a regiment from amongst the friends of Government there. States the disposition of the majority in New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and the Southern Colonies respectively.

4½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Remarks on Lord Chatham's Speech, &c. Feb. 1775.

WILLIAM HEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [1775, February]. Tuesday morning. Jermyn Street.—Recommending Captain Hamilton of the 19th regiment to the office of Superintendent of a post at Detroit.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—M^{r} Hey Feb^{y} 1775, rec^{g} Capt. Hamilton.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? 1775, February].—Sends a letter from his friend Captain Balfour. Other letters from Boston also state the violences committed by the people there who are disclaiming allegiance and preparing for action in the spring. Thinks the only alternative left is either to put the laws in execution by force of arms, or withdraw the troops entirely with every loyal subject and stop all communication and commerce with other countries until they return to obedience. States what he considers would be the result of the latter measure.

Autograph letter signed. 2$\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS WEBB to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March 1. New York.—Disposition of the people in America is more favourable than a few months ago. The measures of Congress being disapproved and rejected by the New York Assembly is one grand blow. Believes that if the King's standard were raised about three fourths of the people would join. It is suggested by some that shutting up the ports would soon bring them back to a proper obedience. The consequent indigence and poverty would lead them to break through the resolves of Congress. Intends publishing some facts, relative to their proceedings, in the form of an address to all the artificers and manufacturers in Great Britain showing that the true cause of the present disturbance is the restless spirit of independence. Has sent this pamphlet to Charles Wesley for revision. Encloses copy of a letter written to his brother.

Autograph letter signed. 2$\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Cap. Webb N. York. 1 M^{ch} 1775.

Enclosure :—

[CAPTAIN THOMAS WEBB] to his BROTHER.

Laments the present condition of America. Surprised at the measures of Congress especially the defiant attack on the British Constitution and assuming to themselves a power of legislation upon democratical and republican principles. Suggests measures to be taken by loyal subjects to show their allegiance.

Autograph copy. 4$\frac{1}{4}$ *folio pages.*

[HENRY WHITE] to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1775, March 1. New York.—Since his letter of a few days previous, relates the further proceedings of the Assembly with regard to the Congress to be held next May.

Autograph letter. With seal. 1$\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

SIR EGERTON LEIGH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 2.—Sends his memorial being unable to obtain access to his Lordship. Lord Gower recommended a memorial and promised to speak for him.
Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

MEMORIAL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

> 1775, *March* 2. *Saville Row.—His late father was appointed Chief Justice of South Carolina in* 1753. *Relates his public services since* 1755. *Shows pecuniary losses since* 1766 *owing to the successful combinations of a powerful faction to whose insults he has also been subjected. His office as Surveyor General has been extinguished by the King's order respecting vacant lands and his health is much impaired by the climate. Seeks some office in any province north of Pennsylvania or other more suitable climate.*
> *Autograph, signed.* 3 *folio pages.*
>
> *Endorsed:—Memorial of S^{r} Egerton Leigh Bar$^{t.}$*

1775, March 2.—New York Gazetteer or Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, No. 98.
Printed. 1 *sheet* = 4 *pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 2. Saville Row.—Thanks for permission to remain in England till next May for the re-establishment of his health.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov. Tryon 2 March, 1775.

CIRCULAR to GOVERNORS.

1775, March [3]. Whitehall.—[Lord Dartmouth]. Circular to the Governors of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Governor and Company of Connecticut and the Governor and Company of Rhode Island. Sending copy of a resolution of the House of Commons of 27 February to the effect that if any of the Provinces propose to make provision for contributing to the common defence and for the support of the Government and the administration of justice, no tax, duty, or assessment shall be there levied except any duties it may be expedient to levy or impose for the regulation of Commerce. Lord Dartmouth enlarges on the justice and moderation of the resolution, and on the King's sentiments and desire for reconciliation.
15 *folio pages.* [Draft of this is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 279, fo. 89.]

Endorsed:—Draft of Circular inclos^{g} Resolution of H. of Commons March 1775. Ex.

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March 4. London.—Offers his services as Adjutant General for America should it be thought proper to make the appointment.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Col. Dalrymple 4 March 1775.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 4. Boston.—No. 25. Transmits a paper of intelligence of the "Machinations and projects of these People." Will tell him later on the source of this intelligence. Account of search for artillery at Salem by Lieutenant Colonel Leslie. Indian affairs in the northern district are in an uncertain situation but no answers have been received to recent letters.
Duplicate letter signed. 1¾ folio pages. [The originals of this and its enclosure are in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 130, fos. 233 and 237.]

Endorsed:—Duplicate of Gen^{l} Gage's Letter of 4th March, 1775.

Enclosure:—

> 1775, *February* 24 *to March* 4.—*Paper headed Intelligence. The Committee of Safety appointed by the Congress, consisting of Hancock, Warren, Church, Heath and Geary, is to observe the motions of the army and to communicate all intelligence to Colonel Ward etc. Expresses to be sent round the country to collect the Minute Men to oppose the troops. A Committee of Supply has been appointed to purchase military stores to be deposited at Concord and Worcester. Gives detailed account of further measures intended to be pursued by the Congress.*
> 6½ *folio pages.*

COLONEL JAMES ROBERTSON to [ ].

1775, March 4. New York.—Placed in a scene which becomes every hour more interesting, thinks a short account would entertain him. The design of the authors of the Congress was solely to unite all the colonies in a war against the mother country. Preparations making for war in New England. Disposition and proceedings at New York. Arrival of two ships from England, but were not allowed to unload their goods. Proceedings of the faction in regard to this.
Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

JOHN FENTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March 5. Portsmouth.—Shews that the times are perilous and his situation becoming more difficult to maintain; hopes however with the assistance of his two fellow members in the General Assembly for the county of Grafton to keep that district loyal. Fears he may not succeed and as Government servants have no refuge but Castle William and Mary suggests that it be better fortified and will gladly assist in this work if agreeable to his Lordship.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

LORD TOWNSHEND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 5. Portman Square.—Highly recommends the petitioner for his past services in America and proposes that one of the little Governments of Posts now being made there, be given him.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^d Townshend 6 M^{ch} 1775, with a memorial of B. Roche, Esq^r.

Enclosure:—

BOYLE ROCHE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, *March* 2.—*Memorial. Relates his past* 24 *years' services. Refers to Sir J. Amherst, General Monckton, General Howe and General Keppel för his military character. Desires appointment to some post if agreeable to his Lordship.*

Signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—The Memorial of Boyle Roche Esq^r.

MAJOR [DAVID] HAY.

1775, March 6.—Memorandum concerning Major Hay. Details his services since 1745—that he had served thirty years in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Is perfectly acquainted with the Indians and prays he may be appointed Governor of Fort Detroit on Lake Erie, as he knows that country well. States the services rendered by his grandfather and father to their country and the losses sustained by them in consequence of the treatment of the rebels.

3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mem^m concerning Major Hay.

[GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL], on behalf of the Governor and Company of CONNECTICUT, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March [10]. Lebanon.—Expressing concern at the unhappy dissensions between the Colonies and Great Britain, the unfeigned loyalty and attachment of the colony but the unlimited powers lately claimed by the British Parliament have driven them to the borders of despair, their concern and anxiety at the situation of the town of Boston, and recommending its case, which in effect is that of all the colonies, to Lord Dartmouth's candid attention and benevolent interposition.

Not signed. 3 *folio pages.*

PAUL WENTWORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 11. Poland Street.—Contains intelligence concerning the measures of the Dutch Government with reference to vessels carrying powder to St. Eustatius.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—P. Wentworth Esq^r 11 M^{ch} 1775.

MAJOR ROGERS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March 13.—Desiring that his commission as Major of Rangers be renewed, as without it he cannot take that rank in the army. Gives reasons that have prevented him making proper application before and considers he has more right to promotion than Lieutenant Colonel Gorham.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Majr Rogers 13 Mch 1775.

PATRICK STUART to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 13. London.—On account of his thirty years' service in the navy and his brother John's recommendation desires a promotion when opportunity offers.

Autograph letter signed. 2 large folio pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Pat. Stuart 13 Mch 1775.

The REVEREND SAMUEL PETERS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 14. Heralds' Office.—States the measures proposed by the loyalists as desirable to be taken with regard to Connecticut and Rhode Island at the present time, to establish peace in those two colonies. Gives names of those friendly to Government there.

Autograph letter signed. 4 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Revd Mr Peters 14 Mch 1775.

JAMES PERRY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 15. Wolverhampton.—Is grieved to see the want of confidence between the Government and America and the discontent among English merchants. Shows the distressed situation of those engaged in the North American trade by the Prohibitory Act. Wishes the evil consequences could be mitigated by some power being invested in the respective Governors. Is still of opinion that force will never subdue America, but relaxation of laws and promised privileges may assist. Remarks on American shipping.

Autograph letter signed. 5½ folio pages. Seal.

WILLIAM LEE to JOSIAH QUINCEY, Junior, Boston.

1775, March 17. London.—Considers the enclosed should be published in all "yr" newspapers and communicated to those to whom it is addressed by every possible means. "It might be improved by introducing this sentiment, that the same principle which induces our Ministers to take the American money by violence from them, will in all probability soon operate on them to withhold the Soldiers poor pittance of pay." Dr. Franklin about to depart for Philadelphia. "You have the whole ministerial plan of despotism before you . . . . For my own part rather than submit to so infamous a system I would suffer every earthly evil & dye on the last mountain in America." Vote of £500 granted by Bill of Rights Society, for sufferers in Boston, and fishermen of New England.

Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Josiah Quincey landed at Marblehead and died a few days after.

Enclosures :—

Printed circular signed D. Smith. "Sir, You are desired to be at a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall on Tuesday next, being the 14*th Day of March,* 1775, *at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. D. Smith. N.B.—To consider of a Petition to the House of Lords against an unjust and inhuman Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, intitled, 'A Bill to restrain the Trade and Commerce of the Province of Massachusett's Bay, &c.' The Lord Mayor will take the Chair at Eleven precisely." (At the foot in William Lee's writing)—"In consequence of this Summons, the Corporation drew up and presented a strong petition to the House of Lords, which with the resolution of the Bill of Rights Society shows the disposition of the people of London with respect to America more strongly than any thing I can say."*

1 *quarto page.*

Printed address to the Soldiers signed "An Old Soldier" and beginning "Gentlemen, You are about to embark for America, to compel your Fellow Subjects there to submit to Popery and Slavery. It is the Glory of the British Soldier, that he is the Defender, not the Destroyer, of the Civil and Religious Rights of the People." Reminds them of James II., and of his seizure of the seven bishops. Assures them that the Americans in their efforts to obtain redress of their Grievances, are right before God and man, and that their honour as Gentlemen and soldiers forbids them to be the instruments of forcing chains upon their injured fellow subjects.

Note in William Lee's writing at the foot of document. "This has been sent to Ireland to be publish'd there.
London March 1775."

1 *page.*

NEW YORK GENERAL ASSEMBLY to the KING.

1775, March 25. Assembly Chambers, City of New York.—Petition. Signed, by order of the General Assembly, John Cruger, Speaker. Stating their grievances as to taxation, representation, and the various Acts imposing duties on articles of commerce, shutting the port of Boston, etc. etc, and desiring redress and such a system of Government confirmed by His Majesty as will ascertain and limit the authority claimed by the British legislature.

Original. 6¾ *large pages.* [A printed copy of this and the following to the Lords is in the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, New York, Vol. 109, No. 3.]

Copy of the foregoing.

NEW YORK GENERAL ASSEMBLY to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

1775, March 25. Assembly Chamber, City of New York.—Memorial. Signed by John Cruger, Speaker. While acknowledging themselves bound by ties of faith & allegiance to the King and considering themselves, with England, parts of one great empire, declare themselves entitled to *equal rights and privileges* with their fellow subjects in

Great Britain. Enumerate their grievances, such as the duties levied without their consent, the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts, the shutting of the Port of Boston, etc., and appeal to their Lordships to aid and concur in redressing these grievances and to remove all causes of dissension.

Original. 5¾ large pages.

Copy of the foregoing.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 28. Cavendish Square.—Desires that the Major Generals proceeding to America may take with them definite instructions respecting their conduct towards the insurgents in New England. Has the greatest confidence in General Gage and encloses extract of a letter received yesterday from him.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^d^ Barrington 28 March 1775.

Enclosure:—

[LIEUTENANT GENERAL GAGE] to [LORD BARRINGTON].

[1775, *February* 10].—*Fears Lord Barrington flatters him in the approbation of his conduct. Has done his utmost to remove the prejudices of the people and baffle the projects of the hot-headed leaders of the opposition, and partly succeeded. Waits with impatience for further orders as offensive measures are becoming necessary and doubtless will be included in his next instructions.*

Extract in Barrington's hand. 1 quarto page.

JOHN FENTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 29. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—Since his letter of 5 March has heard that Captain Cochran (provincial officer of Castle William and Mary) has an appointment of ten shillings per day—does not wish to interfere with him, but would gladly serve in the establishment of that fort or any other employment. Gives his past military services as an excuse for the present intrusion on his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Fenton Portsmouth N. Hamp. 5. 29 M^ch^ 1775, respecting Capt. Cochran &c.

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, March 29. On board the Britannia and Florida, St. John River.—No. 7. Private. Remarks on enclosures which are fees charged for running the three tracts of land belonging to his Lordship's family. Will give a full description of them when he returns to St. Augustine.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tonyn.

Enclosures :—

EAST FLORIDA.

Frederick George Mulcaster. A/c of Fees for running a tract of 20,000 *acres belonging to the Honourable Heneage Legge amounting to* £88. 6. 7 *the survey charged at* 4/6 *per hundred. Another for the Honourable Charles Legge for the same number of acres amounts to* £87. 9. 3, *and a third for the Honourable William Legge to* £87. 6. 7.

Signed. ¾ *folio page respectively.*

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, *February* 20. *St. Augustine.—N^o* 6. *Private. Gives his reasons for having made so urgent a request to the Board of Ordnance for stores—perceives his error and apologizes for it.*

Duplicate autograph letter signed. 2 *folio pages.* [*The original letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol.* 245, *fo.* 115.]

[ ] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1775], March 29. Wednesday.—Letter not signed nor addressed, possibly from a secretary. "Agreeable to the Advice wch your Lordship was pleased to Give me on the 8th February last I have repeatedly seen Sir George Savile":—Has been unsuccessful in his interview with Lord Rockingham respecting New Hampshire business. Observations respecting the secretaryship of New Hants; disputes with Governor Wentworth regarding Mr. Green and Mr. King who are seeking this office in consequence of the age and infirmities of Mr. Atkinson who now fills it.

3¼ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—*Case of M^r Green.

CABINET MINUTE.

1775, March 30.—In Lord Dartmouth's hand. It is agreed to recommend to the King that a Commission under the Great Seal be given to the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay. That Governor to be empowered to issue a Proclamation offering pardon to rebels who shall surrender within a certain time, except those concerned in the late Provincial Congress or who have made any attack on His Majesty's forts or ships.

Accompanying this is a memorandum also in Lord Dartmouth's hand, not dated, but endorsed "1775. Memorandum. From the King."—"The King was pleased to say that there is nothing he more earnestly desires than to remove the Jealousies and quiet the Apprehensions of his American Subjects & to see them reconciled to British Government upon principles that may secure the permanent peace and tranquility of the British Empire; that he considers it as his first duty to maintain & support the rights of the Constitution of Great Britain and that he shall always be ready to concur with his Parliament in taking such measures for these purposes, as the situation of America & the condition of his Subjects there may require."

1¼ *quarto pages.*

*Endorsed :—*Minute of *Cabinet*, 30th March, 1775.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, March 30. Philadelphia.—A report prevails here that the unhappy dispute between England and America will shortly be settled. Lord North has "declared himself not to have been the Author of those Acts relative to Boston, and that he will give up the Authors &c." Is assured the Americans will never be a happy people unless some constitutional line is drawn between Great Britain and them. "It will not be fifty years before we shall be at intestine wars among ourselves as this continent seems now to swarm with inhabitants."

Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, March 30, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Thomas Wharton, to Samuel Wharton Esq^r.

THOMAS PARKER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March 31. Lincolns Inn.—Suggests means of raising the proportion of the expenses of Government from the subjects in America and so obviate the difficulties that attend the present mode of taxation.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Tho. Parker 31 March 1775.

COLONEL PHILIP SKENE and the REVEREND JOHN VARDILL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, March.—Soliciting his attention to the case of the Presbyterian Churches of New York. Endorse the opinion of their fellow citizens of New York in their desire for the charters solicited by them, as they only ask these for toleration in religious matters. Shew how beneficial such would be, by quoting extracts from D^r Chandler to M^r Vardill, dated 27 September 1774 and 2 January 1775. It would be policy to grant this request as it would tend to allay the jealousies they entertain of the Church of England and lead them to co-operate more zealously in support of Government.

Letter signed. 2⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Col. Skene & M^r Vardill March 1775.

INTELLIGENCE from AMERICA.

N. D. [1775, March].—Copy of an intercepted letter or part of a letter. Not signed, dated, nor addressed. "I was told by a Gentleman on whose Veracity I can entirely rely, that he was in company the Night before they went to the Provincial Congress with Mess^rs Hopkins & Sessions whom the Rhode Islanders sent to the Congress." These men are of opinion that it was impracticable to raise an Army as they lack money and resources and were in every sense totally unable to contend with Great Britain. M^r Hopkins was informed that M^r Dalton of Newbury had declared openly at the Congress against hostilities and was much distressed at the despairing appearance of the people at Salem. Humourous scenes enacted by the military actors. Remarks on the adjournment of the Connecticut Assembly. Starvation and ruin seem inevitable in America.

3 folio pages.

RESTRAINING ACT.

N. D. [1775, March.]—Draught of a Bill to restrain the Trade and Commerce of certain Provinces in North America therein mentioned to Great Britain, Ireland and the British Islands in the West Indies for a limited time.

36 *pages.*

LORD BARRINGTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, April 1. Cavendish Square.—Cannot make the enclosed any plainer so sends another copy. Is still of the opinion that the Habeas Corpus Act should be suspended in New England and persons taken up in America for high treason be brought to this country for trial.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—L^{d} Barrington 1 April 1775.

Enclosure:—

> *Question as to whether, in the present situation of Massachusetts Bay the troops may act against persons in Arms, without any direction from a civil magistrate.* [*See* 24 *February*].
>
> ½ *quarto page.*

HENRY CRUGER to HENRY CRUGER, JUNIOR.

1775, April 4. New York.—The Assembly is adjourned for a month to prevent the troublesome party from endeavouring to consider the proceedings of the Continental Congress. The legislature have passed this session a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate Elections for Representatives in the City and County of Albany," and it is hoped the King will give his assent. Cannot descant on political affairs for fear of letters miscarrying.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Henry Cruger Esq^{r} to his Son Henry Cruger Esq^{r}.

ROBERT RAY to J. H. CHABANEL, Amsterdam.

1775, April 4 and 29. New York.—Addressed to the care of Chabanel, Uhthoff & Co. London, 29 April, preceded by copy of a previous letter of 4 April. The articles shipped for him on 1 November have arrived in the West Indies. Requests that the others ordered and unshipped may not be sent on any account as the port is shut up and all men are busy preparing for war. The people are united in New York and determined to die or be free. The sword is drawn at Boston between the King's troops and the inhabitants, 500 of the former being killed.

1½ *folio pages. Intercepted.*

Endorsed:—New York, April 29, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Robert Ray, to M^{r} J. H. Chabanel Amsterdam.

SIR JEFFERY AMHERST to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 5. Wednesday, 7 o'clock. Whitehall.—Sends the enclosed list to which may be added six light three-pounders ordered to be shipped for Boston. His Lordship will thus see that the artillery is more than the troops can use for the present service there.

Autograph letter. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—S^r^ Jeffery Amherst 5 April 1775.

Enclosure :—

List of the Artillery in North America.

In Sir Jeffery Amherst's hand. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—Artillery in North America 6 *April* 1775.

Lord Barrington to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, April 5. Cavendish Square.—This Bill will probably come up to the House of Lords today or tomorrow; it has met with no opposition in the House of Commons. The only part fresh to the Americans is the clause enclosed, and that is contained in an Act of Parliament now in force in Europe. The Admiralty have added a clause respecting the marines.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—L^d^ Barrington 5 April 1775. American Mutiny Act.

Enclosure :—

Clause of the American Mutiny Act.

5 *folio pages and* 2 *lines.*

Endorsed :—Clause For punishing Persons who shall persuade Soldiers to desert.

Sir George Collier to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, April 5. Southampton Street.—Desires to be re-imbursed £737 expended on public service. His circumstances will not permit him to make a present of it to Government. That they could not determine out of what fund it should come is no reason why Lords North and Hillsborough should not meet his demands. A twenty gun ship is just ordered to take the three generals to America and Captain Chads who commands her has been reimbursed £400 out of the contingencies of the army.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—S^r^ G. Collier 5 April 1775 inclos^g^ his Case.

Enclosure :—

1775, *April.—Case for Lord Dartmouth's consideration. Details his services in connection with the taking of the Earl of Dunmore and family to New York in the "Tweed" man of war. Expenses incurred by delay. Dangers and difficulties experienced during November and December on the sea, and the return journey with Lady Bernard and family on board. Shows his just claims for* £737 *thus expended.*

Autograph not signed. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Case for L^d^ Dartmouth's consideration.

JOHN CRUGER, JAMES JAUNCEY, JACOB WALTON, and JAMES DELANCEY to EDMUND BURKE.

1775, April 5. New York.—"Your Letter of the 3d January was received while the House was sitting & immediately laid before them." Duplicates of the petition to the King, Memorial to the Lords and Representation and Remonstrance to the Commons are sent by this packet and it is hoped they will be attended to. Desires he will use his endeavours to get the two following Acts confirmed "An Act to regulate Elections for Representatives in General Assembly for the City & County of Albany," and an Act for the general Quiet of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony against all pretences of Concealment whatsoever." Hopes he will communicate by the first opportunity any measures likely to be pursued in regard to the Colonies.

Copy. Intercepted. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—New York, April 5, 1775. Copy of a Letter from John Cruger, Jas Jauncey, Jacob Walton and James De Lancey to Edmund Burke Esqr.

1775, April 6.—Duplicate of the enclosure in Amherst's letter of the 5th. List of Artillery, etc.

The EARL OF GALLOWAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, April 6. Charles Street, St. James's.—Having had repeated and authentic information of the distressed state of many of the poor emigrants in America, and as many are now anxious to return to their native country but are prevented by poverty he represented their sad condition to Lord Sandwich suggesting that the transports taking troops to Boston could bring these people back. His Lordship agreed to this proposal, provided Lord Dartmouth gave the necessary orders to the Governors of the respective provinces to make arrangements for the journey. Hopes this will meet with his Lordship's approbation.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—E. of Galloway Aprl 1775.

A. PEPPERRELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 9.—Draws his attention to the distressed situation of several friends to Government (especially Mr Ingersoll) as shown in the paper transmitted.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A. Pepperell Esqr 9 April 1775, inclosing a Newspaper, giving Account of the Distress of Mr Ingersoll & others for their Attachment to Govt.

Enclosure:—

1775, *February* 23.—*The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News Letter, No.* 3726.

1 *printed sheet.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 10. Dartmouth St., Westminster.—Enumerates obstacles that will occur in laying out the province of East Florida in regular tracts to be sold for the crown. The expense will overbalance the value of the land. Doubts whether any advantage will arise therefrom and desires fresh orders on this subject before he sails.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ De Brahm 10 April 1775 concern^g^ sale of Lands in America.

[ARTHUR] LEE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 10. Monday. No. 2, Gordon Court, Temple.—Wishes to know when he can deliver into his Lordship's hands a petition from the Representatives of New Jersey which he has received in the absence of Doctor Franklin, to be presented to the King.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Lee 10 April 1775.

RICHARD JACKSON to JOHN POWNALL.

1775, April 11.—Returns, with his opinion, a Petition and Draught of a Charter of Incorporation desired for a college in some place in America.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—R^d^ Jackson Esq^r^ to M^r^ Pownall Ap^l^ 1775.

JOHN DRINKER to WILLIAM NEATE.

1775, April 12. Philadelphia.—Great confusion caused by the politics of the British Court, views of the Republican partisans and smugglers of America. Accounts received of Parliament declaring the Americans rebels and determining to enforce the penal Acts against Boston and restrict their commerce. Serious evils seem imminent.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, April 12, 1775. Extract of a Letter from John Drinker to William Neate.

GEORGE WILMOT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 13. Charing Cross.—Petition. Details his services since 1756 especially on board the sloop "Liberty" in July 1769. His sufferings from several mobs in consequence of his loyalty. Desires some relief for these distresses.

Autograph signed. 2¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Petition of George Wilmot of Boston.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, April [14]. Good Friday. Bushy Park.—"The green ribband is in great request." Will lay Lord Galloway's request before the King with others already received and make known his wishes thereon. Learns from his Lordship's letter of the arrival of two Boston sufferers Richardson and Wilmot. Does not begrudge them the £20 advanced, but the Civil

List will not be able to bear much longer the numerous American demands made upon it.

Autograph letter signed N. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Lord North April 1775.

EBENEZER RICHARDSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 14. London.—Petition. Details his sufferings as an officer in the Customs at Boston. Imprisonment and cruelties experienced in several places for his loyalty, arrival in England in a distressed and destitute condition. Prays for assistance.

Signed. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Petition of Eb^r Richardson.

A "TRUE PROTESTANT" to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, April 15. Cork.—A vessel arrived from America brings intelligence of the arrival of three ships from Britain at New York with British manufactures but they were compelled to depart thence, shewing that even that city agreed to the Resolutions decided upon by the General Congress. New York province is preparing for war. Remarks on the expedition sent out by Britain to complete Gage's army. Surprise at the destructive measures taken by Parliament. Draws his attention to the defenceless state of Ireland when the troops ordered for America leave there, as she will then be unprotected against any attacks of France and Spain. Emigration of Protestants from north of Ireland greatly increased of late years so recruits for army not available from there. This part of the Kingdom however is swarmed with Papists who would soon flock to the French and Spanish colours if planted on this shore.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Anonymous from Cork, April 1775. *Abuse.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 17. London.—States particulars concerning the case of the proprietors of lands under the Indian sales in April 1772. Desires him to solicit His Majesty for permission to carry these grants into execution as he cannot return to his Government and resist the application of the proprietors for confirmation thereof without injury, having previously promised that on the part of Government.

Letter signed. $2\frac{3}{4}$ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r Tryon, London 17th April 1775, relative to the granting Patents for Lands purchased of the Indians.

GOVERNOR JOHN WENTWORTH to PAUL WENTWORTH, Poland Street, Soho.

1775, April 17. Portsmouth, New England.—The "Nautilus" arrived at Boston on the 14th instant. The Parliamentary proceedings of 20 February are by this time spread through New England; impossible to guess the result. The Armament at Boston has suffered from sickness and desertion. This town will suffer if the Bill to restrain the New England trade and fishery be executed. Will do his utmost to

promote the acceptance of the terms proposed. Hears "Mr W. L." is the first man who has spoken discouraging insinuations against the vote.
Copy. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed :—Portsmouth, N. E. April 17, 1775. Copy of a Letter from J. Wentworth to Paul Wentworth Esqr Recd May 29, 1775.

Sir Francis Bernard to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, April 18. Aylesbury.—Observations on the desirability of erecting the territory of Sagadahoc into a separate government and placing it immediately under the King, especially as the inhabitants object to the Massachusetts government and that province is now in rebellion. The population of Sagadahoc is not fewer than 20,000 and would increase. Advantages that would accrue to Britain if this measure is adopted. It would be a resort for the persecuted royalists of New England, a place for the exercise of the fishery and for supplying goods now brought from the West Indies. Will gladly give his Lordship further information if needed on this subject.
Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Sr Fred. Bernard. April 1775, respecting Sagadahoc.

Concord.

N. D. Paper endorsed :—"Intelligence respecting the Concord Skirmish" :—"On the 19th April Genl Gage dispatched 800 men under the command of Col. Smith, to seize some provisions & Artillery at Concord." Were attacked by the Provincial Militia and finally retreated to Lexington where they were joined by 1,000 men under Lord Percy. Details of killed and wounded.
1½ *folio pages.*

Return of Troops.

1775, April 19.—Return of the Army at Boston on this date, the Reinforcements afterwards sent out, and a Return dated 1 April of all the Forces under the Command of General Gage.
2 *folio pages.*

Governor William Tryon to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, April 19. Saville Row.—Transmits the enclosed according to directions.
Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Govr Tryon (without Date) respecting Lands located in N. York; with Papers.

Enclosures :—

1774, *February 2. New York.—Ebenezer Jessup. Representation to Governor William Tryon. Gives an estimate of the expense attending the late Indian purchases and states his reasons for not being able to make them more exact. Assurances*

Enclosures—cont.

that all the proprietors highly esteem him and regret his leaving the province.

Autograph signed. 3¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Representation of Eben^r Jessup 1774 *on Indian Purchases.*

1774, *April* 6.—*Ebenezer Jessup.* "*A List of the Names of the Principle Propriators in the Late Indian purchase of Joseph Totten and Stephen Crossfield, And the Lots as on the Map, that they and their Associates are Respectively Interested in.*" *Addressed to Governor Tryon.*

Autograph signed. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Names of the Principle Persons Interested in the Purchase of Totten and Crossfield, and Their Quantities of Land, &c. in each Township By Ebene^r Jessup. New York 6 *Ap^l* 1774.

A List of the Names of some of the principal Proprietors in the late Indian Purchase, as furnished with the assistance of Colonel Reid. [*Drawn up by Governor Tryon—the names the same as in the foregoing.*]

1¾ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 20. Newbern, North Carolina.—No. 31. Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly and also of the body of men calling themselves a Convention of Delegates as given in the enclosures. Is confident that firmness and perseverance on Britain's part will extinguish the democratic zeal in these colonies. The inhabitants of the Western Counties have given assurances of their loyalty to the King, having remembered correction they received for past insurrections from Governor Tryon.

Letter signed. 12 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Newburn, N^o Carolina, 20^th April 1775. Governor Martin (N^o 31). R/ 21^st June. 2 Inclosures. Ent^d.

Enclosures:—

1775, *April* 14.—*North Carolina Gazette No.* 319.

1 *printed sheet.*

1775, *April* 3–7.—*Minutes of a General Meeting of Delegates of North Carolina in Convention. Relative to the association entered into by the General Congress at Philadelphia on* 20 *October* 1774 *which these delegates approve of and sign. Send their thanks to North Carolina representatives and receive a reply thereto. Resolution to collect Proclamation money to meet expenses incurred by delegates to the Continental Congress. Denounce the conduct of Macknight. Promise to further the measures recommended by the said Congress.*

Printed. 4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—In Gov^r Martin's (*No.* 31) *of* 20 *April* 1775.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON.

1775, April [21]. Whitehall.—In consequence of the conversation with Governor Tryon the previous day respecting grants to Messrs. Totten, Crossfield, Van Renslaer, Low, Jessup and others, of lands purchased by them of the Indians in 1772, and being fully sensible of how important it is that His Majesty's faithful subjects in New York should be gratified in every reasonable request, he will submit to His Majesty that whenever the persons interested make application for such grants accompanied with a disavowal of all association to obstruct the importation or exportation of goods to and from Great Britain it may be advisable to comply with their request.
Copy. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Governor Tryon, dated April 1775.

CAPTAIN [WALTER SLOANE] LAURIE to his FATHER.

1775, April 21. Boston.—Substance of a Letter from Captain Laurie of the 43rd Regiment [to his father—*see* beginning of his letter dated 22 May]. Details of actions at Concord and Lexington. Losses on both sides. Intrepidity of English troops. Boston surrounded by Provincials, all communication cut off and he fears the troops will suffer in consequence from want of fresh provisions.
Copy. 2⅓ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy Letter fr. Cap. Laurie 21 April 1775. Boston. on the Concord Skirmish.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 22. London.—Is delighted that his Lordship sees the importance at the present time of granting New York subjects all reasonable requests. Desires that he may be authorised to assure them that their difficulties will soon be settled satisfactorily.
Letter signed. 1½ folio pages.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE OF SAFETY to ASA LAWRENCE.

1775, April 24. Cambridge.—Notice, signed Joseph Warren, chairman. That a captain's commission will be granted to him as soon as he has finished enlisting 96 soldiers according to orders—he is allowed to nominate a Lieutenant and Ensign to serve under him.
Printed form filled in. ½ quarto page.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 28. Birchanger, Essex.—Regrets contents of enclosure as it clearly shows that America is preparing for war. Hopes his Lordship may be instrumental in advising measures to prevent such a calamity.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Duncan 28 April, inclosing a Letter rec^d^ from America, giving some Account of the State of Affairs.

Enclosure :—

JOSEPH SMITH to ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

1775, *February* 15. *New Haven, Connecticut.—Apologises for non-delivery of letter written last year. Acknowledges his of the summer of* 1773. *Unhealthy state of New Haven. Alarming condition of affairs. Both sides preparing for war. Fears if the late Acts of Parliament are attempted to be put in execution by force, such event is inevitable. Stagnation of trade, and probable closing of the Courts of Justice as already done in Massachusetts and South Carolina.*

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD NORTH.

1775, April 28. London.—Applying for Assistance from the Treasury to answer exigencies before his departure to America.

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES PREVOST to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 30. Breda.—Begs the favour to deliver the enclosed letter to the King. Is well acquainted with the country and people of America from his long service there and would gladly fill any employment in the military or civil line. Asks for Lord North's patronage.

Letter signed. 3¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Breda. 30th April 1775. Lieut Genl Prevost. R/ May. Applying for a civil Employment in America.

Enclosure :—

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES PREVOST to the KING.

1775, *April* 30. *Breda.—Is anxious to* "*serve in any wise, in any rank & in any part of America*" *that may be thought proper. Will endeavour to show by faithful service his appreciation of many favours shown to him by His Majesty.*

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—To The King. Breda 30*th* *April* 1775. *Lieut General Prevost.*

Accompanying the above is :—

1775, April 30. Breda.—Copy of Lieutenant General Prevost's letter to Lord Barrington desiring to be recommended to the King for further service "notwithstanding his peculiar circumstances," and enclosing copy of his letter to the King.

DENNIS DE BERDT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1775, April]. Wednesday evening, 9 o'clock.—Forwards the enclosed as they are the latest intelligence from America and may be acceptable for their importance though he is aware their contents are not pleasant.

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Mr De Berdt 1775. respecting the Proceedings of the Committees at N. York in March 1775.

Enclosures :—

1775, *March* 18.—*Extract of a letter from New York giving the Proceedings of the New York Committee in nominating deputies for a Provincial Convention to be held on* 20 *April to choose delegates for the General Congress at Philadelphia* 10 *May next. A postscript of* 22 *March relates the proceedings of the people against Robert and John Murray who had, contrary to the Non-Importation Association, unloaded goods from a ship arrived from London.*
2¼ *folio pages.*

1775, *March* 17. *New York.—Printed Paper signed "A son of Freedom" and headed "The following Letter was some Nights ago thrown in among the Sons of Liberty." Stating reasons why Robert and John Murray should leave the Province owing to their landing goods in a clandestine manner at New York.*
1 *long folio page.*

1775, *March* 21. *New York.—Robert and John Murray. Public Declaration. Regret the imprudent and unjustifiable action they have taken and promise if they remain in that city not to transact any trade or commerce whatsoever during the continuance of the Association which will be a breach of the same unless Congress should think fit to indulge them in that liberty. They are willing to deliver to other persons all consigned goods now in their possession and yield the profits of the commissions.*
Printed. 1 *quarto page.*

QUAKERS to the KING.

N. D. [Qy. about April or May 1775].—Address and Petition. Asking that the sword may be stayed and other means tried to procure a firm and lasting union with the Americans. Amongst the signatures are John Fry, William Storrs Fry, Robert Howard, John Fothergill, Thomas and Robert Letchworth, etc., etc., 61 names in all.
Original. 1 *sheet.*

Endorsed :—Quakers Petition.

The EARL OF DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 1. Williamsburg.—No. 26. Gives details of the insurrection of the people in consequence of his requesting Lieutenant Collins to remove some gunpowder from a magazine here to the "Fowey" man-of-war. Further disturbances expected. Has applied to General Gage for assistance, also to Admiral Graves for one of his large ships. Personal danger of himself and other Government officers. The necessity of maintaining the King's authority in this province by the presence and assistance of troops.
Letter signed. 7¾ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Williamsburgh 1^st^ May 1775. Lord Dunmore. (N^o^ 26)
R/ June 24 1775. Ent^d^.

Extract of the foregoing.

RICHARD YATES to JOHN SARGENT.

1775, May 1. New York.—"The News of the Action arrived in Town on Sunday Morning the 23^d ult. and You may judge caused no little Tumult among the Inhabitants." Proceedings in the town in consequence. Arms of the city seized. The recent Acts for stopping the fishery have exasperated the Americans; the port is entirely blocked up by the people, who are in possession of the keys of the Custom House and no provisions will at any rate be allowed to go to Newfoundland either hence or from Philadelphia. Continental Congress meets on the 10th instant, and if the report is true that Parliament has blocked most of the ports, Congress will block up all and be much more united in their opposition than hitherto.

Extract. Intercepted. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—New York, May 1, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Richard Yates to John Sargent Esq^r.

NICHOLAS HOFFMAN to MESSRS. PERRY and HAYES, Bristol.

1775, May 2. New York.—"M^r Sherbrooke I dare say will give you a full Account of the confused State of this Continent All our Ports will be stopp'd either by Great Brittain or the People here, if the present unhappy Disturbances are not soon made up, for you may assure yourself that the Colonies mean to be more united than ever since the unhappy Affair last at Boston in which many Lives were lost." Associations are being handed round from house to house and signed in this and neighbouring provinces against oppressive Acts of Parliament. If England does not soon stop them Great Britain and America will both be ruined.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—New York, May 2, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Nicholas Hoffman, to $Mess^{rs}$ Perry & Hayes, Bristol.

JOHN SHAW, JUNR., to JOSEPH WHARTON, JUNR.

1775, May 2. Philadelphia.—The peaceful city of Philadelphia now looks like war. The different companies are practising twice a day and a determined spirit exhibited.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia May 2, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Jn^o Shaw Jun^r to M^r Joseph Wharton Jun^r.

THEOPHYLACT BACHE to MESSRS. LANE, SON, and FRASER.

1775, May 3. New York.—All supplies going from America for the fishery and commerce to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, etc. were stopped 27th of last month. Personal losses to himself in being debarred from executing the large orders received from his friends.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Theophylact Bache to $Mess^{rs}$ Lane, Son & Fraser.

HENRY CRUGER, JUNIOR, to HENRY CRUGER.

1775, May 3. Westminster.—"Now Sir for a few Politics. Let me first observe that Colonel Skene to whom I gave such *exalted* Letters to You is by no Means the very great and *consequential* Man he *will* endeavour to make all believe." Gives what he considers a true estimate of Skene's character and the reasons for his intercourse with him. Prejudicial remarks concerning Governor Tryon returning to his government. Account of a conversation held between Tryon and a gentleman whom he informed he intended to patronise the Cruger family in New York. Despises his motives but intends to gain by his good offices.

Extract. Intercepted. 4¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Westminster, May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Henry Cruger to Henry Cruger Esq^r at New York.

HENRY CRUGER to MESSRS. CRUGER and MALLARD.

1775, May 3. New York.—Enclosed newspapers not to be depended upon but Stephen Payne Galloway (who goes with his lady in this packet) will be able to give full accounts of all that has taken place. On the 28th ultimo all ships laden with provisions were stopped at this harbour, but as Philadelphia objected to such restrictions on trade the ports are again opened until the decision of Congress on 10 May. American troubles hourly increase. Fears for the safety of their vessels.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ folio page.

Endorsed:—N. York, May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from H. Cruger to Mess^rs Cruger and Mallard. Bristol.

HENRY CRUGER to PETER V. SCHAACK, New York.

1775, May 3. London.—"It will be no difficulty for Vardell and I unitedly to get for you the reversion in the *Admiralty*." Disposition of the opposition party in the House of Commons with regard to American affairs. Remarks on the selfish, crafty actions of M^r Burke and his reserved conduct towards the province for which he is agent.

Extract. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—London 3 May 1775. Extract of a Letter from H. Cruger to Peter Schaach.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 3. St. James's Street.—Hopes that the distress he feels from the present state of his family will excuse his repeated applications for assistance. [An autograph copy is amongst the Hutchinson letters in the British Museum, Eg. 2661, fo. 148, and is printed in his *Correspondence*, Vol. I., p. 437.]

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r Hutchinson 3 May, 1775, relative to his own circumstances & some Provision for his Son.

AB. P. LOTT to ALEXANDER BAXTER.

1775, May 3. New York.—If affairs are not soon settled most of the merchants will become bankrupts. New England much in debt.
Extract. Intercepted. ⅓ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Ab. P. Lott to Alexan^r Baxter Esq^r.

PHILIP LOTT to GEORGE ELPHINSTONE, Copenhagen.

1775, May 3. New York.—No sale for this tea at present. If times change expects to consign a vessel to his house. Politics in great confusion here.
Copy. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York, May 3, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Philip Lott to M^r Geo. Elphinston.

ISAAC LOW to JOHN BLACKBURN, Merchant, London.

1775, May 3. New York.—The whole continent in the utmost confusion. Implores him to exert himself to procure a cessation of hostilities (if not redress of grievances) so that some treaty of accommodation may be set on foot to prevent the entire ruin of America.
Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York, May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Isaac Low to M^r John Blackburn.

LORD NORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 3. Downing Street.—Encloses Budget of today.
Not Autograph. In the third person. ½ quarto page.

Enclosure:—

Budget of that day's date.—Supply for the year 1775.
1½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Supply & Ways & Means. 1775.

S. PINTARD to GEORGE SPENCER.

1775, May 3. New York.—"We have been in the greatest distress and Affliction here on the melancholy News from Boston of an Action between the Kings Troops and the Inhabitants." The colonies are now more united than ever—an association being circulated all over the country opposing the execution of the arbitrary and oppressive Acts of Parliament which they will never submit to. General Gage will find a large force to oppose him and though he may destroy towns, he cannot enforce obedience to Parliament. Americans want a Constitution upon the principles of liberty and are determined to have it. As fishery is prohibited, Philadelphia has stopped provisions to Newfoundland—several vessels being obliged to unload.
Extract. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—New York May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from M^r Pintard to M^r George Spencer.

SMITH RAMADGE to MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND CANNING.

1775, May 3. New York.—Since the recent action the people of New York have decided to stand or fall with the other provinces. Business at a stand still, port shut up by the mob several days but now re-opened; expects however that all the ports will be closed soon after the General Congress meets.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York May 3, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Smith Ramadge to Mess^{rs} Johnston & Canning.

[GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON] to LORD NORTH.

1775, May 3. London.—Desires he may be enabled to discharge the debts contracted in the preparations made for his Government. Purposes to be at Portsmouth tomorrow but waits his Lordship's pleasure so as to satisfy these demands though he will then be on demurrage £5 a day.

Copy. 1½ quarto pages.

ANTHONY VAN DAM to WILLIAM NEATE.

1775, May 3. New York.—"Our disorder is too great to write upon Mercantile Affairs, therefore shall not reply to your late favours." Resentment against the late Acts of Parliament. Total repeal of all those passed since 1763 must take place or the affections of America be lost. Reconciliation must be made speedily or dreadful consequences will ensue. All supply withheld from Newfoundland and the fisheries, and no provisions allowed to be carried to Boston. Entreats him to do his utmost to save America and Great Britain from ruin.

Copy. Intercepted. 1½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—New York May 3. 1775. Copy of a Letter from Anth. Van Dam to William Neate Esq.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CADWALLADER COLDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 4. New York.—Introducing M^r Wilkins, a member of the Assembly of this province, as a gentleman of excellent character, good understanding, and zealous attachment to Government. For the latter reason he has met with much persecution and leaves for England today. He can give much intelligence of the state of affairs here as he is well acquainted with the political schemes of different parties.

Letter signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—L^t Gov^r Colden—1775. rec. M^r Wilkins.

JOHN CRUGER to EDMUND BURKE.

1775, May 4. New York.—"The melancholy Situation that this City and Colony is in is beyond expression since the receival of the Account from Boston of the Engagement between the King's Troops and the Provincials."—The cause of liberty has become general throughout

America. The Governor and Council have fully represented the matter to His Majesty and doubtless it will soon be made public in England.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—New York May 4, 1775. Extract of a Letter from John Cruger to Edm^d^ Burke Esq^r^.

JAMES RICHARDSON to ALEXANDER GORDON, Student of Physick, at Doctor George Skene's, Aberdeen.

1775, May 4. New York.—"The Number of Provincials killed is not so many as the Troops, which seems very probable from the circumstance of firing from cover." Dispute as to which side made the first attack in the late skirmish. All letters coming from that quarter by post are opened by the New Englanders, so true account of the action is difficult to obtain. Friends of Government in this city in danger and business suspended; port now re-opened and the whole city entered into an association to abide the measures recommended by the next Congress. All unanimous for the American cause.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—New York. 4 May 1775. Extract of a Letter from Ja^s^ Richardson to M^r^ Alex^r^ Gordon.

A. PEPPERRELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 5.—His reasons for seeking the appointment of naval officer of New Hampshire. Desires his Lordship to consider his situation and grant his request. Sails for America in about 10 days and will gladly be the bearer of any commands.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A. Pepperell Esq^r^.

COLONEL JOSEPH GORHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 8. No. 6 Buckingham Gate.—As it is decided he should enter the American service, he has endeavoured to settle his private affairs with his creditors. Present and future pecuniary difficulties. Remarks on his wife and children. Desires some appointment may be given to the former as housekeeper to one of the palaces.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Col. Gorham 8 May 1775.

G. GREEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 8.—Desires to be remembered for any vacancy that may occur in any province. Notwithstanding his preference for New Hampshire on account of numerous friends there, he is willing to forego that if appointment offers elsewhere. Will gladly work with another if so proposed by his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Green 8 May 1775 desiring an office.

CAPTAIN LAURIE to his FATHER.

1775, May 8. Boston.—Letter not signed nor addressed, probably from Captain Laurie of the 43rd to his father (*see* 22 May). Sends printed paper containing an account of the action on the 19th. English loss not so considerable as at first imagined. Lieutenant Hull of his company has since died of his wounds. Enemy's loss four times greater than theirs. Denies from personal observation that the troops *first* fired upon the people. Complains of cruelty shown by the enemy. All communication with the country is now cut off, and a large force gathered here from this and neighbouring provinces ready for action. The General's conduct has been to avoid extremities and use conciliatory measures. Proceedings of troops and engineers since 19th ultimo. Many persons have left the town with the General's permission. All communication with the country being cut off, fresh provisions are unavailable. Gives list of rebel Generals. Want of money and provisions will surely make them disperse soon. Help expected from Halifax for the English.

2½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—8th May 1775. News from Boston. *Anon.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 8. 8 o'clock p.m. On board the "Johana."—Expects to leave to-morrow. Thanks for past favours and hopes to merit future protection.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Portsmouth 8 May 1775. Govr Tryon.

EDMUND BURKE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 9. Tuesday evening. Westminster.—Fears he will be unable to find a Peer to deliver the New York Memorial to the House of Lords to-morrow as most of his friends therein are out of town,—will do his best, though otherwise engaged, but cannot promise success.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Ed. Burke Esqr. 9 May 1775. Ex.

ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION of the UNITED COLONIES.

1775, May 10.—Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, entered into by the Delegates of the several Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, &c. in General Congress met at Philadelphia May 10th 1775.

Copy. 4 folio pages.

Endorsed :—America.

JOHN and PETER CHEVALIER to INGHAM FOSTER.

1775, May 13. Philadelphia.—Having enclosed in their last a paper relating some circumstances of a skirmish or running fight between the Regulars under General Gage and the Boston Provincials, now send this day's newspaper containing depositions showing that the Regulars were the aggressors. Inhabitants of Boston have suffered much the last twelve months from officers and soldiers. Unanimity prevails from the colonies of New England to South Carolina and people of all ranks are associating for the purposes of military action. Congress now sitting here but their deliberations will be kept secret for some time; measures recommended by them will doubtless be universally adopted. Shows how General Gage commenced hostilities in the late action.

Copy. Intercepted. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia May 13, 75. Copy of a Letter from Jn^o^ & Peter Chevalier to M^r^ Ingham Foster.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, May 13. Philadelphia.—Congress has met for three days but wait for delegates from Rhode Island before making propositions. On the 15th they go into Committee to consider ways and means to find men and money. Gives his opinion on this subject. Patrick Henry delayed in Virginia it is feared by fresh difficulties with Lord Dunmore. John Watts of the New York Council really gone to England to present to the King the true state of that Province as drawn up by the Governor and Council, showing the impossibility of subduing this continent as the people of New York as well as the other colonies are determined to oppose the measures of Parliament. Just heard that the Massachusetts people have set out to take possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Consequences that have resulted by the mail from Boston being broken open.

Extract. Intercepted. 3⅔ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, May 13, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Thomas Wharton, to Samuel Wharton Esq^r^.

WITTING [Willing] MORRIS & Co. to THOMAS STONE Cornfactor, London.

1775, May 14. Philadelphia.—(The same paragraph to John Motteux Esq^r^) "You may depend that all Exports from these Colonies will *certainly* cease on or before the 10^th^ Sept^r^." It is almost certain this may happen on 20 July and probably much sooner; it will depend on Gage's operations. Congress keep their Councils so secret that definite information cannot be obtained.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia May 14, 75. Extract of a Letter from Witting Morris & Co. to M^r^ Tho^s^ Stone.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERICK SMYTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 15. New Jersey.—Commends the bearer, Captain Michael Kearney for his zealous services in the Royal Navy; his loyalty shown in recent riots has excited such a spirit of resentment and defiance against him that he has been compelled to leave the country. "In truth we are in a bad way." Will endeavour to fulfil his judicial duties with as much punctuality and resolution as possible, and hitherto the authority of the Courts of Justice there has been pretty well supported, but owing to the unhappy and dangerous spirit among the people, cannot promise that the authority of Government or laws will long prevail.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Ch. Just. of N. Jersey, 15 May 1775, recommending Capt. Kearney.

ALEXANDER INNES to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 16. Charles Town.—Proceedings of the [Assembly's] committee before and after the action of 19 April. Fears if Gage does not strike some successful blow within a few weeks there will be a total change of Government here. Disturbances caused by the contents of a letter from Mr. Lee in London proposing freedom to the slaves who desert and join the King's troops. Present condition of the Council. States what he thinks the new Governor should do on his arrival here. Advisability of stationing two regiments in Charles Town and frigates under an able officer in the harbour as people are very despondent. No official record of the Boston action has been received, but many erroneous statements are made thereon by the enemy and circulated.

Autograph letter signed. 7⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Innis Charles Town, 16 May 1775. American Affairs.

JOHN INMAN to RICHARD BENSON WALKER, Hodsdon.

1775, May 17. Boston.—"Dear Brother, I have delivered in Mrs Calahan's Care a Packet containing Copies of most of my Accounts, also a List of Debts due to and from me." There are threats of bombarding the town, so sends these papers for safety. About 3,500 people have moved into the country with their furniture, but Gage has prudently kept all the merchandise in town to restrain the madness of the country. Captain Hall with a reinforcement of marines has just arrived.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Boston, May 17, 1775. Extract of a Letter from John Inman, to Mr Richd Benson Walker.

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 18. New Bern, North Carolina.—*Separate.* Remarks on the recent resolution of the House of Commons. The effect of the Propositions contained therein on the Americans will depend upon the light in which the Congress now sitting in Philadelphia considers them. Disposition of the people in different parts of his province. The pernicious influence of press and faction is more weighty than the measures of Parliament. Gives his reasons for not calling the Assembly at the present juncture.

Autograph letter signed. 7¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Separate, New Bern. 18 May, 1775. Govr Martin (Seperate.) R/ 23d Sept. 1775. Entd.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, May 20. Philadelphia.—Refers to some enclosed papers for news which shows that the hint he gave respecting Ticonderoga is verified. Congress has resolved to recommend the removal of all cannon and stores down to Fort Gage and there properly to fortify the pass. All trade with Newfoundland has been stopped. Doctor Franklin's proceedings in the Congress. Unanimity and firmness among the people on this continent.

Copy. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, May 20, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Thomas Wharton to Samuel Wharton Esq^{r}.

CAPTAIN LAURIE.

1775, May 22. Boston.—Letter not signed nor addressed, probably from Captain Laurie. "My Letters to my father of 21st April & 8th inst. I hope you will receive safe, and to them I refer you for the News of this country to that date." Shows the awkward and ridiculous situation they have been in since he last wrote by being blocked up in Boston, and not allowed to return the insults of the rebels. Supposes Gage has good reasons for being inactive, but personally he considers this forbearance and studied moderation will never answer the purpose desired. Encloses copy of a letter from Doctor Warren respecting release of Major Dunbar. Failure of expedition to one of the islands in consequence of the naval commander's neglectful conduct. Received intelligence that the people of Connecticut and Albany have taken fort Ticonderoga, also of seizure of the Earl of Dunmore in Virginia Damage caused by fire in this town.

2 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—22^{d} May—1775. News from Boston *Anon.*

Frederick, BISHOP OF DERRY, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 23. Derry.—Ascribes the rebellious spirit in the central provinces of America to the exportation from Ireland of nearly 33,000 fanatical and hungry republicans in the course of a few years. Land uncultivated; regrets that his own brethren have not laid the foundation of an exclusive cultivation of the island. Remarks on the progress of independency and a manifest increase among the inhabitants of a republican spirit. Believes it results greatly from the non-residence of the clergy who leave extensive and populous parishes to the care of an indigent curate, an ignorant priest and a factious dissenting minister.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Bishop of Derry 23 May 1775, respecting the Migrations from Ireland, and the Growth of Republicanism & Dissension from the Non-residence of the Clergy.

JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT to JOHN BLACKBURN.

1775, May 24. Boston.—Directions for sending to America a quantity of coal and provisions much needed. The whole of the country is arming and in a state of rebellion. Requests everything sent out to be addressed to himself Barrack Master at Boston and that will ensure a free admittance.

Copy. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Boston, 24 May 1775. Copy of a Letter from Jo^{s} Goldthwait to John Blackburn Esq^{r}. Rec^{d} 26th June 1775.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 29. Monday evening.—"Since I had the honor of seeing your Lordship this morning, I have made some inquiry into the affair that has lately passed near Boston." It appears from accounts given that the troops fulfilled their intention of destroying the stores collected at Concord, and the measures pursued by them appeared to be those of deliberation and sound military judgment. Hopes General Gage's despatch will confirm details given by troops themselves.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Lieut^{t} Col. Dalrymple 29 May 1775 on the Skirmish at Concord.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, May 29. 9 o'clock p.m.—Has no doubt the printed account from Boston is a very partial one. Expects Government will receive very different advices from General Gage. Seeks so justify the troops for their conduct in the action. The paper sent is published under the directions of Adams and the master of the ship belongs to one of the most incendiary families. P.S.—Captain Brown with the General's despatches sailed four days after the action.
Autograph letter signed. With seal (broken). 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^{r} Hutchinson 29 May 1775, on the Skirmish at Concord.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 29. Monday ½ past 4 p.m.—"I am this moment returned from the City but without seeing Captain Derby tho I pursued every means and had every assistance to find him out." Gives account of the Concord skirmish as received from Messrs. Lane and Fraser who are in connection with Captain Derby. Letters for Lord Dartmouth from General Gage are on board the "Sukey." Encloses paper reprinted from Salem newspaper and hopes his Lordship will speedily send it to the King.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Pownall, 29 May, 1775, inclosing Salem Newspaper, relating the Skirmish of Concord.

Enclosure :—

1775, *May* 29.—*The London Evening Post Extraordinary* (*No.* 8,296) *consisting of an Article headed* "*From the Essex Gazette. Printed at Salem, in New England. Salem, April 25,*" *being an account of the action at Concord.* "*Last Wednesday the* 19*th of April, the Troops of his Britannick Majesty commenced Hostilities upon the People of this Province, attended with Circumstances of Cruelty not less brutal than what our venerable Ancestors received from the vilest Savages of the Wilderness,*" *etc. A list of the provincials killed, wounded, and missing is added.*
1 *printed page.*

COUNTESS GOWER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 30. Whitehall.—Commends to his kind consideration Captain Foy, and desires it may be made worth his while to remain in America as his services are most requisite to Lord Dunmore at the present time.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Countess Gower 30 May 1775, recom^{g} Capt^{n} Foy.

JONATHAN SEWALL to MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK HALDIMAND.

1775, May 30. Boston.—In compliance with his request, reduces to writing the substance of some loose hints respecting the present very alarming state of public affairs in America, the cause of the disorders, and the remedies which alone seem to promise a radical cure. The hidden spring of this wonderful movement is the ancient republican spirit brought by the first emigrants and which the form of government in the New England colonies has cherished and kept alive. Considers the present calamities might have been prevented by a seasonable application to the cure, and may even now be stopped by a speedy exertion of British vigour and an attention of Parliamentary wisdom to the radical cause.

Autograph letter signed. 16 quarto pages.

Endorsed on wrapper:—Gen^{l} Haldimand Ex.

Copy of the foregoing.

LORD BARRINGTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 1. War Office.—"There are three officers named *King* in the Army, but none of them in Regiments serving in America."

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Vis. Barrington 1 June 1775 concerning the Names of King & Hawkshaw in the Army Lists.

COLONEL JAMES ROBERTSON to [ ].

1775, June 1. Boston.—Discovery of coal at Cape Breton—advisability of conveying it to Boston in consequence of the rebels cutting off all supplies of fuel from that place. Mr. Knulton Junior delivers this with proposals for his approval. Fears the garrison will be distressed for coal soon, though he has secured some in England.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Col^{o} Robertson Letter 1st June 1775.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, June 1. Philadelphia.—One of the Council of Antigua has informed him of the distress of the islands on the prospect of exportation being stopped to their ports. Congress has decided to petition the King for redress of grievances. It has already voted 10,000 men for the protection of Boston and directed New York to raise 3,000 for its particular safety. Surprise at the Doctor's silence at the Congress. Lord Dunmore having called his assembly has necessitated the absence of the president, the Virginia speaker. The people of Virginia much exasperated with Dunmore's conduct of late.

Copy. Intercepted. 3¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, June 1, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Mr Thomas Wharton to Samuel Wharton Esqr.

The Reverend Thomas Hatton to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, June 3. Waters Upton, Shropshire.—Enclosing a letter from his nephew in New Jersey, relative to the temper, &c. of the Americans.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure:—

John Hatton to the Reverend Thomas Hatton.

1775, *February* 17. *New Jersey.—Private news. This country in a most disordered state, friends of Government very precariously situated and commerce stopped. States objections made by the Sons of Liberty to the measures of Parliament and the answers given by the Sons of Loyalty (of whom he is one) to show the true foundation of the present dispute. Details the recent obnoxious conduct of the Bostonians. Steps taken by the Quakers. The Sons of Faction grieved at the refusal of the New York Assembly to approve the proceedings of the Congress, and the merchants of that place in general threaten a total declension from the party.*

Autograph letter signed. 7¾ folio pages.

Alexander Innes to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, June 3, Saturday. Charles Town.—The Assembly met on the 1st instant and passed their Tax Bill, ordering certificates to be issued for about £140,000 currency. The Lieutenant Governor adjourned them to the 19th. He (Lieutenant Governor Bull) has received a letter from General Gage with an account of the action on the 19th April. The Provincial Congress is meeting in secret, but it is well-known they intend to frame an association, raise troops, and take the Government into their own hands. The Governor expected every hour and it is hoped his presence will aid the King's servants. Two frigates in this harbour would prevent much mischief. The "Tamar" lies some miles below the town and Capt. Thornborough, an old, good officer, has been confined to bed two months. As the Lieut. Gov. is constantly at his country house waiting with anxious impatience for the arrival of Lord William Campbell no requisition could be made to the Captain for any protection from insult. Refers him for further particulars to Captain Barbet Commissary of Stores in West Florida now on his way to England.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Innis Recd July 31, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON to JONATHAN WILKINSON, at Cockermouth.

1775, June 3. Philadelphia.—"It is a sorrowful time amongst us, little but Confusion and Disorder." Trials are daily increasing. Regrets that some of their youth have joined the populace and are training for war, but hopes by faithful endeavours they may be brought to see the inconsistency of their conduct.

Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia 6th mo. 3d 1775. Extract of a Letter from Jno Pemberton to Jona Wilkinson.

JOHN PITCAIRN to LORD ADAM GORDON.

1775, June 3. Boston.—Will gladly do all in his power to serve Mr. Finnie, both for his own merit and Lord Adam's recommendation. For the present he has been appointed to one of their Grenadier Companies where he will have many opportunities to distinguish himself as they encamp in a few days.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Boston June 3, 1775. Copy of a Letter from John Pitcairn to Lord Adam Gordon.

THOMAS FISHER to GEORGE LOGAN, at John and Robert Barclay's, London.

1775, June 5. Philadelphia.—The Congress is sitting and has prohibited the exportation of provisions to the fishing islands and coasts, and also to the British army and fleet. Troops have been provided for New England and New York. Gives names of officers appointed. The city bears a warlike appearance. Has been informed that about twenty of General Burgoyne's horse, put out to graze, have been taken by the provincials. Efforts will be made to disappoint the designs of the King's troops. Hopes a change in the Ministry or some other event may produce an alteration in the system of Colony Administration to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philada 6 mo. 5, 1775. Extract.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to THOMAS LIFE.

1775, June 5. Philadelphia.—Has received his favour of April 5 giving an account of the progress of his suit. Affairs are now so situated that he does not think he will ever return to England. General Gage having commenced hostilities with America and civil war now begun, which he has no chance of living to see the end of, being seventy years of age, it does not seem worth while to proceed in the appeal to the House of Lords. Desires him therefore to withdraw the petition and will settle his account.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, June 5, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Dr Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Life Esqr.

JOHN PENN to WILLIAM BAKER.

1775, June 5. Philadelphia.—"The Post brought me yesterday your Letter of the 5th of April, inclosing Mr Burke's & Mr Hartley's Resolutions, the Merchants Petition to The King, and the Bill restraining the Trade of the Five Middle Colonies, filled up, and a Clause added." Is persuaded that the part of the Bill respecting the three lower counties will not have the desired effect as they will be governed by the decisions of the Congress. Lord North's conciliatory resolution has been ill-received here. Since the late action all the provinces have applied themselves to military exercise. Gage is besieged in Boston by 9,000 men and his destruction would have been attempted were it not for the distress it would have brought upon the town. Remarks on armies preparing in Philadelphia, New England and New York. His own position very unpleasant.

Copy. Intercepted. 5 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, June 5, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Governor Penn, to William Baker Esqr.

SIR W. PEPPERRELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 6. Summer Street.

Autograph letter signed. 10 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Sr W. Pepperell 6th June, 1775, respecting his own Situation & the Situation of Affairs in America.

DISPOSITION of the COLONIES.

Copy of a letter unsigned and unaddressed dated Philadelphia 6 June 1775.—"The Unanimity of the confederate Colonies is every day increasing in Strength." Lord North's proposal will be referred by all the Assemblies to the Congress and no Colony will treat separately. It is intended to send one more petition from the Congress to give Britain another chance of recovering and retaining the affection and commerce of the Colonies. Fears there is not wisdom enough among them to seize this golden opportunity, but that violent methods will still be pursued towards America. Sees in the future her foreign trade stopped but her domestic flourishing and a few strongly fortified posts on the coast garrisoned by the British troops and supported by fleets, as Spain holds Ceuta and Oran, with the country all round their enemies.

Accompanied by a paper headed "A Counter Prophecy," beginning—"If the Spirit of Prophecy, as well as all the Wisdom and Virtue, be "not departed to America, and confined there by the Non-exportation "Decree it may be lawful even for an Englishman to deal in futurities." Britain will no longer brook the indignities of America but exert herself to humble the arrogance shown by her. States reasons for present measures and the ultimate consequences that will ensue to America from her rebellion. The contest is so unequal that if America has any wisdom or virtue she will endeavour to cement that union to which she owes her present freedom.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ *and* 3 *folio pages respectively.*

Endorsed.—Copy of a Letter from Philadelphia dated 6 June 1775. An Account of American Affairs &c. by an *American.*

EDMUND BURKE to the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE for the General Assembly at NEW YORK.

1775, June 7. Westminster.—On the introduction of their remonstrance to the House of Commons a dispute on the propriety of such a paper being presented took place and it was refused admittance. The Duke of Manchester presented it to the Lords where, after a long debate, it was also rejected. Has received no answer to the Petition to the King.

Extract. Intercepted. 3¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Westminster 7 June 1775. Extract of a Letter from Edm. Burke Esq^r to the Committee of New York.

GOVERNOR GUY CARLETON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 7. Postscript 8 June. Montreal.—No. 12. Intelligence received from General Gage; assistance desired by him. Arrival of Captain Hazen bringing an account of the landing at St. John's of Benedict Arnold with a number of armed men. Rebels in arms upon the Lakes. Their movements. Consternation in the towns and country. Indefensible state of Quebec. Caution and circumspection required on account of the tainted minds of the people by the cabals and intrigues. Communication stopped between this and the other provinces; money required. P.S.—June 8. Return of the enemy, who have taken post near to St. John's.

Copy. 7¼ folio pages. [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Colonial Correspondence Quebec, Vol. 11, f. 56.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Gov^r Carleton to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Montreal 7^th and 8^th of June 1775 (N^o 12) R/ 29^th July.

Enclosures:—

COLONEL ETHAN ALLEN to JAMES MORRISON and the MERCHANTS that are friendly to the Cause of Liberty in MONTREAL.

1775, *May* 18.—*Acquaints them that Lakes George and Champlain with the fortresses are now in the possession of the Colonies. The advance guard is now at St. John's and desires "immediate personal intercourse." Assistance as to provisions, ammunition, etc. is wanted and forthwith expected and they are desired, without further notice, to prepare these articles to the amount of £500 and deliver them instantaneously. His own instructions are not to injure or molest the Canadians or Indians—this to be communicated to them.*

Copy. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Ethan Allen, stiling himself Commander of the Army, to M^r James Morrison & merchants friendly to the cause of Liberty, in Montreal, 18^th May 1775. *In Gov^r Carleton's Letter of* 7^th *June No.* 12. (1.)

BENEDICT ARNOLD to THOMAS WALKER.

1775, *May* 20. *Ticonderoga.—Requesting him to give any assistance and advice that may be required to Capt. Nineham,* [*Nimham*] *who is going on an embassy to Cocknawaugho.*

Copy. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Benedt Arnold to Mr Walker at Montreal; Dated Ticonderoga 20th May 1775. *In Govr Carleton's Letter of the 7th June No.* 12. (2.)

COLONEL ETHAN ALLEN to the "COUNCILLORS at KOCANAWAGO, pr favor of CAPTAIN NIMHAM."

1775, *May* 24. *Crown Point, the head quarters of the army.—Recommending Captain Abraham Nimham of Stockbridge as Ambassador of Peace to the Indians. Hopes they will not fight for King George and against their friends and brothers in the Colonies. Desires their warriors will go and see him and help him fight the King's regular troops. Promises money, blankets, tomahawks, etc.*

Copy. 2¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of Ethan Allen's Letter to the Councillors of Kocanawago Dated Crown Point 24th May 1775. *In Govr Carleton's Letter of the 7th June No* 12. (3.)

BENEDICT ARNOLD to THOMAS WALKER.

1775, *May* 24. *Crown Point.—Asks to be advised from time to time of the number of troops with him, their movements, etc. Expects to be joined in a few days by* 2000 *more men.*

Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Benedt Arnold, to Mr Walker at Montreal. Dated Crown Point 24th May 1775. *In Govr Carleton's Letter of the* 7 *June* 1775 *No* 12. (4.)

MR. PHILIPS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 7.—Giving a sketch of a plan for the government of the American Provinces.

Autograph letter. In the third person. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Philips 1775. Ideas of Accomodation with America.

B. ROBERTS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 7. No 21, Tottenham Street, Rathbone Place.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—B. Roberts 1775, on raising a Corps of Canadians.

WILLIAM STRAHAN to DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1775, June 7. London.—Hopes the Congress consists of men disposed to promote a reconciliation with England, if so, he shall expect to see Franklin return with full powers to terminate all differences upon reasonable and solid terms.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—London, June 7, 1775. Extract of a Letter from William Strahan Esqr to Dr Franklin.

RICHARD YATES to MESSRS. SARGENTS, CHAMBERS, & CO.

1775, June 7. New York.—Has lately shipped a quantity of goods to his friends Nowlan and Leacocke in Madeira, and ordered them to remit Sargents Chambers & Co. the amount, which he imagines will be £2000. No alteration for the better in affairs here, but hopes they will be no sufferers thereby.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—New York June 7, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Rich^{d} Yates to Mess^{rs} Sargents Chambers & Co.

Acting LIEUTENANT H. DAWSON to the REVEREND MR. GOODRICKE, Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

1775, June 8. Boston Camp.—"Dear Uncle, Your apprehensions concerning the situation we were in, proved but too true." Hopes Boston now understands that the Americans are engaged in a general contest for supremacy. Trade is destroyed and the peasants are training for soldiers. Frequent skirmishes have taken place but the English are always victorious. Details of the affair on Noddles Island. The troops much encouraged by the arrival of the three Generals about a fortnight ago. Work is difficult and they are in want of fresh provisions.

Extract. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Boston Camp, June 8, 1775. Extract of a Letter from L^{t} Dawson to The Rev^{d} M^{r} Goodricke.

JOHN MORTON to THOMAS POWELL, Merchant, London.

1775, June 8. Philadelphia.—An entire stoppage to trade is expected on the 1st of the next month and preparations are being made for a civil war as the people are determined to support the cause of liberty. Petitions and remonstrances from London meet with the same fate as those from the colonies and are treated as of no consequence. General Gage is hemmed in by the provincials at Boston. Calling the Americans *rebels* has made them desperate and they now mean to act as such. Arrival of Major Skene Governor of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and the Lakes, but as these places have been taken possession of by New England men, he has no Government to go to, and is under a guard of American militia; it is expected he will be obliged to show his papers. Sincerely wishes reconciliation as the contest is horrible.

Copy. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philad^{a} 6MO. 8th 1775. Copy of a Letter from Jn^{o} Morton to Tho^{s} Powell.

PETER RENAUDET to INGHAM FOSTER.

1775, June 8. New York.—Deplores the unhappy contest between Britain and America and hopes soon to be in England again unless the ports should be shut. Account to-day from Boston of a skirmish on Hog and Noddle Islands, in which the regulars have lost over 150 men and the provincials only one killed and four wounded. Gage still shut up in Boston and limited to salt provisions. If affairs continue thus the Colonies will soon have 270,000 fighting men.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—New York June 8, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Peter Renaudet to M^{r} Ingham Foster.

LORD DRUMMOND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 9. 10 o'clock evening. Whitehall.—Has just seen a letter dated Boston 21 April from a gentleman of some importance who has arrived there from Salem which place he quitted on account of the affair of the 19th; he states that the retreat by Lord Percy was deemed a piece of masterly officership in bringing off his men with so little loss through a severe and incessant fire for twenty miles; killed, wounded and missing between 80 and 100 including many officers. The provincials were endeavouring to cut off communication between the town and country and they are computed at 20,000. Lord Percy is in good health at General Gage's house.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Drummond 9th June 1775. Intelligence from Boston.

MESSRS. GIBSON and ASTON to MESSRS. JOHN and ROBERT BARCLAY, Merchants in London.

1775, June 9. Philadelphia.—Many skirmishes have happened about Boston, much to the disadvantage of the King's troops; the New Englanders are strengthening their acquisitions at Ticonderoga and Crown Point and they are masters of Lake Champlain, having taken all the vessels upon it. The country is now firmly united and preparing to contend for their liberties. Major Skene on his arrival found his Government taken from him by the Connecticut forces and himself a prisoner in Philadelphia. Still hope that the Ministry will stop their measures before it is too late to conquer America.

Extract. Intercepted. 1⅓ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, June 9, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Mess^{rs} Gibson & Aston to Mess^{rs} Jn^{o} & Rob^{t} Barclay.

MORDECAI LEWIS to JOSEPH WOODS, Whitehart Court, Gracechurch Street.

1775, June 9. Philadelphia.—Fears if measures are not altered at home an accommodation will never take place between the two countries. Congress is endeavouring to raise men to furnish an army and they have appointed a Committee to draw up another Petition to the King, an Address to the People of England, one to the Assembly of Jamaica, and one to the People of Canada. Many desertions from the General's army. Military manœuvres in Philadelphia. Arrival and arrest of Colonel Skene, with seizure of his papers. Generals Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton have arrived at Boston. Acts of Parliament by no means affect them as they used to.

Extract. Intercepted. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philad^{a} June 9, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Mordecai Lewis to M^{r} Joseph Woods.

ALEXANDER INNES to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 10–13. Charles Town.—After the signing, by the Members of the Congress, of the association enclosed, it was carried round the town by a committee with orders to report all who refused to subscribe. Few dared refuse. Raising of troops and other military measures decided upon by the Provincial Congress. Several leading men here tremble at the lengths already gone and strive to check the

torrent. Refers him to Captain Barbet for many particulars. Laments Admiral Graves's neglect of this province where smuggling goes on daily.
Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Charles Town, 10th June, 1775. Mr Innis, Secry to Ld Wm Campbell (private). R/ 3rd August 1775. [*And, on a wrapper,*] 1 P.M. Read by the King.

Enclosures:—

1775, *June* 3, 4, *and* 6.—*Newspaper cutting containing the Association subscribed to by the members of the South Carolina Provincial Congress* 4 *June. With Resolutions of the* 3rd *and* 6th *June.*
1 *printed strip* 7½″ × 2½″.

List of officers for forces raised in South Carolina.
M.S. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—*Officers of the South Carolina fforces. In Mr. Innis's private Letter to Lord Dartmouth* 10 *June* 1775.

ARTILLERY at BOSTON.

1775, June 10. Boston.—John Montresor, Commanding Engineer at Head Quarters. Memoranda of Cannon, Workmen, and Works lately carried on at Boston, sent to Major General Haldimand.
Signed by Montresor. 4 folio pages.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, June 10. Philadelphia.—Gives an account of Major Skene's arrival and the seizure of his papers. He and two other officers who came with him are prisoners at the City Tavern. Congress yet sitting but making slow progress. The New Yorkers making provision to support the Pass at Ticonderoga and hinder the Canadians, etc. from piercing their country. Desertions from Major Hamilton's corps. Advice given by the Continental Congress for the government of Massachusetts Bay. Preparation of another petition to the King declaring their willingness to grant money by the Assemblies but that they will not submit to Parliamentary taxation.
Copy. Intercepted. 4½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, June 10, 1775. Copy of a Letter from Thomas Wharton to Samuel Wharton Esqr.

LIEUTENANT JOCELYN FELTHAM of the 26th Regiment to [MAJOR-GENERAL HALDIMAND.]

1775, June 11 and a few lines on the 12th. New York.—Giving, by direction of Captain De La Place of the 26th, a detailed account of the surprising of the Fort of Ticonderoga on 10 May and the circumstances which followed it.
Autograph letter signed. 5½ folio pages.

Enclosures:—

CROWN POINT and TICONDEROGA.

1775, *May* [11] 2*d Thursday.*—*Resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut appointing a Committee to take care*

Enclosures—cont.

of and provide for the officers and soldiers taken at Crown Point and Ticonderoga and sent into this Colony.
1½ *folio pages.*

1775, *May* 10, 11.—*Return of the garrison of Ticonderoga made prisoners in the Fort on the 10th May, and of the prisoners taken at Crown Point on the following day. With the total number of prisoners sent into New England from the two garrisons and those taken on both Lakes. Signed Jocelyn Feltham, Lieutenant 26th Regiment.*
1½ *folio pages.*

A list of the names of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers and the places they were taken, i.e., Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Lake George and Lake Champlain.
1 *large folio page.*

A list of the persons chiefly concerned in taking the Forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, His Majesty's Sloop at St. Johns, and Fort George, with the names of the places in which some of them reside. Particulars concerning Benedict Arnold, Ethan Allen, who raised what he calls his Green Mountain Boys, Colonel Eston, John Brown, and the Rev. — Allen, Seth Warner, Baker and Romans, who took possession of Fort George and who is an excellent draughtsman, Elisha Phelps, Bird and Epaphras Bull.
2 *folio pages.*

1775, *May* 31. *Hartford.—Pass to Lieutenants Arthur Wadman and Jocelyn Feltham from the Committee appointed by the Connecticut House of Assembly (Erastas Wollcott and seven others) allowing them to go to New Jersey and New York unmolested to see their friends.*
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT to JOHN BLACKBURN.

1775, June 11. Boston.—"As to Politicks, I dont know what to say. We remain as in my last, still blockaded up." The Congress at Philadelphia has voted to make a million of money, and all the colonies to be jointly concerned in redeeming it, to carry on the war against the Government. Refusal to submit to any Acts of Supremacy or Taxation by Parliament. The New England Governments have issued Treasurers' notes for payment of the rebel soldiers and those who reject them are deemed enemies to their country.
Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Boston, 11 June 1775. Extract of a Letter from Mr Jos Goldthwait to Jno Blackburn Esqr.

ENOCH STORY to MESSRS. JOHN and ROBERT BARCLAY.

1775, June 11. Philadelphia.—The proceedings of the Continental Congress kept very secret. A sufficient reinforcement of the Connecticut people is supposed to be at Ticonderoga to keep possession of that fortress against any attempt of the regulars to retake it. Arrival of Captain McCulloch, Major Skene, Lieutenant Moncrief and others.

Skene and Moncrief detained as prisoners but now discharged on their parole of honour not to cross the Delaware or Schuylkill or go further than eight or ten miles north or south of the city. Nothing material was discovered by an examination of their papers.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Philad^a^ 11^th^ June 1775. Extract of a Letter from Enoch Story to Mess^rs^ Jn^o^ & Rob^t^ Barclay.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE to GENERAL HARVEY.

1775, June 12 and 18.—"The Situation which The Enemy has taken in Forming the Blockade, is Judicious & Strong, being well Intrenched where The Situation Requires it, & with Cannon." His reasons for not attacking them, the needs of his army and refusal of the colonies to supply him. Intelligence scanty and only through rebels, so is ignorant of the doings in the neighbourhood. States his ideas of the measures desirable to be taken on Dorchester Neck and Roxbury and other places and the force required.

Extract. 5 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Extract from a Letter from Boston 12 *June* 1775. Gen. Howe to Gen^l^ Harvey.

Duplicate of the foregoing.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE to LORD HOWE.

1775, June 12. Boston.—"In consequence of the defection at New York a Frigate has been sent to bring the 4 Regiments destined for that Province to this Port." The situation of the rebels for continuing the blockade of this town is exceedingly strong; gives particulars respecting their numbers, manner of fighting and position. Disadvantages under which the British troops labour. Details of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. Gives his ideas of the measures able to be taken in their present situation, showing he has no great hopes of doing much this campaign with the present force. Is in great want of frigates and states the army required for the province of New York and the garrison of Boston and how to furnish the same.

Copy in Lord Howe's hand. 5⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Gen^l^ Howe to Lord Howe.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES ROBERTSON to [ ].

1775, June 13. Boston.—"A Gentleman lately sent to Philadelphia brought me the inclosed, which I consider as the best Intelligence he brought." The Congress here has struck money and is severe against those who refuse it. Mr. Burgoyne had a good share in framing the General's proclamation. People say there is more attention paid to style than to policy. The Irish transports with troops are arriving. "The Rebels lie round the Town and our Boats make it in a manner all land round us." Nothing less than a decisive victory will alter the face of affairs. Prescot sails to-morrow for Quebec.

Copy. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from B. Gen^l^ Robertson, dated Boston 13^th^ June, 1775, with a Letter addressed to him from Philadelphia of 25^th^ May.

Enclosure :—

[ ] to Brigadier General Robertson.

1775, *May 25.—The affair at Lexington has given such ideas of New England prowess that the Americans will listen to no terms but such as they themselves shall dictate. Delegates from the New England colonies declare openly against any Law of Parliament binding them in any respect. Congress proceedings. "It was said, and I believe truly, that Dr. Franklin came out as an agent from Lord Chatham, to propose certain Terms, which he would push at home . . . We fear Lord Chatham: he is for having the supremacy acknowledged . . . . Lord North's Motion would be slavery." The taking of Ticonderoga has given great spirit to the Americans. New York has out-heroded Herod; its delegates are still the ablest in Congress. They hate the New Englanders. Strange and fabulous stories told of the provincials and the troops.*

Copy. 3¾ folio pages.

Lieutenant Robert Tomlinson to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, June 13.—Fears in the present situation of American affairs many men will vent their odious and baneful spite against his Lordship. Is desirous of finding an antidote for their poison, and if facts are given him, he will readily exert all his powers to avert the pernicious consequences which evil surmising and artful falsehoods might occasion.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

*Endorsed :—*Lieut^t Tomlinson 13 June 1775.

Lieutenant J[ocelyn] F[eltham] to [Major General Frederick Haldimand].

1775, June 14. York.—Account of the seizure of Ensign Morland when sitting with him in his lodgings the previous night, by a party of more than twenty armed men, Mr. Broome and Mr. Sears being the principal, who sent him a prisoner to Hartford in Connecticut because of his alleged communication with Major Skene at Philadelphia.

Autograph letter signed. ¾ folio page.

*Endorsed :—*Letters from M^r Feltham concerning the taking of Ticonderoga &c. and other Matters for Gen^l Aldemand.

Cabinet Minute.

1775, June 15.—Held at Lord North's. Agreed :—To submit to His Majesty that the opinion of the meeting is to augment the force under General Gage, from Great Britain, Ireland and Canada. With a paper headed "Agenda" relative to New Jersey, the West Indies and St. John's.

In Lord Dartmouth's hand. 3½ quarto pages.

*Endorsed :—*Agenda.

Lieutenant Jocelyn Feltham to [Major General Frederick Haldimand].

1775, June 15. York.—One Angus McDonald late a Corporal in the 26th Regiment has been before the Congress now sitting in this place. He has been sent prisoner to Hartford, letters, it is said, having been given up by him ("but I rather imagine they have taken them") from Major Small and Captain McDonald.

Autograph letter signed. 1 folio page.

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, June 15. Philadelphia.—Is intimately acquainted with the members of the Congress and is assured they wish for a re-establishment of peace and harmony between Britain and America but are determined to be prepared for the worst as they have voted men and money to carry on the war. The Connecticut people have seized stores belonging to the King near New York. Has been informed that Lord Dunmore has left the castle and taken refuge on board a man of war. Reports of the circumstances attending this action.

Copy. Intercepted. 3¼ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philad^a June 15, 1775. Copy of a Letter from M^r Tho^s Wharton to Sam^l Wharton Esq^r.

BUNKER'S HILL.

1775, June 17.—A sketch of the action between the British forces and the American provincials, on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown.

Printed and coloured. 1 sheet.

1775, June 17.—A list of officers killed and wounded on Saturday 17 June 1775. Total army killed and wounded 1,041.

1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—List of the Killed and Wounded at Bunker's Hill. June 17, 1775.

JAMES HUTTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 19. King's Road, Chelsea, opposite Mrs. Hutchins's Farm.—Accounts from the Ohio shew the willingness of the Delaware Indians to receive the Gospel through the instrumentality of Captain White Eye. They also with their land to be secured to them by the King and for that purpose resolved to send this Captain to England. He comes with good recommendations and was to set out on 2 March for Pittsburg on his way to England. Hutton will be glad of an interview with his Lordship on this subject, as he hopes it will be properly treated because it greatly affects the missionaries' influence in their country.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed (on the back of his note of the 26th):—M^r Hutton concern^s White Eye. 19 June 1775.

LORD PERCY to [ ].

1775, June 19. Boston.—Informs him of the victory over the rebels by General Howe on the 17th instant after an obstinate engagement. Gives details of the great loss sustained by them though number not yet certainly known. Enemy's loss over 300. He was not personally engaged in the action being on duty in the lines that day, but his regiment is almost cut to pieces being one of the first to attack.

Copy. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from L^{d} Piercy. Boston June 19, 1775, relative to the Engagement on Bunkers Hill.

CABINET MINUTES.

1775, June 21.—Meeting held at Lord North's house. In Lord Dartmouth's hand. General Carleton is to raise 2000 Canadians to be employed as Light Infantry under Gage. Highlanders to be sent to America and Regiments from Gibraltar and Minorca to join them.

1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minutes of *Cabinet*, 21 June 1775. Ex.

JOHN FLORRY to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1775, June 22. Cleobury near Bewdley.—Considers his bullets would be of great service in America at the present time. He has thought of a method of taking prisoners which he will disclose to his Lordship if there is any chance of a reasonable recompense being granted him.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—John Flory 22 June 1775, on his Invention of Bullets.

JAMES HUTTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 23. King's Road, Chelsea.—In order to save time on Monday communicates the substance of his letters and dispatches. Account of the disputes between the Shawenese and Delawares and reconciliation through the mediation of Captain White Eye. Their decision to receive the Gospel and desire to have their land confirmed to them; for the latter purpose the Captain is coming to England with recommendations from Lord Dunmore and others. Hopes he will be kindly treated and obtain his object.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

LORD HYDE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 23.—Not having yesterday had the honour and satisfaction of conversing with His Lordship, ventures to scratch out in the greatest hurry some ideas which his zeal would not let him suppress and which he hopes will concur with His Lordship's opinion.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

Ideas respecting America. On the top of this is written "An Appendix to a former importunity." In Lord Hyde's hand. "A great part of the nation, notwithstanding the workings & influence of opposition, is suspended in opinion on the outrages of America & on the proceedings of government." The press

Enclosure—cont.

well employed is often of use. News received from Canada suggest that that province might be serviceable to check the rebels.

4½ folio pages.

CAPTAIN LAURIE to [ ].

1775, June 23. Camp on Charles Town Heights.

Copy. 2½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Captⁿ Laurie Of the 43ᵈ Regimᵗ. With an Account of the Battle on Bunker's Hill, and his opinion respecting America.

[PAUL WENTWORTH] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 24.—With reference to some 'tho'ts towards forming a plan of operations in America.' [Query: May this be the undated paper under Paul Wentworth's name placed at the end of this year, 'Ideas which may be woven into a plan' etc.]

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Anon. 24 June 1775. Sup. P. W—th Esqʳ.

Frederick, BISHOP OF DERRY, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 25, Derry.—"A Vessel is this very moment arriv'd at our Quay in 28 days from Philadelphia & brings letters from thence": —These letters are replete with exultation on their success against the Fort of Ticonderoga. Congress is determined that all American ports should be shut on the 20ᵗʰ July and New York and North Carolina had determined not to avail themselves of the privilege granted them by Parliament. Universal armament in America and the colonies unanimous in defence of American freedom.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Bᵖ of Derry 25 June 1775, with a Note of Intelligence from America.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 25. Boston.—No. 33. Account of the storming of the battery raised by the rebels on Charlestown Point on the 17th instant. Sends a list of killed and wounded. The success of the day in a great measure to be attributed to Brigadier General Pigot.

Copy. 4¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Honᵇˡᵉ Lieuᵗ Genˡ Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston 25ᵗʰ June 1775 (Nº 33) R/25th July.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 25.—No. 34. The last transport of the first embarkation from Ireland landed her troops at this port on the 19th instant, and 422 recruits &c. have arrived under the command of Major Bruce. Has heard that a motion was made in the Congress at Philadelphia for conciliatory measures with Great Britain; has also been informed that Lord Dunmore and his family have been compelled to take refuge on board the "Fowey" ship of war; doubts the first item, but thinks the latter authentic. There is scarcely a province that has not overthrown its Government and all power is lodged in the hands of Congresses and Committees; the people are so blind and "bigotted" that they cannot see they have exchanged liberty for tyranny. No advices received from Canada for three months past, though he has sent there for supplies of all kinds.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from The Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Gage, to The Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston 25th June 1775. (N° 34.) R/ 25th July.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 25.—*Private.* Wishes that the success, so necessary, had not cost so dear. The number of killed and wounded is greater than they could afford to lose. The rebels are shown not to be the disorderly rabble too many have supposed. They have fortified all the heights and passes around the town. It will be perceived that the conquest of the country is not easy and can be effected only by time and perseverance and strong armies attacking it in various quarters and so dividing their forces. In all their wars against the French they have showed no such conduct, attention and perseverance as they do now. The people's minds are kept heated and inflamed and they do not see they have exchanged liberty for tyranny. No people were ever governed more absolutely than the American Provinces now are, and no reason can be given for their submission but that it is a tyranny they have erected themselves.

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston 25th June 1775. *Private.* R/ 25th July.

GOVERNOR GUY CARLETON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 26. Montreal.—No. 13. Martial law proclaimed and militia enrolled. Movements of the enemy. Letter he has received from General Gage, empowering him to draw for money, and putting all the upper posts under his immediate command. The effect ten or twelve thousand men would have here. Letters received from Colonel Guy Johnson at Fort Stanwix, who tells of important communication threatened from the Susquehannah and applies for provisions, ammunition, blankets, and a small body of troops necessary to encourage the Indians to persevere in the British interest.

Copy. 4 *folio pages.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Colonial Correspondence, Quebec, Vol. 11, fo. 62.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Governor Carleton to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Montreal 26th June 1775. (N° 13.) R/ 29th July.

Enclosure :—

1775, *June* 24. *Montreal.—State of His Majesty's Troops in the Province of Quebec commanded by His Excellency Major General Guy Carleton.*

Copy. 3 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—From Copy in Gov^r Carleton's (N^o 13) *of* 26 *June* 1775.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Midshipman on the "Scarborough" Man-of-War, to [ ].

1775, June 26. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—The battle previously mentioned by him has produced as yet no visible consequences though it is the general opinion the rebels are sick of the service as they are not able to cope with the troops. A reported division in the Continental Congress. Samuel Adams and John Hancock have been excepted from the pardon offered by General Gage's proclamation to all who shall lay down their arms; some have availed themselves of this offer but great numbers hesitate through fear of being taken in the attempt. Present distressed condition of the country. Insufficient force on the English side to reduce the rebels as every skirmish diminishes it while they are continually increasing in numbers. Unwarrantable acts of violence committed. They have robbed the different forts of the cannon and ammunition and forced the governor with his family to leave the town.

Extract. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Extract of a Letter from M^r Frazer a Midshipman in the Navy at Portsmouth N. Hampshire, dated 26th June 1775. On the Skirmish at Bunker's Hill. Ex.

JAMES HUTTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 26, Monday.—Begs to know when Capt. White Eye arrives. If there were any of the messengers at whose house he and Montour could be lodged much mischief might be prevented. Suggests providing clothing, that they might not attract attention. These were the principal matters about which he had intended to speak to-day to his Lordship.

Note in the third person. 1 *page.*

SIR EGERTON LEIGH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 26. Saville Row.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed.—S^r Egerton Leigh 26 June 1775, proposing the Resignation of his Seat in the Council of S^o Carolina, if necessary.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 27, Tuesday. America Square.—Has several letters of consequence to communicate to his Lordship at a convenient opportunity. A ship of his arrived yesterday from America having spoken with seven sail of transports on 17 May bound for New York with troops and expected to arrive there about the 24th May.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—W. Molleson Esq^r^ 27 June 1775, inclosing the Proceedings of the Maryland Convention.

Enclosure:—

MARYLAND.

1775, *April* 24—3 *May.—Printed Proceedings of a meeting of the Deputies of the Counties of Maryland held at Annapolis on the 24^th^ April and continued by adjournment from day to day to the 3^d^ of May.*

2 *folio pages.*

MAJOR GAVIN COCHRANE to SIR ADOLPHUS OUGHTON.

1775, June 28. Duke's Court.—Seeing accounts in the newspapers that the people of New England have made themselves masters of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, where he commanded four years, offers some observations on their situation and condition. Their importance because commanding the communication between Canada and New York, also with the New England provinces. Describes the forts. The principal reason for having garrisons at these posts was to keep up the communication.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Major Cochran to S^r^ Ad. Oughton 28^th^ June, 1775. Hints respecting Crown Point & Ticonderoga.

CONGRESS. RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TROOPS.

1775, June 30. Philadelphia.—Printed pamphlet entitled—Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Troops Raised or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the joint Expense of the Twelve United English Colonies of North America. Signed, by order of the Congress, John Hancock, President.

17 *octavo pages, sewn.*

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 30. Fort Johnston, North Carolina,—No. 34. Details circumstances that have occurred in his province since his last letter, showing the spirit of the people, his own personal danger, assistance given by General Gage, and his removal from Newbern. States the measures necessary to be taken to restore order in the province. Proposal to raise a battalion of 1,000 Highlanders there. Refers to the enclosures. South Carolina Congress has sent recruiting parties into North Carolina. Believes that nothing short of the rod of correction will bring back the Americans to obedience. Remarks on the Council and M^r^ Dry Collector of Customs at Fort Johnston.

Duplicate letter signed. 16¾ *large folio pages.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Series America and West Indies, Vol. 222, fo. 253.]

Endorsed:—North Carolina. Fort Johnston. 30 June 1773. Governor Martin. N^o^ 34 (Duplicate original not rec^d^.) R. Sept^r^ 10 1775 (3 Inclosures) Ent^d^.

Enclosures :—

North Carolina. Minutes of Council.

1775, *June* 25. *Fort Johnston.—Address of the Governor relative to the audacious and dangerous proceedings in the province and inviting advice as to the measures to be adopted to support the King's rights. The condition of Fort Johnston being reported on, the Council advise applying to Genl. Gage and their opinion is that the meeting of the Assembly be postponed to a future day as from the example of the other colonies there is not any probability of their proceeding to business.*

Copy certified by Josiah Martin. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—In Gov^{r} Martin's of the 30 *of June*, 1775. *N^{o}* 34.

North Carolina.

N.D. [1775, *May* 31.]—*Resolutions* (20) *of a Committee of the county of Mecklenburgh in North Carolina. Signed at Charlotte Town, by order of the Committee, Ephraim Brevard. Suspending all laws and commissions given by the Crown and proposing measures to establish a government for the province.*

4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—In Gov^{r} Martins of the 30 *of June*, 1775. *N^{o}* 34.

[*The third enclosure is not now with the letter.*]

Intelligence.

[1775, June.]—Paper in John Pownall's hand, endorsed "Intelligence." Sir Stanier Porten has just been here to communicate the following Intelligence, viz. :—That 3 battalions of French, lately in garrison at Lisle, were ordered to be at Brest on the 22d of June to embark for the West Indies. Four more battalions from France to follow. The Spanish fleet sailed from Carthagena on the 23d June but on the 24th they were only three leagues from the coast, owing to the easterly winds. Monsieur Bulkeley and Count D'Estaing have requested of Monsieur de Muy to serve on board the Spanish Flota but have been refused on the ground that the Court of France does not know the object of its destination.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

[Royal Highland Emigrants Regiment.]

N. D. [1775, June].—Letter not signed, dated, nor addressed; beginning—" Sir I hope your Excellency will have the goodness to pardon the liberty I take, in troubling you on a Subject, which has been revealed to me in Confidence, by my friend Major Small." Owing to the great influx of Highlanders into this province, proposes the enlisting of them into a brigade. Shows the desirability of such a step at the present juncture of affairs. Offers himself as commander of such a brigade if another is not destined for the post.

Copy. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

VIRGINIA.

N. D. [1775, June].—Address of the Council of Virginia to all the good people of the Province. Can no longer forbear to express their abhorrence and detestation of the ungovernable spirit which misleads the once happy people of this country. Desire the consequences to be considered. The Council on this occasion wish to be looked upon not as a separate body of men, but as the watchful guardians of the rights of the people. Will heartily join with them in whatever means may be judged most salutary for enforcing obedience to the laws.

Copy. 1 page. [A printed broadside is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 213, fo. 427.]

Endorsed:—Address of Council of Virginia to the People.

EDWARD FISHER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 1. Mr. Chapman's, Cheap Street, Bath.—Quotes from a letter written on the 12th May by his brother John Fisher showing the confused state of affairs in America since the action of 19 April, and who as he is Collector of Customs at Salem and in personal danger from the populace, asks leave and opportunity to embark for England. Desires his Lordship to intercede with Lord North on his brother's behalf.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Fisher. Bath 1 July 1775. To Lord Dartmouth desiring Leave of Absence for his Brother.

IS. SEAGROVE to JOHN BLACKBURN.

1775, July 2. New York.—In consequence of England's rejecting the remonstrance and petition sent from the colonies to redress the grievances, the Americans are determined to defend their liberty by a vigorous opposition. Preparations for war. Non-importation stoutly adhered to and non-exportation daily expected. Not less than 2,000 lives have been lost since the 19th April. Saw the action at Lexington, which was a hot one. Not less than 1,500 fell in the attack on Breed's Hill; a general engagement may be hourly expected. Washington, Lee, Ward and Putnam are in command of the American army. It is said General Carleton is coming down from Canada with an army of Indians and French; a strong army is posted at Ticonderoga to intercept him. Wishes he were in England as he has no relish for civil war.

Copy. Intercepted. 3 folio pages and 2 lines.

Endorsed:—New York, July 2^d^ 1775. Copy of a Letter from I^s^ Seagrove to Jn^o^ Blackburn Esq^r^.

The REVEREND DOCTOR JOHN EWING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 3. No. 25, Ludgate Street.—On the desirability of granting the request stated in the enclosed memorial.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—D^r^ Ewing 3^d^ July 1775, inclosing Petition to the King.

Enclosure :—

PETITION to the KING.

1775, *July* 3. *London.—From the Reverend Doctor John Ewing and Doctor Hugh Williamson (two of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark in the County of Newcastle upon Delaware). Desiring a grant of a tract of land towards the establishment and support of their Seminary to assist in diffusing Christianity among parts now much neglected and strengthening and preserving their allegiance to the King at this critical time as well as in the future.*

Original. Signed. (Both signatures in one hand, not Ewing's, probably D^r^ Williamson's.) 1 *large folio page.*

Endorsed :—D^r^ Ewing's Petition.

ALEXANDER INNES to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 3. Charles Town.—Remarks on the disposition and conduct of the people of this province. Had he known affairs would have come to this climax, and Lord William [Campbell] been deserted by those who ought to support him, he would not have ventured to undertake the task he has done, but till it can be more ably filled, he will endeavour to do his best therein.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—*M^r^ Innes Charlestown 3 July 1775, respecting public Affairs in So. Carolina. M^r^ Innis Charlestown 3 July 1775.

LORD HYDE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 4.—" L^d^ Hyde presents his respects to L^d^ Dartmouth ; who will be convinced by the inclosed ideas how little his L^p^ lost by not being at home when L^d^ H. called at his door." Lord H——'s zeal renders him over officious but he begs his minutes may be confined to Lord Dartmouth and Lord North.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

*Endorsed :—*L^d^ Hyde 4 July 1775.

Enclosure :—

LORD HOWE to LORD HYDE.

1775, [*June* 29]. *Thursday night, Grafton Street.—" As your wishes, my D^r^ Lord, will always have with me the force of commands, I give you upon paper as much as I can recollect of the substance of what I had the honor to state to your Lordship in the Drawing Room." Respecting the Bill expected to be offered the following day for restraining the Fishery and other export trade of Massachusetts Bay.*

Autograph letter signed. 4¼ *quarto pages. The end of this letter is written (apparently by mistake) on the back of one from Lord Hyde to Lord Howe of* 10 *February* 1775.

DONALD MCLEAN to TIMOTHY BEVAN, Druggist, Lombard Street.

1775, July 4, New York.—" You cannot possibly form a proper Idea of the convulsed State of the Colonies at this very juncture,":—I is feared that the sinew of trade is already broken and only anarchy and confusion stare the land in the face.

Extract. Intercepted. $\frac{1}{2}$ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—New York July 4, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Don^{d} M^{c}Lean to M^{r} Timothy Bevan.

William Smith to Major-General Frederick Haldimand.

1775, July 4. New York.—" Sir, I have the Honor to inclose the MSS. you desired to peruse; and by the Absence of my best Clerk, am obliged to apologise for so bad a Copy." Leaves town early in the morning and wishes Haldimand an agreeable voyage.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

Thoughts upen the Dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies. Written in 1767. *Beginning " They who speak of the Union between these Countries, barely as of Importance . . . . do not express themselves properly."*

Copy. 8$\frac{1}{2}$ *folio pages.* [*For a similar paper purporting to be by Brook Watson see above* 23 *January. See also at the end of* 1774.]

Copy of the same endorsed:—Thoughts upon the Dispute between G. Britain & the Colonies, written by Mr. Wm. Smith of N. York in 1767.

14 *pages.*

A. Z. to the Reverend John Vardil[l].

1775, July 5. New York.—" It is said that a Motion has been made at the Continental Congress for an Independency, which occasioned very warm Debates." Captain John Hansen, who lately discovered some of the secrets of the French Cabinet, for which he received a pension of £500, has now it is said discovered that the English Ministry are in league with the Pretender, who must this year assert his right to the throne, or be for ever barred. This is supposed to be the reason of the present measures respecting America, that by drawing the forces out of Great Britain and Ireland those countries will be subject to the incursions of the Pretender. Of the Provincial Officers not one in ten have ever smelt gunpowder. Repeats sentiments declared by the people on the present state of affairs.

Extract. Intercepted. 2$\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

John Harris Cruger to Henry Cruger, Junior.

1775, July 5. New York.—" It is with the greatest Pleasure I communicate to you the honourable Mention that is made of you in your Support and Defence of our Assembly's Memorial and Remonstrance to the Lords." The treatment of this remonstrance has irritated and greatly vexed many of the moderate well-disposed people and will hasten on the scene of confusion, ruin and anarchy. Is anxious to hear the fate of their petition though despairs of a favourable reception. This city wears a warlike appearance. Has received no certain account of Bunker's Hill battle, only newspaper accounts.

Copy. Intercepted. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—New York, July 5, 1775. Copy of a Letter from John Harris Cruger Esq^r to Henry Cruger jun^r Esq^r.

MESSRS. MCFARRAN and DUNLAP to MESSRS. JOHNSTON and CANNING.

1775, July 5. New York.—"When Trade will be open again it is uncertain, for People here are determined not to give Way." Considers England cannot subdue them by land, but only destroy their towns by her men of war, and an army marching from under their cover will run a great risk of being massacred.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—New York, July 5, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Mess^rs M^cFarran & Dunlap to Mess^rs Johnston & Canning.

JOHN WEATHERHEAD to CHARLES WILLIAMOS ESQ., St. James's Place.

1775, July 5. New York.—"Mr. Skeene's promises must appear very highly contemptible to the Ministry, when they are informed that he is a Prisoner still in the Hands of the Philadelphians." His whole family have been dispersed and his effects destroyed by the very people he has been recommending to the favours of the Crown. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner are now parading the streets of New York, notwithstanding that £500 is offered by Act of Assembly for securing their persons. Considers a squadron of small ships of war and 4,000 good regular troops would soon strike terror into the Southern Colonies and "put to flight the rebellious scoundrels in this Province," providing the Admiral and General are active enterprising men.

Extract. Intercepted. 1½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—New York, 5 July 1775. Extract of a Letter from John Weatherhead to Charles Williamos Esq^r.

JOHN BAYARD to JOHN SARGENT, Downing Street.

1775, July 6. Greenwich.—"Our Situation is as melanchollу and shocking as pen can describe it. Where it will end God alone knows." Anarchy and Blood will be the production of this dismal year unless Government should step in and send to this country proper persons to meet and treat with deputies from the different assemblies to settle the differences between the two countries.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ folio page.

Endorsed:—Greenwich, 6 July 1775. Extract of a Letter from Jn^o Bayard to Jn^o Sargent Esq^r.

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 6. Fort Johnston, North Carolina.—No. 35. Receipt of dispatches by Captain Tollemache. Disadvantages experienced by not being able to communicate with General Gage. No communication by sea yet established by the Admiral or General and all intercourse by land is cut off by the vigilance of the Committees. "A servant of mine, whom I had dispatched from hence to the Post Office at Wilmington for my letters three days ago, was stopped by the Committee at the little Town of Brunswick, who obliged him to swear, that he had no letters for me, before he was suffered to proceed." Regrets that his Lordship's dispatches had been previously opened by the mob at Charlestown as certified by Mr. Roupell, Deputy Post Master General there. Enumerates several letters by the "Sandwich" Packet that his Lordship may judge whether any have been suppressed. Introduces Mr. Schaw and refers his Lordship to him for information of this province. Thinks recent orders respecting the authority of Major and Brigadier-Generals will bear somewhat hard upon himself, though he will not fail to have them fulfilled.

Duplicate autograph letter signed. 5 large folio pages.

Endorsed:—North Carolina Fort Johnston. 6 July 1775. Gov^r^ Martin. N^o^ 35. (Duplicate origin^l^ not rec^d^.) Rec^d^ 10 Sept^r^ 1775. Ent^d^.

JOHN WILLIAMS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 6. No. 7, Furnival's Inn.—Appears to have been engaged in the customs in America. Begs his Lordship to interpose on his behalf with Lord North to "obtain the prayer of his petition."

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Williams 6 July, 1775, explaining his distressed Situation and enclosing a Petition.

WALTER and THOMAS BUCHANAN and Co. to Messrs. GEORGE and JOHN BUCHANAN, Glasgow.

1775, July 7 and 8. New York.—It has been decided to shut up the ports on the 10th September, unless something is done by the man-of-war to oblige them to alter their sentiments. Do not find that any other house here has any advice of this matter. Are convinced that the first vessel that is stopped going from America by virtue of the Restraining Act will cause all the ports to be shut, or if a man-of-war take any vessel loaded with provisions and carry her to Boston it will result in the same action.

Extract. Intercepted. 1½ folio pages.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 7. New York.—The idea of Parliamentary taxation is the heavy clog that keeps the Americans from vigorously supporting Government. Were this accommodated numbers would stand forth in its cause. Hopes his intended answer to the Corporation of this City will meet with his Lordship's approbation. Desires leave of absence by the next packet with discretionary leave to remain if affairs require his presence.

Autograph letter signed. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tryon, 7^th^ July, 1775. On the Prospect of Affairs in N. York.

Same as the foregoing. A signed letter only.

Endorsed:—Opinion of the only Means of quieting the Americans.
1½ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 7. New York.—In the delicate state of his health and public situation and it being very probable he may either be taken prisoner as a state hostage, or obliged to retire on board one of His Majesty's ships of war to avoid the insolence of an inflamed mob, humbly requests discretionary leave to return to England and that it may be sent by the next packet. He will make no hasty or improper use of such grace.

Duplicate letter signed. 1 *folio page.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 185, fo. 423.]

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tryon, N. York, 7 July, 1775. Praying a discretionary Leave of Absence.
Again endorsed:—Gov^r^ Tryon July 1775.

BENJAMIN MOORE to the REVEREND DOCTOR COOPER at Dr. Thurloe's, Temple.

1775, July 8. King's College.—"Our Situation grows more & more distressing. The City is held in a constant Alarm." The Connecticut Troops about 1,800 are encamped near Mr. Elliott's. Various false rumours are constantly being spread concerning the movements of the troops. It has been suggested that the college be converted into a hospital and Doctor Clossy Physician General to the American army. Governor Tryon is viewed with a supercilious eye, though he behaves with much prudence and moderation. The Corporation were prohibited by the Provincial Congress from presenting their address to Governor Tryon.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR THOMAS SHIRLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 10. Dominica.—"M^r^ Robert Temple, who will have the honour of delivering this Letter to your Lordship; is a Gentleman lately arrived here from Boston in his way to England." Commends him to his Lordship's attention as one conversant with American affairs but who has been obliged to quit his home and family on account of service rendered to the King's troops in the skirmish of the 19th April.

Letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Shirley 10 July 1775.

LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 11. Portman Square.—Requests the loan of Captain Holland's plan of the town of Boston and its environs for a few days.

Original. Not autograph. In the third person. ⅓ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^d^ Visc^t^ Townshend 11 July 1775, on the Subject of Ordnance Stores for America.

Enclosure :—

Account of Ordnance at Quebec and Montreal.
½ quarto page.

LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 11. Portman Square.—If more ordnance stores are required, suggests that they could be spared from Boston, as General Gage has more than he can possibly use for Quebec and Virginia. The artillery, small arms and stores are all ready for embarkation as ordered.

Letter signed. 1 quarto page.

LORD DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 12. The "Fowey."—Mr. Corbin, Senior, is one of the most influential loyalists in the colony, and his son leaves America entirely on account of the disturbances, having found his life in danger because he would not join the provincials. He is well informed of the transactions in this colony.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—L^{d} Dunmore July 1775, recommending M^{r} Corbin of Virginia.

The DUKE OF CHANDOS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 13. Acrington.—Highly recommending Captain Shaw who has resided for several years past at Winchester, and whose two sons are now serving His Majesty at Boston under General Gage.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—D. of Chandos 13 July 1775, recommending Capt. Shaw.

COLONEL T. HOWARD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 14. White Hall.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Col^{l} Howard 14 July 1775, desiring a vacant Reg^{t} for his friend Gov^{r} Tryon.

CADWALLADER COLDEN, Junior, to the REVEREND DOCTOR MYLES COOPER.

1775, July 15. Coldengham.—"If any one has dared to put Pen to Paper to give you a State of Affairs in this Province since you left us it must fill your sympathetic Breast with the greatest anxiety to hear of the great Progress of——I know not what to call it, in so much that no one dare now print, write or speak a word in favour of Government." His life and property threatened till he was compelled to sign the Association Paper. Some who refused to do so tied hand and foot and sent down to the Provincial Congress. All Church men in this part of the country have appeared averse to the public measures and are consequently called Tories.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page. Is in a wrapper marked Communications from M^{r} Todd* Oct. 11.

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* Secretary of the General Post Office.

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 15. "Cruizer" Sloop of War, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—No. 36. Gives account of Howe's victory at Bunker's Hill as received from the master of a vessel just arrived from Boston. Pernicious influence of printed papers circulated by rebels. Is eager for intelligence and supplies from General Gage; it is rumoured that the Committee at Wilmington have intercepted General Gage's letter to him. Captain Collets' just representations that he could not hold Fort Johnston with three or four men against a multitude have determined him to dismount the artillery and lay it under cover of the "Cruizer's" guns. The fort a contemptible thing. Cornelius Harnett, John Ashe, Robert Howes or Howe and Abner Nash are the persons who lead the revolt in his province and who he proposes should be proscribed the same as Samuel Adams and John Hancock in Massachusetts have been by the King's proclamation.

Autograph letter signed. 4½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—North Carolina. Cruiser Sloop of War Cape Fear River. 15 July 1775. Gov^r Martin. (N^o 36.) R/ 10 Sept^r 1775. Ent^d.

JOHN GIBSON to MESSRS. JOHN AND ROBERT BARCLAY.

1775, July 18. Philadelphia.—General Gage by carrying the Trenches at Bunker's Hill has gained perhaps 1,000 acres of ground by the victory of the 17th but he is as closely besieged as before the arrival of troops from England and Ireland. The Continental Congress has announced the resolution of the country to defend itself against the arbitrary Acts of Parliament; it has taken the reins of Government, and implicit obedience is paid to its decrees. If no response is made to the last petition sent to the King, Independency will be looked forward to and a European Power asked for assistance if required. Harvest generally in; every kind of produce has yielded abundance this year.

Extract. Intercepted. 1½ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 19, last part on 20^th. Charles Town.—No. 2. Detriment to the province by General Gage's neglect to send vessels for his assistance. Every hour he hears of vessels from the Dutch and French settlements arriving and smuggling cargoes in the neighbouring creeks. His reasons for not dissolving the Assembly. "The Assembly met the 10^th. The Papers inclosed contain every thing that has pass'd, & shows (*sic*) plainly the temper that reigns amongst them. When I received their Address I thought of dissolving them immediately, but I soon found that was what they wish'd; it would have furnished a fresh grievance, & an excuse for every violent, desperate, measure that might be adopted in their Committees, & Councils. They would have immediately said, that by a Dissolution at such a Crisis I had inflamed the minds of the people, weakned Goverment, & riot, anarchy, & confusion, could not fail of being the consequence. I have consider'd this matter with the greatest attention, I have consulted those few of the King's Servants that I could depend on, as well as the Council, & they are all of opinion I cannot fall on a more effectual method to embarass the faction, than suffering the Assembly to sit some little time longer,

& putting it in their power to compleat the necessary business of the Province, if they chuse it, which I do not expect, as I am convinced they do not wish at present to have even the appearance of a Legislature. They are ripe for any violence, & I am determined whatever is done shall be acted before them; in fact it will be their own Deed, as the Assembly almost to a man are Members of the Congress, & Committee. No subterfuge should be left them; things are come to such a pass My Lord that the whole World ought to know—that the present measures proceed not from a mob fired by oppression but . . . are the result of a concerted plan, and firm determination of a powerful party, to establish an independancy, by Acts as unprovoked, as they are unjustifiable." . . . . . The Advices from the Continental Congress (a few resolutions excepted intended for the publick eye) are as carefully concealed as possible, but it is said that two millions of Dollars are to be raised immediately, & the proportion of this Province will be 56,000£ Ster^g. This with the enormous expence of y^e new Troops &c^a. will oblige them to raise a sum little short of 300,000£ Ster^g." The Carolina Committee and Council of Safety sit night and day; is told they are debating about seizing the King's officers and those few who have not signed the Association. "Your Lordship will easily conceive the distress of my present situation, & how very uncertain my personal safety is; but as I know my presence here embarasses them I am determined at all events to remain to the last extremity, & see what they dare do. To publish proclamations against their proceedings would be only giving them an opportunity of pouring fresh insults on Goverment, but could I only keep my ground till General Gage enables me to publish an Account of a severe correction given to the Massachusets People; & till the Admiral recollects the situation we must be in to the Southward, & sends us some little force; I am still in hopes our Heroes here might come to their sènses." Has received no communication from Lieutenant Governor Bull. Commends Mr. Wragge for his zeal and loyalty though he is threatened with banishment for it. Georgia has joined the General Association and appointed delegates to the Continental Congress. Gunpowder seized; the governor, Sir James Wright, dares not write. Hears that a posse of men is waiting to seize his dispatches from Mr. Innes as he carries them down to the packet, so will send to Capt. Thornborough for his boat in the night to convey Mr. Innes safely with them. Enumerates five papers sent in a packet with this letter.

Letter signed. 10 *folio pages.* Letter written in Innes's hand.

Endorsed:—Charles Town. 19th & 20th July, 1775. Lord W^m Campbell (N^o 2) R/. 23d Sept^r 1775. (10 Inclosures). Ent^d.

CHIEF JUSTICE W. HEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 20. Quebec.—The confusion in the province. Three attempts made by the rebels by the way of Lake Champlain. Observations on the Canadians and their refusal to fight against the rebels. His own situation unpleasant but will stay until driven out by armed force, for though he may do little good by staying, he might do harm by leaving.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed on a wrapper:—Quebec. 20 July 1775. Chief Justice Hey relative to the State of Affairs in Quebec. (private) $\frac{m}{40}$. p^t 2. P.M. [*and, in the King's hand*] $\frac{m}{3}$. p^t 7. P.M.

SOAME JENYNS to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1775, July 20. Botisham.—Has been requested to recommend Mr. James Gifford who has served some years in the Army as Captain of a Company in General Keppel's Regiment, but now sold out and wishes to obtain some inferior Government or Lieutenant Government in America or the West Indies. Thinks he is suitable for it, as he has served six years in that country and seems well acquainted with most of the provinces.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—So. Jenyns Esq^r^ 20 July 1775, recommending M^r^ Gifford to a Governm^t^.

BENJAMIN HARRISON to GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

1775, July 21, 23 and 24. Philadelphia.—"Your fatigue and various kinds of trouble, I dare say are great; but they are not more than I expected, knowing the people you have to deal with by the sample we have here. . . . I wish, with all my heart, your troops were better, and your stores more complete. . . . The want of Engineers, I fear, is not to be supplied in America. Some folks here seemed much displeased at your report on that head. . . . Indeed, my friend, I do not know what to think of some of these men; they seem to be exceeding hearty in the cause, but still wish to keep every thing amongst themselves. Our President is quite of a different cast—noble, disinterested, and generous, to a very great degree. The Congress have given you the appointment of three Brigade Majors. . . . The military chest, I hope, will be supplied soon. . . . What has occasioned the delay in this article I know not, without an imitation of the Congress, in its slowness, is become fashionable. . . . The Governour . . . is still at Yorktown, with three men-of-war. He, Montague, and Foye, went the other day by water to his farm, and were within three or four minutes of being all taken by Captain Meredith, with seventy men from Hanover. . . . Meredith says his intentions were to carry his Lordship to Williamsburgh, to put him into the Palace, and promise him protection, to convince him and the world that no injury was intended him; however, as he missed his stroke, I daresay he will be charged with intending to murder him. We think the season too far advanced to send you any more men from the southward. . . . Georgia has come into the Union. . . . The debate about our remove was taken up yesterday, and determined in the negative. I proposed a Committee, but could not carry it. . . . I think it is high time there was an end of the Congress." Recommends Edmund Randolph as Washington's Secretary.

Copy. 6½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from Benj^n^ Harrison (one of the Delegates at the Congress) to G. Washington, dated 21^st^ July, 1775.

LORD TOWNSHEND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 21. Rainham.—A letter received from General Gage announces his satisfaction at the arrival of Engineer Page. Hopes others on their way will give equal pleasure. Mentions artillery now at the Tower which would be useful to General Gage and easily transported. Lord Dunmore's decision to embark. Has received a letter from North Carolina of 1st June describing the temper of the people there and the willingness of Highlanders to take up arms for the Government. Gunpowder has been shipped from St. Eustatius for America, and the island is full of British manufactures for the American merchants.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Townshend 21 July, 1775, respecting the Transportation of some Artillery.

WILLING MORRIS & CO. to MESSRS. HEYETT AND BARCLAY.

1775, July 21. Philadelphia.—Are restrained by Act of Parliament from shipping their grain to any foreign country and on the 10th September their exports are to cease by vote of Congress. If English crops are short the people there may feel the want of it and ardently wish for a reconciliation.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ folio page.

[to LORD DARTMOUTH.]

1775, July 21.—Letter not signed, apparently to Lord Dartmouth. Proposes measures for the pacification of America and its restoration to order and obedience. An offer of accommodation after victory will come with greater weight and credit from the administration. Conveys his scheme to his Lordship previous to making it public and if objections are raised to its publication, such will be attended to if sent to the author by letter to G. L. at Stuart's Coffee house, New Bond Street.

4 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Plan of Accommodation. Anonymous.

[COLONEL CHRISTIE] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 22.—Reasons for taking immediate possession of New York:—

1. "Because the province in General is well affected, & great numbers of real Friends to His Majesty in the Town of New York who wish to promote the Public Tranquility, but are intimidated by a licentious Mob, as well as from the want of Troops under proper Orders, to afford them protection. Therefore it would now require about 2000 Men to recover and take possession of the place, and this force assisted by a determin'd Declaration made to the Town, that Hostilities, and a bombardment should ensue, in case of Insult or Resistance. The Landing to be effected in the North River, a little above the Town, where the Ground commands it, under the protection of a couple of Frigates, & as many Bomb Vessels, in which case there would be no opposition."

2. Because the place in question is strong from its natural situation (this is enlarged upon) and a frigate or small armed vessel if necessary could keep all this rich and extensive country in good order, and the whole easily defended; also, the "possessing New York will be establishing a Centrical and Winter Port for Vessels with Warlike or other Stores as may be found expedient to send from England."

3. Because opportunity would be given to recover the arms and stores of the King's which were violently seized, and the nations would be happy for the pretence to join and drive off the people who came from the neighbouring provinces of Connecticut at the instigation of certain turbulent and factious spirits in the province of New York.

4. "Because It is of the last Importance in all Countrys under the Calamity of a Civil War, to endeavour, if practicable, to form Provincial Battalions, or a Force raised from among themselves," &c.

5. Because the seeds of Disaffection & Rebellion were 1st sown in the town of New York the country being pretty free from it & depend[ing] so much upon the exportation of their grain . . . "It may almost be presumed, that the Skochry people, a numerous race or Industrious & Obedient Germans settled upon a Creek or River of that name, branching from the Mohock River above Schenectady, would take Arms to a man, for the King, upon the least Encouragement, as well as those Inhabitants of the Mohock River, all whom are extremely Robust, & esteemed the best Militia (Canadians excepted) in N. America."

6. Because of many German and Scotch wandering in New York waiting to settle there.

7. Query. Whether some one should not be sent over to receive and report complaints from inhabitants.

8. The possession of it is necessary to open communication with Boston.

9. Shows its necessity for the sake of other provinces in their fishery and trade.

Not signed, but in the same hand as the body of Colonel Christie's letter of 31 July. 2¾ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Col. Christie 22 July, 1775. Reasons for taking immediate Possession of N. York.

MARIA ELIZA KENWARD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 22. Saint Augustine.—Applies for assistance on behalf of her husband, storekeeper to the Ordnance of St. Augustine, who is ill through the intense heat of the climate here, and his affairs are so intricate that they do not allow of his leaving East Florida. Encloses copy of a letter written by Governor Tonyn on his behalf.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—M^rs^ Kenward S^t^ Augustine 1775.

Enclosure:—

GOVERNOR PATRICK TONYN to SIR GREGORY PAGE, Baronet.

1775, *April* 23.—*Reminding him of his duty as a wealthy relation to render assistance to M^r^ Kenward in this his time of need and whose character and reputation are warmly referred to.*

Copy in M^rs^ Kenward's hand. 2½ *folio pages.*

J[OHN] A[DAMS] to MRS. ABIGAIL ADAMS, Braintree.

1775, July 24. Philadelphia.—To the care of Colonel Warren, favoured by Mr. Hitchborne. The postscript of this letter is:—"I wish I had given you a complete history, from the beginning to the end of the journey, of the behaviour of my compatriots. No mortal tale could equal it. I will tell you in future, but you shall keep it a secret—the fidgets, the whims, the caprice, the vanity, the superstition, the irritability of some of us is——"

Copy. Intercepted. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from J. A. [John Adams] to Mrs Abigail Adams. Philadelphia, 24th July, 1775.

[JOHN ADAMS] to the HONOURABLE JAMES WARREN.

1775, July 24. Philadelphia.—Favoured by Mr. Hitchborne. "This letter was anonymous but written in the same hand as that to Abigail Adams."

Copy. Intercepted. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from . . . . . to the Honble James Warren Esqr at Watertown. Philadelphia, 24th July, 1775.

Note.—These two letters and that of Harrison of the 21st were published in various American newspapers. They are reprinted by Peter Force in his American Archives, Fourth Series, Vol. II., columns 1717 and 1697.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 24. Boston.—No. 35. Has received from his Lordship extracts of his correspondence with Governor Martin respecting supplies. Had already sent ammunition which it appears has never reached him, nor has the letter which accompanied it. Transmits address to the King from the Council of Massachusetts, also list of the members; notwithstanding insult and oppression they have remained loyal to Government. Informs of the death of Eliakim Hutchinson, Judge of the Inferior Court, and of Mr. Cotton, Deputy Marshal.

Copy. 2⅓ *folio pages.* [The originals of this and the two following letters from General Gage are in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 130, fos. 435, 455 and 467.]

Endorsed:—Copy of Letter from Hon. Lieut Genl Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston 24th July 1775.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 24. Boston.—Private. Lieutenant Colonel McLean is collecting a number of Highlanders from different provinces to form his corps. Observations on the corps of Lieutenant Colonel Gorham and Brigadier Ruggles. Difficulties of the King's friends owing to the want of cash and provisions, as the officer's bills are rejected and rebel privateers intercept their supplies. Proposes measures to suppress the rebellion. Lieutenant Colonel James delivers this dispatch with a drawing of this town and position of the two armies. Transmits copies of letters passed between Burgoyne and Lee which have been printed to reveal the true state of affairs to those who are being blinded by the leaders of the rebellion.

Copy. 3¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Honble Lt Genl Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Boston 24th July 1775. *Private.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 24. Boston.—*Separate.* Congress has taken the direction of the war upon itself. Washington and Lee have joined the Rebels near Boston. All supplies withheld from the British troops and friends of Government here, even fishing. The King's ships brought some relief. State of Fort William and Mary. Arrival of troops from Ireland. Disadvantageous situation of the King's troops in Boston. Is glad of the assistance of Major Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne. Remarks on pamphlet published by the Continental Congress called "The Declaration of the United Colonies." Its contents replete with deceit and falsehood.

Copy. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from the Hon^ble^ Lieut Gen^l^ Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Boston 24th of July 1775. (Separate) R/4th Sept^r^ by Col. James.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BURGOYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 26. Boston.—Private affairs of consequence require his presence in England. Feels himself a mere military cipher in his present post, and pleads, upon the most zealous motives, for some more active part in this great service. Submits a plan* to visit in the course of the autumn the different colonies and obtain their sentiments relative to an accommodation. Since he formed the plan a circumstance has happened which makes him think no admittance would be granted to him. "M^r^ Lee late a half pay major in the King's service, & whose character I am persuaded is well known to your Lordship, lived with me formerly upon the footing of friendship. This gentleman your Lordship will have heard has accepted from the general Congress a commission of Major General in what is called the army of the united provinces, and he is now acting in that capacity under General Washington the commander-in-chief. A few days after his arrival at the neighbouring Camp I received two letters from him one dated Philadelphia June 7th for the delay of which he blames the person charged to convey it; the other dated July 5th the day on which it came to my hands.

It was my intention to transmit to your Lordship extracts of these letters stript of all stuff which is calculated merely for the meridien of New England. But finding since that the first letter was printed & reprinted in all the American papers, & concluding that by the same pains to circulate it, it will appear in the English ones, I give you a copy entire, together with my answer which at the request of M^r^ Gage & the army has been printed likewise, tho', for my own sake I would rather have avoided that measure." His ultimate view was to try Lee in a private conference but the Provincial Congress forbade Lee meeting him Thus his scheme for the autumn fails. Presses his entreaties to return to England

Autograph letter signed. 8 quarto pages.

Endorsed on wrapper :—Gen^l^ Burgoyne.

Enclosures :—

1775, *June 7. Philadelphia.—Printed pamphlet entitled* "*A Letter from General Lee, to General Burgoyne, printed from*

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* This plan is fully given in his letter to Lord North of 14 June—*see* the Marquis of Abergavenny's MSS. (52), Tenth Report, Appendix Part VI.

Enclosures—cont.

the New York Gazetteer of July 6 *to which is added, General Burgoyne's Answer, and A Copy of a Letter from General Lee, declining an Interview proposed by General Burgoyne. Boston; Printed and Sold at Draper's Printing-Office, in Newbury Street* MDCCLXXV."

18 *octavo pages.*

1775, *July* 5. *Cambridge.—Extract of a letter from General Lee to General Burgoyne, not printed. Regrets that Carleton is persuading the Indians to fight against the Colonies. States what he considers will be the consequences of such an action, especially in the event of commercial advantages being offered to France and Spain, who would accept them. Advises him to take measures according to this information.*

1½ *quarto pages.*

Copy of the above letter with the second enclosure.

Endorsed:—Genl Burgoyne Boston, 26 July 1776 (*sic*) containing Hints relative to Lee's Information & Conduct, and desiring leave to return for the Winter.

G. Colman to General Lee.

1775, July 26. London.—Has duly honoured Lee's bills, but as the bonds are still in his (Lee's) hands will be glad of a line acknowledging that they are fully discharged. Commends Garton as an agent. Laments the daily news from America and hopes he will not take an active part in the rebellion.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—London, July 26, 1775. Copy of a Letter from G. Colman, to General Lee.

Jonathan Garton to General Charles Lee.

1775, July 27. London.—Hopes soon to be able to sell the annuity. Mr Atkinson has promised to grant the money if General Lee will draw upon him [Garton] for £3,000. Promises to honour all other bills drawn upon him.

Copy of another letter to General Lee follows, from John Evans, dated Great Russel Street 2 August, to the effect that he has accepted two bills of exchange drawn by General Lee on Mr Garton in favour of Willing Morris and Company for £200 and £300 which when due are payable at Messrs Drummonds.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—London, July 27, 1775. Copy of a Letter from J. Garton —& London August 2, 1775. Copy of a Letter from J. Evans to General Charles Lee.

Georgia.

1775, July 27. Savannah.—Printed extract from the Minutes of the Council of Safety Georgia. Eight resolutions as to regulations of troops. Marked at the foot in Governor Sir James Wright's hand:—Received this Paper Monday the 21st of August.

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Resolutions of Com. of Safety of Georgia, 1775. 27 July.

JAMES TILGHMAN to the RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY JULIANA PENN, Spring Garden, London.

1775, July 27. Philadelphia.—Congress is making expensive preparations for offensive and defensive operations. A large army is near Boston very eager for action and possessing many advantages over the King's forces. Condition of General Gage's army. Hopes the petition to the King will produce a parliamentary commission to some persons of weight to come over and treat with the Americans from personal knowledge of affairs. Stagnation of trade; hopes for improvement when they receive powers to grant lands.

Copy. Intercepted. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Phil^a July 27, 1775. Copy of a Letter from M^r Ja^s Tilghman to Lady Juliana Penn.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

1775, July 28.—Paper in the hand of John Robinson, Secretary of the Treasury, headed "Minutes," and containing intelligence of American affairs obtained from Captain Breen or Been of the "Mary Ann" of New York. Gives names and particulars of vessels in Cape Nicola Mole, Hispaniola, in April last that were loading with military stores bound for America. Proceedings taken by Captain Been in consequence of this discovery. Captain Been informs of preparations being made on the lakes, and Provincials getting ready for the attack of Boston in the winter over the ice. Just before he left New York on 2 June a sloop arrived there with ammunition from Holland. Details of chase after her and her escape. Captain Been's quarrel with Shiers who seized the keys of the Custom House from the Collector. Force needed at New York to support friends to Government. Captain Henderson and Captain Young are buying up arms under false pretences. Captain Been is well known to Governor Tryon. Details of the rebellious proceedings of Lieutenant D. Campbell, Lieutenant Fleming, and Whittaker.

4½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Minutes—27^th July 1775. *America*—

LETTER to INGHAM FOSTER [from his brother].

1775, July 29 and August 5. Philadelphia.—Transactions of Congress; Franklin and two others are appointed to conciliate the Indians by large presents, etc. Five thousand men are on their march for Ticonderoga to be under the command of General Schuyler, who will act according to the motions of the administration and the exigency of affairs here. General Gage is fortifying himself at Boston where the Americans have drawn a line of circumvallation round him, of near fourteen miles in extent. The whole continent is determined to fight for their liberties. Service allotted to the militia. Congress adjourned till 5th September next. Reasons for Congress addressing the people of Ireland. Details of a conversation between Generals Gage and Howe on the present critical state of affairs. Franklin has accepted the post of Postmaster General. (August 5.) Vessel delayed, so gives present situation of armies as gathered from letters received last night from Mifflin, Read and others dated at Cambridge Camp. Reported resignation of General Gage by a deserter, who states that it was given out he had handed over his military command to Genl. Howe and acted only as civil governor.

Copy. Intercepted. 7 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Philad^a July 29, 1775. Copy of a Letter not signed to Ingham Foster.

Lord Townshend to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, July 29. Rainham.—Regrets to hear Skene is in danger for want of stores. Congratulates him on the success of His Majesty's troops on the 17th June. Fears General Gage has much to do to establish himself in such healthy and commanding winter quarters as may maintain bis forces in a respectable footing. "Your Lordship is the best Judge how practicable it may be to possess" Long Island, New York and some part of the province of Connecticut by embarkations from hence if such can be spared. Great reinforcements are probably moving to General Putnam. Stress of the war will lie on the Light Infantry; this kind of regiment raised more easily than any other. Captain Montressor in a letter to Lord Townshend complains of want of engineers. Reason for desiring to see Captain Holland's map was only "to gratify my curiosity as to this cursed Height above Charles Town, which I was anxious about from y^e moment I heard the Rebells seized much artillery."

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

In wrapper endorsed :—Lord Townshend, 29th July, 1775. On the subject of Artillery for America.

H. Byrd to Sir Jeffery Amherst.

1775, July 30. Westover.—Impossible now to avoid a civil war. Has met with insults and given offence because of his refusal to command the army being raised by their Convention to oppose the King's troops. The Southern Colonists have been led to believe by false accounts that they are far superior to the power of Great Britain and by artful schemes have been deluded into rebellion. Requests he may not be considered one of the American traitors as he is ready to serve His Majesty and would be glad of an opportunity to convince the Virginians of their error and bring them back to loyalty and duty. Asks that an answer to this letter may be enclosed to General Gage and thence forwarded to him by water, if no ships are sent to this colony.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed on wrapper :—M^r Byrd to S^r Jeff. Amherst.

Governor Lord William Campbell to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, July 30. Charles Town.—No. 4. Arrival of packet. "In consequence of the directions I had before given to Capt. Thornborough he secured the Mail on board the King's Ship, & that night at 12 o'Clock, I went on board with the Dep^{y} Post M. Gen^{l}, open'd my own dispatches, & have taken the best care I could of those belonging to the neighbouring Governors." Preparations to fortify the town. Encloses a "waspish" message addressed to him by the Assembly on his refusal to adjourn them. The Association has been refused by many through the influence of Colonel Fletchal. The rebels most indefatigable in their efforts; the late defection of Georgia "brought about entirely by the People here" was a matter of amazing triumph to them. Remarks thereon and desirability of recovering that unlucky stroke.

In Secretary Innes's hand, signed by Lord William Campbell. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Charles Town, 30 July 1775. L^{d} W^{m} Campbell. (N^{o} 4.) R/ 23^{d} Sept. 1775. (1 Inclosure). Ent^{d}.

Enclosure:—

1775, *July* 24.—*Copy of a message from the South Carolina Assembly to Lord William Campbell expressing their objection to be styled the Lower House of Assembly—they prefer to be termed the General, or the Commons House of Assembly. With the Governor's reply. That he is too distressed just now to enter into disputes about mere words and that he therefore returns their message with the words they think exceptionable omitted.*

In Secretary Innes's hand, marked copy. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—for Lett^{r} N^{o} 4. *Message from Assembly. Governor's Reply. In L$^{d.}$ W^{m} Campbells* 30 *July* (*N^{o}* 4).

James Tilghman to William Baker.

1775, July 30. Philadelphia.—Advisability of settling a temporary line of jurisdiction to the westward owing to the arbitrary and violent proceedings of Lord Dunmore's officers. Has heard that Doctor Conelly (Lord Dunmore's chief instrument) is going to England with some Indian Chiefs of the Delaware tribe who seek for a confirmation of their lands. All things seem verging towards anarchy. Congress proceedings. Ammunition is being sent in by the French, Spaniards and Dutch. Hopes the petition from Congress to the King may have a salutary effect as he believes they only object to internal taxation. Interference with private as well as public correspondence.

Copy. Intercepted. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Phil^{a} July 30, 1775. Copy of a Letter from M^{r} Ja^{s} Tilghman to W^{m} Baker Esq^{r}.

Lord Viscount Barrington to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, July 31. War Office.—Directions concerning the five regiments mentioned in the margin of his letter, to embark from Ireland for North America.

Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Lord Visc^{t} Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth dated 31 July 1775. R/ same Day.

COLONEL G. CHRISTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 31. Leicester Square.—Believes he could be of great service to some General in America on account of his personal knowledge of that country from long service there. Asks to be appointed Quarter Master General to the Forces in North America. Enumerates his reasons for soliciting this favour.
Letter signed. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Col. Christie 31 July 1775, containing his Thoughts on carrying on the War in America.

[COLONEL G. CHRISTIE] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 31.—Memorandum. "To the Papers given the 18th & 22nd Inst^{t} a few additional Remarks are humbly Suggested. Viz. :—1st. To Garrison Boston in the Winter will require no less than 6000 Men." It will probably undergo a blockade if not taken by assault. Proposes measures to be adopted with regard to removing the fleet from Boston and making a descent on New York. Ticonderoga should be recovered and preparations made for Canadian service next spring.
Not signed, but is in the same hand as the body of the foregoing letter. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Memorandum 31 July 1775.

CONGRESS.

1775, July 28 and 31 etc.—Paper containing extracts from the address of Congress to the people of Ireland, 28 July; from their Resolutions, 31 July, after the debate on the Resolution of the House of Commons the 20th February; and from their Declaration of the cause of taking up arms [6 July].
3 *pages.*

HENRY KELLY to MESSRS. KELLY and COMPANY.

1775, July 31. Chester Town.—"In America the order of Things seems to be inverted." Owing to present disturbances he would be happy to collect all that is due at the loss of 10 per cent. The measures of Government are exceedingly unfortunate and the error of their military proceedings patent to all. Thinks the troops will vacate Boston in the fall. Cannot think that General Gage has acted with the spirit becoming a commanding officer.
Extract. 1⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Chester Town July 31, 1775. Extract of a Letter from H^{y} Kelly to Mess^{rs} Kelly & C^{o}.

EDWARD STRATFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 31. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Ed. Stratford Esq^{r} 31 July, 1775, offering to raise a Reg^{t} in the Service of Gov^{t} for America, upon certain Conditions.

WILLING MORRIS & CO. to MESSRS. JOHN MOTTEUX & CO.

1775, July 31. Postscript August 3. Philadelphia.—"You'll have seen by our late Letters we could not execute the fresh Orders of any Your Foreign Correspondents." The restraining Act now prohibits them from sending produce to any foreign markets. "Our Exchange is at 150 p. c. so that if Wheat came down to their Limits of 5/ to 5/6 Nothing could be done." Both wheat and flour have fallen since the 20th. People preparing to sow another crop notwithstanding the dull prospect before them; they are cheerfully disposed to submit to their fate and are united in a determination to sacrifice all things to preserve the liberties of their country. "You will hear a great deal of what you call bad news from this country, but here it is thought differently of, and we hope will be the means of bringing about a reconciliation on honest and equitable principles."

Extract. Intercepted. 1¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Philadelphia July 31, 1775. Extract of a Letter from Willing Morris & Co. to John Motteux Esq^r & Co.

HENRY CRUGER to JOHN CRUGER, New York.

1775, August 2. London.—"Dear Uncle, I hope this may find you in tollerable Health & Spirits, amidst the innumerable Troubles & Afflictions that beset you." Thinks the only way to make peace would be moderation, treaty, and a little concession on the part of the colonies. The King is said to be enraged at the defiance of the Congress. All is quiet here and likely to continue so in spite of the efforts of the merchants who will be ruined by the dispute. Private messages to friends.

Copy. Intercepted. 1⅔ folio pages.

HENRY CRUGER to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

1775, August 2. London.—Depression of his spirits. Apologies for neglect of correspondence with lady friends. "I would not, could not do a dishonourable thing, no not to possess the World's great mass of Vanity. I repeat I have twice as much in America as I am worth. Who then in such precarious circumstances would think of Matrimony?" This country enjoys the most perfect repose and were it not for the newspapers the people would hardly know there was a civil war in America The administration are making tremendous proposals for next summer's campaign, which doubtless will be carried out unless America makes some concession.

Copy. Intercepted. 1¾ folio pages.

JOHN HARRIS CRUGER to MOSES FRANKS.

1775, August 2, preceded by a previous letter of 28 July. New York.—Has just received an imperfect account of the confusion and uproar in England in consequence of the battle of Lexington and Concord. Refers him to newspapers and the bearer of this, William Laight, for intelligence, as he can tell more than it is safe for friends to write. Both armies are now strongly entrenched and fortified and an attack from either side will be attended with sad consequences. The enthusiasm of the Americans increases.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ *folio pages.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1775, August 2. Whitehall.—No. 22. Captain Chads arrived with his dispatch of 25 June giving an account of the action on the 17th. Remarks on the importance of this battle and communicates the King's grateful thanks to officers and men for their brave conduct under such disadvantageous circumstances, especially to Generals Howe and Clinton and to Colonel Pigot. Regrets their heavy losses. Requests him to make arrangements to return to England leaving General Howe in command. Mentions six enclosures.

Copy. 4⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ General Gage. Dated Whitehall, 2 Aug^t^ 1775. (N^o^ 22).

Enclosures:—

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR SIR GUY CARLETON.

1775, *August* 2. *Whitehall.—N^o^* 23. *Although Ticonderoga has been lost, trusts the measures decided on will have a good effect and inspire confidence. His Majesty hopes to have an army of* 20,000 *men in North America next spring. Leave granted to General Gage to return to England; command of the Army in the Colonies on the Atlantic in his absence to devolve upon Howe; but if in the course of the service the two armies should be joined the command of the whole would be with Carleton as the senior officer. Money about to be sent out, with additional supply of arms &c. and presents for the Indians.*

Copy. 3 *folio pages.* [*Draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, Colonial Correspondence, Quebec, Vol.* 11, *fo.* 61.]

*Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov^r^ Carleton dated Whitehall 2^d^ Aug^t^* 1775. *By the Lizard Cap^t^ Hamilton.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to MAJOR GENERAL HOWE.

1775, *August* 2. *Whitehall.—Sending commission to act as Commander in Chief of the Colonies on the Atlantic Ocean, during General Gage's absence in England, the like commission being sent to General Carleton to command the forces in Canada.*

Copy. 2 *folio pages.* [*The duplicate signed letter is in the Royal Institution, American Manuscripts, Vol.* 2, *No.* 1.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Major Gen^l^ Howe, dated 2^d^ August 1775.

1775, *August* 2. *St. James's.—Copy of the Commissions from the King to Major General Howe and Sir Guy Carleton.*

5⅔ *folio pages.*

LORD DARTMOUTH to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1775, August 2. Whitehall.—No. 23. In consequence of a letter from the Secretary at War, requests him to give orders for the disembarkation and disposal of the troops mentioned in that letter.

Copy. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Gage dated 2^d^ of August 1775. (N^o^ 23.)

LORD DARTMOUTH to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1775, August 2. Whitehall.—Acquainting him of the augmentation of various regiments and the embarkation of others for America. "The steps which you say the rebels have taken for calling in the assistance of the Indians leave no room to hesitate upon the propriety of your pursuing the same measure." Encloses a letter to Colonel Johnson on the subject. Discusses various questions and propositions with regard to the method of pursuing the war.

Copy. 6 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Separate Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to the Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ General Gage. Dated Whitehall 2^d^ August 1775. (Separate.)

Enclosure:—

LORD DARTMOUTH to COLONEL GUY JOHNSON.

1775, *July* 24. *Whitehall.—As intelligence has been received that the rebels have excited the Indians to assist them, there is all the more urgent need to take such steps as may induce them to engage in His Majesty's service under such plan as shall be suggested to Colonel Johnson by General Gage to whom this letter is sent accompanied with a large assortment of presents for this object. As the matter is of great importance he requests him to use the utmost diligence and activity therein, but must leave details to his judgment.*

Copy. 1¾ folio pages. [Draft of this letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 279, fo. 247.]

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Colonel Guy Johnson dated Whitehall 24th July 1775.

LORD DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR FRANCIS LEGGE.

1775, August 2. Whitehall.—No. 18. The King approves of his conduct in requiring all persons coming from the New England colonies to take the oaths of allegiance to the King before being allowed to carry on the fishery. Desires him to do the same with regard to distressed persons seeking grants of land gratuitously at his hand.

Duplicate letter signed. 1⅓ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Earl of Dartmouth's Letter 2^d^ August 1775. No. 18. (Duplicate.)

LORD DUNMORE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 2. "Otter" Sloop of War in Elizabeth River, Virginia.—Arrival of troops from St. Augustine, also dispatches from Governor Tonyn for his Lordship, which are very important.

Extract. 1¼ *folio pages.* [The duplicate signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 213, fo. 459.]

J. INGERSOLL to JONATHAN INGERSOLL, New Haven.

1775, August 2. London.—Is now suffering under the most humiliating news of a defeat of the Provincials by the King's troops. Supposes defeat is owing to the King's troops being better officered and more amply furnished with every implement of destruction used in war. Is eager to hear of some success over General Gage's army that may retrieve the late disgrace. Mentions what is reported to be the King's intentions for the future. Remarks on the commercial relations between England and America. Assures him America has no auxiliaries to depend upon. Has heard with delight of the bravery of the Americans in the late action.

Copy. Intercepted. 2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—London, Aug^{t} 2, 1775. Copy of a Letter from J. Ingersoll to Jon^{n} Ingersoll Esq^{r}.

WILLIAM STRAHAN to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1775, August 2. London.—Has heard with regret of the late battle at Boston as it widens the breach and renders all hope of reconciliation more difficult and distant. A civil war has commenced in earnest. Wishes some means could be found to stop it and settle differences without shedding more blood. Requests him to do his utmost towards this end. Great preparations being made here to furnish more troops and ships to America, and he thinks that country will have a hard time in seeking to overcome the same; victory on either side will be dearly bought. Hopes the address which Congress proposes to lay before the King will be worded in proper terms and that in next October he will come over with equitable proposals and be the means of restoring peace and unanimity to British subjects everywhere.

Copy. Intercepted. 3¾ *folio pages.*

JOSEPH SWIFT to MESSRS. JOHN AND ROBERT BARCLAY.

1775, August 2. Philadelphia.—Hopes that the claim which America makes, when rightly understood by the people of England, will be thought reasonable upon constitutional principles and the Parliament's right to tax America be given up. Is convinced that Great Britain will be the loser by the contest. Sends an order for goods to be sent if differences are settled.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

ROBERT WATTS to The Honourable JOHN WATTS.

1775, August 2. New York.—Addressed to the care of Mr. Moses Franks. Has been impatiently expecting to hear of his arrival, but the June packet has not yet been seen. No fresh occurrence to report in the situation or politics of the town. The contractors must themselves do all that is necessary to supply provisions and money to the eastward.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 3. Secretary's Office.—"Our Shop to-day has received only the usual Communication from the Post Office & a private Letter to you from Charles Town of the 10 of June." Has written to Lords Townshend and Barrington in consequence of his Lordship's commands of yesterday. Major Maxwell is mortified and disappointed, offering to give up his majority. Is going to dine with the Virginia merchants. Fears for Ingersoll's fate if the original of his letter was at hand.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Pownall 3 Aug.—75.

WILLING MORRIS and Co. to MESSRS. ERRECARTE DEL RIO and Co.

1775, August 3. Philadelphia.—"The 'Myrtilla,' Captain Caton, is now loading pretty briskly" with flour for Corunna, to be landed and reshipped at Falmouth, and will be dispatched as soon as possible. All exports have been stopped in Virginia except tobacco, but Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York will remain open until the 10th September. The ship will be recommended to George Casker Fox at Falmouth to assist the Captain there and all necessary instructions can be sent to him.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ folio page.

POST OFFICE INTERCEPTIONS.

Wrapper endorsed as follows:—"August 3^d^ 1775. From M^r^ Todd (private & most secret). ½ p^t^ 11. A.M. [and, in the King's hand] 20^m^ p^t^ 2 P.M." The following copies of intercepted letters were within this wrapper. G. Colman to General Lee 26 July; Jonathan Garton to General Lee 27 July and John Evans to General Lee 2 August; Henry Cruger to John Cruger; Henry Cruger to John H. Cruger; William Strahan to Doctor Franklin; J. Ingersoll to Jonathan Ingersoll all of 2 August 1775.

JOHN GRAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 4. 7, Orange Street, Leicester Fields.—Offers his Lordship a pamphlet; has marked in the margin the parts that tend to make his reasoning more full and conclusive. "I have endeavoured to overturn the doctrine about Free Gifts; & from the authentic documents of history, hitherto grossly overlooked by our historians, to establish the maxim that Public Supplies are *necessary duties*. I flatter myself I have put the case of Wales, of Chester, & of the Netherlands, so often absurdly appealed to, in quite a new light; and also the case of Ireland, which has hitherto been the great stumbling block in the argument with the Colonies." . . . . "It has ever been my system to make the Colonies feel *la puissance foudroyant* of Parliament by Political acts, which would have brought them upon their knees without a single soldier; & I still think that Government can act most powerfully by that Engine. The Colonies are vainly presumptuous of their own resources, therefore it will be in the highest degree mortifying & humiliating to them to feel" that such can vanish at the command of England. Suggests that premiums be given in every county to the farmers who should sow the greatest quantity of wheat. Denies the assertion that the colonists can better afford to lose 20 men than we can, & thinks it would have a good effect if a gratification were given to every survivor of the regiment that first entered the entrenchments at Bunker's Hill. Remarks on the Declaratory Act and further refers his Lordship to his pamphlet. (This pamphlet is not now with the letter.)

Autograph letter signed. 7½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—J. Gray. Aug. 4, 1775, respecting the Settlement of our Disputes with the Colonies.

J. INGERSALL [INGERSOLL] to JARED INGERSALL.

1775, August 5. Philadelphia.—The miniature picture is still on board ship, and the trunk which contains it must undergo the examination of the Committee of Inspection before he can have it. Times have become so critical that both of them must be careful what they write.

Copy. Intercepted. ⅔ folio page.

WILLIAM KNOX to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 5. Whitehall.—"My dear Lord, Some accounts have been received of *your Lordships Friends in Watling Street* which shew them to be persons deserving attention. We are promised particulars Tomorrow and when they are received they will be forwarded to your Lordship by a Messenger. There appears to be an intercourse of a nature which ought to be prevented, but I see no way of doing it without a Proclamation declaring the Rebellion." The Article from Philadelphia in the newspaper herewith transmitted has been received by Mr. Blackburn and other American merchants from private correspondents and so considered authentic. He agrees with the 1st proposition thereof respecting trade with America. The only letters for Lord Dartmouth from America are from Governor Wentworth at Fort William.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Knox. 5 Aug. —75.

The REVEREND ROBERT BOUCHER NICKOLLS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 5. London.—Relates his distresses and losses in America during the rebellion, on account of his loyalty. Would be glad of some appointment in Ireland.

Autograph letter signed. 3¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—The Rev^{d} M^{r} Nickolls 5 Aug. 1775 soliciting some Provision in the Church.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 5. Caroline Park.—Laments the loss of Abercrombie as he was a gallant good officer and a zealous steady friend. Denounces the conduct of the rebels and justifies that of Britain towards them. Future prospects very gloomy but justice authorises and necessity requires present measures. Suggests that if officers were not distinguished by their dress, some of their lives might be spared. Is glad to hear the Canadians are in motion, hopes they will be engaged as regulars in the King's service. Considers Lord Dunmore can ill be spared from his province just now. Would much like a visit from him [Lord Dartmouth].

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed(with another) :—S^r^ Ad. Oughton Aug. 5 & 24, 1775.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 5. Whitehall.—Considers Ingersoll's letter and that of Lee's correspondent deserve attention; thinks the original of the former should be detained and the latter narrowly watched. "The Lodgers at the Hotel in Watling Street have been watched & pumped by a discreet & proper person employed by Lord Rochford, they prove to be as stated in the Letter you left with me, ffrench officers from the West Indies, by the way of North America; they do not conceal that they have been in Putnam's Camp, but they speak of him and his troops in a most despicable Light, and say that but for their advice they would have made an Attempt that would have ruined them. If this be true I don't think we are much obliged to the Gentlemen. They further say that there is at least 200 able Officers & Engineers of all countrys now here endeavouring to get passages to North America. A few days ago the Society at the Hotel was increased by the addition of a french officer from France, who got out of his Chaise at Westminster Bridge took a Hackney Coach, and went both to the Spanish and ffrench Embassadours—in a few days we shall probably know more and be able to judge what is fit to be done." M^r^ Pownall thinks a Proclamation for suppressing the Rebellion ought to be issued soon.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Pownall 5 Aug—75.

WILLIAM PIERIE, 1st Lieutenant Royal Regiment of Artillery, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 5. No. 4, Little Titchfield Street, Cavendish Square, London.—Considers from long experience and acquaintance with America he could be of good service there. His plans, drawings and mode of operations of and for that country have been seen and approved of by Colonel Phillips, his talents are known to Lord Townshend and General Harvey and he is no stranger to Generals Gage and Howe. Has written a similar letter to Lord North.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Lieut^t^ Pierie 5 Aug. 1775, desiring to serve as an Engineer in America.

GEORGE BRYAN to HUGH WILLIAMSON, M.D.

1775, August 6. Philadelphia.—M^{r} Cox is returned from the Temple having left London on the 8th June but brought no intelligence from there. General Gage and his brother officers muster about 7000 men. Most of the wounded at Bunker's Hill have since died from sickness owing to want of suitable provisions. No attempt being made to break through their blockaders round Boston. Preparations made by their foes to prevent the Regulars taking any neighbouring island. Proceedings of both parties in Canada. A sloop of war the "Nautilus" is at Newcastle but the Captain needs help before he dare provoke hostilities. A good supply of gunpowder has arrived, and more is expected. Reported differences between General Gage, the Admiral and other officers.

Copy. Intercepted. 2¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Philadelphia, Aug^{t} 6, 1775. Copy of a Letter from George Bryan to D^{r} Hugh Williamson.

STEPHEN CERONIO to MESSRS. MARSH REEVE and Co.

1775, August 6. Philadelphia.—The restraining Act of Parliament took place on the 20th of last July and now they can only ship to England, Ireland and the West Indies until the 10th September next, when Congress will totally stop such exportation. Wishes for a solid and undisturbed peace. An excellent harvest gathered in, but regrets Britain cannot share it.

Copy. Intercepted. ¾ *folio page.*

J. G. to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS.

1775, August 6. New York.—Addressed to the care of Mess^{rs} Williams Teb and Williams, London. The spirit of liberty is spreading, even the Germans have caught it. Philadelphia is perfecting in the military art and life and property are freely sacrificed. The only hope of reconciliation is from the strong disposition on Britain's part to heal the differences. No account from England since 1 June. Abraham Van Vleek has imprudently been concerned in shipping provisions to Nantucket contrary to the recommendation of Congress; he has published a most humiliating handbill and offered to give sloop and cargo to the poor to pass himself unmolested. Implores him to write nothing he would not like all the world to read.

Extract. Intercepted. 1⅓ *folio pages.*

IS. FOSTER to MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS.

1775, August 8. Clifford's Inn.—Communication between Carver and M^{r} Whitworth, the former expects to be appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs through the interest of the latter. Advises him to be careful in his letters to Whitworth, Carver and Dacosta for some things look suspicious in their affairs. Has tried to obtain from Atherton Captain Abbot's address but without success. "Whenever Atherton mentions your name it is with the greatest Disrespect & contempt." Carver and Dacosta have finished a new plan of Boston at the request of Whitworth. If any doubt exists of going upon the intended expedition, begs to be recommended to Mr Mitchell, Secretary of the East India Company, for an employment in that service.

Copy. Intercepted. 1¾ *folio pages.*

In wrapper marked "Secret from Mr T——d [Todd]."

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 10. America Square.—"This day, for the first time, I received a Letter from a Member of the Congress,":—This letter is written cautiously but gives assurances that something will be offered by Congress to bring about peace and harmony between the two countries and in the meantime prevent the further effusion of blood. Is unacquainted with the nature of these proposals but hopes they will be such as Britain can accept.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Wm Molleson Esqr 10 Aug. —75.

JOHN MOORE to MESSRS. DAVIS STRACHAN AND CO.

1775, August 10. New York —"I must be so candid, Gentlemen, as to tell you that this Bill of £400 inclosed is nearly my All." The miserable situation of the country compels him to commit to their hands as a place of safety this little pittance for further exigencies, as it is the means of support for a family which may soon be helpless.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ *folio page.*

CHRISTOPHER STARBUCK AND CO. to GEORGE HAYLEY.

1775, August 10. Nantucket.—Recommends William Vassal as a man of honour and integrity and well acquainted with all public affairs in this country as well as the distressed state of this island.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ *folio page.*

R. GORDON to [ ].

1775, August 12. Corke.—From intercourse with people from America and letters received from others, gives what he considers the exact state of affairs in that country, particularly at Boston on the 14th July, adding details of Bunker's Hill and the movements of both armies since that action, also why the troops are in need of provisions.

Copy. 4¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Gordon, Corke, 12 Augst 1775. Intelligence from America.

CAPTAIN E. LE CRAS to MR. LE CRAS, Merchant, London.

1775, August 13. Boston.—Is in a great hurry having received orders to go to Halifax to stop his leaks. Laments the deplorable state of affairs. Fears the rebels are beforehand with them in military preparations. Sickness and famine reducing their army; he personally is better off, and will take care to lay in a stock at Halifax in case of emergency. The rebels have many privateers at sea and have taken a Government schooner the "Diligent." Considers it will be hard work

to conquer them by military force, suggests it could be easier done by leaving them to themselves and cutting off their trade from every place.
Extract. Intercepted. 2½ folio pages.

A. PEPPERRELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 13. Boston.—Doubts not he has received dispatches acquainting of the unhappy situation of General Gage and his army shut up in Boston, and surrounded by 20,000 rebels who are devastating with fire and sword the lives and property of all who oppose their measures. Sir William's property and his own have both been seized by them and devoted to their own use. It is believed that the town cannot be held much longer without more troops, as the army is much reduced by sickness. His personal discomfort from want of suitable food in the long and fatiguing passage of ten weeks without vegetables.
Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A. Pepperell Esq^{r} 13 Augst 1775.

WALTER BARRELL to JOSEPH GREEN.

1775, August 14. Boston.—Addressed to the care of Messrs. Champion, Dickason and Company, Merchants in London. Has been in a very disagreeable state of frequent alarms in the night since his last. Relates some of the foolish proceedings of the rebels, especially in regard to setting fire to the Light-house. Has taken measures to preserve Green's house from destruction. Refers to two letters from John Adams to J. Warren and Mrs. Adams showing the desire of the Americans to be independent. Considering the uncertainty of war and the enthusiasm of the rebels, he questions whether Great Britain will overcome them either now or at all.
Extract. Intercepted. 2½ folio pages.

MARYLAND.

1775, July 26 to August 14.—Proceedings "At a meeting of the Delegates appointed by the several counties of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 26th of July 1775, and continued till the 14th day of August, in the same year.
Printed. 3½ large pages.

Endorsed:—Maryland Association 1775.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 15. Whitehall.—Has not yet heard anything more of Mr. Penn or of the petition he is said to bring. Is anxious to see this petition as he is much worried about the proclamation which he wished postponed till his Lordship's return to town, but Lord North desired to see the draft thereof to send to the Attorney and Solicitor General for revision, so sent it to Mr. Robinson who to-day returns it with the enclosed note. Intends giving the note and proclamation to Lord Suffolk to-morrow and proposing that publication thereof should be deferred until Mr. Penn's petition has been seen.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Pownall 15 Aug. —75.

Enclosure:—

The Attorney General [EDWARD THURLOW] to JOHN ROBINSON.

[1775, *August* 13]. *Sunday morning.—Agrees with the measure proposed in the proclamation and sees no objection to its publication.*

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

TIMOTHY NEWMARCH to GOVERNOR TRAPAUD.

1775, August 17. St.' John's near Montreal.—They are now employed in fortifying this place, it is the Key of Canada, the enemy sometimes comes near them, but he does not think they will have sufficient courage to attack them. They (he and others) are building two schooners and a row galley, and when these are completed there will be an expedition up the Lake.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅓ *folio page.*

R. ROSS to ROBERT WOODGATE, Golden Square.

1775, August 17. Camp on the Heights of Charles Town.—Hopes the vacancies which have happened both in America and at home will entitle him to full pay as a Captain. Thinks England will never settle the war by pursuing the present measures, but by withdrawing her troops and stopping trade they (the Americans) might be reduced to reason and be glad to accept any terms offered them.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ *folio pages.*

T. WALKER to LIEUTENANT BEAZLEY, Dover.

1775, August 17. "Somerset" at Boston.—The English army is so reduced by sickness that it is unable to force and penetrate into the country where the enemy is well fortified in great numbers. Is glad of the opportunity of going to Halifax as much suffering is experienced at Boston from starvation and neglect. States the consequences he fears will result from present measures, and remarks on the disposition of the Americans.

Extract. Intercepted. 2¼ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 19, Charles Town.—No. 5. "We are now in such a situation I cannot attempt to send duplicates of my last letters, as I must be under the necessity of letting this Mail take its chance in a *defenceless* Packet Boat, for I cannot in our present State send the poor solitary, worm eaten Sloop we have got here, out of the Harbour, *as I may* now expect the next packet every day, & I am still in hopes of hearing from *Gen^l Gage*, and *the Admiral* soon. Your Lordship will I am afraid imagine I dwell too much, & too warmly on the wretched state we are left in here, but my zeal for the King's Service my thorough conviction of the ill consequences that has attended the total neglect of this Province, as well as Georgia, & N. Carolina, will not suffer me to remain silent. Since my arrival here, I have seen Georgia a Province at present, of the last consequence to the W. India Islands, warp'd from its duty by a very insignificant internal faction, aided by the people in this Province. The friends of Goverment here have been so sunk, so abandon'd to despair, for some time, that it is hardly possible to make them believe the British Nation is determined to assert their just rights over the Colonies, & it is to very little purpose I mention the great force to the Northward, when it is not in my power to produce a single line from either of the Commanders in that part of America, to enable me to contradict the numberless falsehoods which are every day propagated, & which does more mischief than I can express. This is a very disagreable subject for me to dwell on, but my Duty requires I should represent the true state of this Province, and of my unfortunate Vicinage of N. Carolina, & Georgia, which is equally neglected, equally abandon'd. Your Lordship will I am sure excuse my warmth when I acquaint you, that yesterday under colour of Law, they hanged & burned, an unfortunate wretch, a Free Negroe of considerable property, one of the most valuable, & useful men in his way, in the Province, on suspicion of instigating an Insurrection, for which I am convinced there was not the least ground. I could not save him My Lord! the very reflection Harrows my Soul! I have only the comfort to think I left no means untried to preserve him. They have now dipt their hands in Blood, God Almighty knows where it will end, but I am determined to remain till the last extremity in hopes to promote the King's Service, 'tho my familys being here, adds nct a little to my distress. Another Act of Barbarity, tho happily not of so tragical a Nature was committed a few days ago, on a poor man the Gunner of Fort Johnson, who for expressing his Loyalty was tarr'd, & feather'd 10 or 12 times, in different parts of the Town, & otherwise treated with great cruelty, stopping him at the doors of those Crown Officers who were most obnoxious; & the Mob so grossly insulted M^r^ Milligen in particular who is Surgeon to the Forts, & Garrisons in this Province, that he was under a necessity of taking refuge on board the King's Ship till the Packet Boat sails. I intend committing this Packet to the care of M^r^ Milligen who I hope will have the honor of delivering it to Your Lordship. I beg leave to introduce him as a most honourable, worthy man, who has lived many years in this Province beloved, and respected by all ranks, till his Zeal for the King's service in these unhappy times, made him obnoxious to the Mob. This Gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the state of the Province, & I can assure Your Lordship you may put entire confidence in his Honor & Veracity. I enclose with this a Letter I rec^d^ from Coll. Fletchal with my answer: sorry am I to find myself unable to protect, or assist the King's Loyal Subjects here, it is a cruel mortification. I also send my answer to an Address from a society of Quakers, in the back part of the Country; they consist of about 300 family's, & are warmly attached to Goverment. Your Lordship will likewise receive a Copy of an Oath tender'd to all those who refused to sign the Association, my own private Secretary not excepted, & a message I sent to the Assembly some days ago, with their answer, all which will plainly convince Your Lordship on what ticklish Ground we stand here. The Armed Vessel that was fitted out from this Port has seized a quantity of powder, part of it the property of His Maj^y^ on board a Ship lying off Augustine Bar in E. Florida, & carried it to Beaufort in this Province. Last sunday 30 of the Militia of this Town were sent to convey it here, & I am told that by one means or other, they have amass'd great quantities of warlike stores, ammunition particularly, which they can easily do, as there is no force by Sea, or Land to prevent them, & they allow Rice to be exported on no other terms, but paying in Arms, & Ammunition. The new raised Troops which are quarter'd in the Barracks may be near 800 consisting of Vagabonds & Thieves of all Countries, & the Charles Town Militia may be pretty near the same number. The Reg^{t} of Horse was to be raised in the back Country; but I am told the levies there have been much check'd by Fletchal, Robinson, & one Cunningham, mention'd by Coll. Fletchal in his letter, who is a very active man, & remarkably spirited. M^{r} Milligan will give Your Lordship a very particular account of these matters that have fallen within his knowledge, as he is sensible, and intelligent. As the fate of the Crown Officers is not determined by the Comm^{e}, if M^{r} Innes is forced from me, which I will endeavor by all means to prevent, he has offer'd at any risk, to endeavor an escape into the back Country, join Co^{l} Fletchal & endeavor to maintain his ground at Fort Charlotte, in concert with M^{r} Cameron the Dep^{y} Superintendent, but I will not now think of that Scheme. I have the Honor to be with the most perfect Regard, My Lord Your Lordship's most Obliged & most Obed^{t} H^{ble} Serv^{t} William Campbell.

"N.B.—I shall encourage the King's faithful Subjects as much as is in my power I can do no more. Some expence may be incurr'd by my Orders to Coll. Fletchal, I have no power to do it, but I cannot hesitate at such a juncture."

In the hand of Secretary Innes, signed by Lord William Campbell. 4 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Charles Town. S^{o} Carolina 19th August 1775, Lord Will^{m} Campbell, (N^{o} 5). R/ 30th Sept^{r}. By M^{r} Milligen. (6 Inclosures.) Ent^{d}.

Enclosures:—

COLONEL THOMAS FLETCHALL to LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

1775, *July* 19. *Ninety-six District, Fairferest.—Per Major Joseph Robinson. Assures him of the loyalty of about* 4,000 *in that district. Seizure of stores at Fort Charlotte by James Mason, John Caldwell and others on behalf of Congress. Subsequent capture of these men and said stores by some of the King's troops. Desirability of protecting the frontiers from incursions of the enemy and Indians.*

Autograph letter signed. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—[by Secretary Innes] for Letter N^{o} 5, *N^{o}* 1—*Coll. Fletchal's Letter. [And, in another hand]* (1) *In Lord W^{m} Campbell's of* 19th *August* 1775.

LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to COLONEL THOMAS FLETCHALL.

1775, *August* 1. *Charles Town.—Sends thanks to those who recaptured the stores and rebels at Fort Charlotte. Authorises him to fortify that place by his own and Colonel Neale's regiments. Regrets he cannot send further support. Desires M^{r} Cameron Deputy Superintendent to assist him. Implores him to avoid giving offence and to do his utmost to preserve peace in his district.*

Copy in Innes's hand. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—[by Secretary Innes] for Letter N^{o} 5 *N^{o}* 2. *Governor's Answer to Coll. Fletchal's Letter. [And, in*

Enclosures—cont.

another hand] *In Ld Wm Campbell's of* 19*th August* 1775.

Lord William Campbell to the Quakers in the back country.

Answer to an address. Is pleased to receive assurances of their loyalty which he will represent to the King and endeavour to preserve to them their privileges.

Copy in the hand of Secretary Innes. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—[*by Secretary Innes, for Lettr No* 5 *No* 3.—*Governors Answer to a Address sent from the Quakers in the back Country.* [*And, in another hand*] *In Lord Wm Campbell's of* 19*th August* 1775.

Lord William Campbell to the Commons House of Assembly, South Carolina.

1775, *August* 15. *Charles Town.—Message. Has been the spectator of outrages he little expected to have seen in this place. Refers to the Association and oath offered to officers of the Crown for signature. Deplores the cruelties practised in the town. Asks for their assistance in preserving order and enforcing the laws to ensure safety to property and lives.*

In Secretary Innes's hand. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—[*by Secretary Innes*] *for Lettr No* 5. *No* 5.—*Governor's Message to the Assembly.* [*And, in another hand*] *In Lord Wm Campbell's of* 19*th August* 1775.

South Carolina.

1775, *August* 15.—*Copy of the Oath tendered to those persons who have not signed the Association.*

In Secretary Innes's hand. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—[*by Secretary Innes*] *for Lettr No* 5. *No* 4. *Oath tender'd to those who had refused to sign the Association.* [*And, in another hand*] *In Lord Wm Campbell's of* 19*th August* 1775.

Commons House of Assembly. Answer to the Governor.

1775, *August* 18.—*Signed by Rawlins Lowndes, Speaker. Justifying the inhabitants of the colony for the measures taken to preserve their liberties in consequence of the oppression of the Ministry. They confess that the circumstances of last Saturday of which his Excellency so pathetically complains, amounted to an outrage but consider the punishment to the offender was not more severe than that often inflicted by the English on petty offenders. Will endeavour to promote his Lordship's personal safety.*

Original. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—*for Letter No* 5. *No* 6 *Assembly's Ansr to the Governor's Message.* [*And, in another hand*] *In Lord Wm Campbell's of* 19*th August* 1775.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 19. Boston.—Would be glad if circumstances would permit of Colonel Grant's speedy return to Great Britain. Recommends the bearer Mr. Sewall, Attorney General of this Province, who has given him much assistance since his arrival here.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Gen. Gage, Aug. 19th 1775, rec. Mr Sewall.

JO. IRVING to SIR GEORGE COLLIER.

1775, August 20. "Somerset" at Boston.—"This Town still remains block'd up by Fifty Thousand Rebels who have fortifyed every Emminence near this Town, & for twenty Miles round it." "The Rebels in forty Whale Boats with 500 Men have burnt Cape Ann Light House as also Boston Light House, where they took a Party of 30 Marines and killed their officer . . . . Captain Linsey of the Falcon has miscarried in two Skirmishes," the one at Dartmouth near Rhode Island, the other at Cape Ann. Is in hopes of being ordered home though at present the ship is under orders to sail for Halifax. Privations of the troops; ten transports arrived with provisions. List of ships left at Boston. Advantages that would accrue to the English if they could possess Rhode Island Harbour and the town of Providence.

Copy. Intercepted. 3⅔ folio pages.

— GRAVES* to THOMAS GRAVES at Thaneke, near Plymouth.

1775, August 21. "Preston."—"I take this opportunity of writing to you by a Transport which carries home Mrs. Gage." Regrets to state that he fears the two commands do not draw together as well as is desirable for the sake of the service. Thinks his uncle pays too much attention to a parcel of sycophants, who are constantly about him; "Old Hartwell" and Le Cras have too much ear of him. His uncle is also in disrepute with the army. There has been a disagreeable affair between the Admiral and Mr. Halowell, Commissioner of Customs, which was tried by court-martial, the sentence being "An error in judgment for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty."

Copy. Intercepted. 1⅔ folio pages.

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* The "Preston" had as 1st and 2nd lieutenants at this time Samuel and John Graves.

CHEVALIER DE MAROLLES DE LUCÉ to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 21. Paris.—Desiring to go to America.

Autograph letter signed. 1 large folio page. French.

Endorsed:—M. de Marolles de Lucie, Paris 21 Augst 1775. Soliciting a Commission in the British Artillery.

RICHARD PENN and [ARTHUR] LEE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 21. No. 2, Garden Court, Middle Temple.—Enclose copy of "an humble and earnest petition" from the Congress to the King. Propose to wait on his Lordship on Wednesday next with the original for his Lordship to present to His Majesty.

Original in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Penn & M^r^ Lee 21^st^ August 1775. With Petition from the Congress.

Enclosure:—

CONGRESS to the KING.

Petition. Representing that the union between the mother country and the colonies has been broken by a system of statutes and regulations made by His Majesty's ministers and enforced by hostile measures, and beseeching him to interpose with his royal authority and influence to procure them relief from that system and to direct some mode by which the applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation.

Copy. 7¼ quarto pages. [The original signed petition, delivered to Lord Dartmouth on the 1st September, is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 279, fo. 251.]

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 21.—Affairs in America appear to be as bad as possible. Has received a report of the defeat of the rebels on 14 July, but the enclosed copy of a letter from Corke seems to refute the intelligence. No news yet of Mr. Penn or his petition.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Pownall 21 Aug. 1775.

FRANCIS STUART to THOMAS CHEAP, Bedford Row.

1775, August 21. Quebec.—The evil influence over the Canadians of some villains here disaffected to Government. Need of re-inforcement of troops and of examples to be made of those who oppose Government. A Highland Volunteer Regiment is being raised to serve during the present disturbances. Fifteen hundred Indians are anxious to go down upon the Bostonian Rebels, but are forbidden. Considers the Americans deserve no clemency as they are more savage than the Indians. Wishes lenient measures had never been adopted towards them.

Extract. Intercepted. 2¼ folio pages.

DAVID BARCLAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, 8th mo: (August) 23d. Youngsbury, near Ware.—From a persuasion that Lord Dartmouth will not think it impertinent, is induced to intimate various opinions concerning the reception of the petition and the consequences that will result therefrom. He has received information on good authority that the Petition from the Congress was carried through by those who are heartily and most zealously inclined for conciliation, and every expression which could be considered exceptionable was studiously avoided. Others think it too humiliating. It is feared that if it meets with the same reception as former applications for redress, the effects will be to inflame the minds of those who yet remain moderate and make the breach irreparable. "They say, they have been told from high Authority, that if their Assemblies would petition separately, all their *real* Grievances should be redressed; but they say also, that from Authority nearly equal, they have been inform'd their Cause is prejudged, by calling their Greivances *pretended* & not *real*. They think from the Reception of the New York Memorial there is no disposition, on this Side, for Reconciliation, & if my Information is well grounded, which I have reason to believe it is, Nothing can exceed their Firmness and Unanimity; nor any thing be more affecting than the present Prospect." Dr. Smith's sermon shews the temper of the times and that it is not Dissenters only who are warm in the cause. Nothing but an anxious concern for the re-establishment of peace and tranquillity would have induced him to trouble Lord Dartmouth.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Barclay, 23^d^ of August, 1775. On the Petition from the Congress and American Affairs.

AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

1775, August 23.—Nine remarks showing his sentiments on the American war. What ought to have been done and what can yet be done to subdue the rebellion. "Copies of this may be taken and used as accords the Author requests that the Original be shewen to no person whoever"

Original. Signed J. M. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—American Anecdotes. Aug^st^ 1775.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 23.—"My Lord, I know of nothing at present, but this hitherto invisible Petition, that can or ought to prevent you in any plan you may wish to pursue." Has heard that this petition is in the hands of Messrs. Burke, Lee and Bollan to whom the Congress consigned it, so expects his Lordship will be required in London in a day or two. Sends another draft of the proclamation showing the alterations it has undergone; it is supposed to pass the Council today. Transmits two letters for his signing.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Pownall 23 Aug. —75.

GAVIN COCHRANE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 24. Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane.—"My Lord, Dining yesterday at A friends, there happened to be there a half pay Officer who had lately come from America; he had been prisoner with the Rebels At Crown Point, had made his escape And got to Canada, from whence he came home." This officer's name is Lieutenant Grant of the 42^{d} Regiment and he will introduce him to his Lordship if desired.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Cochrane 24 Aug. 1775, with Information of the Rebels' Proceedings at Lake Champlain.

LORD DARTMOUTH to RICHARD PENN and ARTHUR LEE.

1775, August 24. S^{l}.*—Has just received by post their note of the 21st instant which would have been sent to him by express if it had been known at his office that they had any commands for him. Will return to London in a day or two, and will not fail to inform them of his arrival.

Autograph, rough draft. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Copy of a note to M^{r} Penn & M^{r} Lee, Sand^{ll} 24 Aug. 1775.

* Sandwell, his Lordship's seat near Birmingham.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 24. Caroline Park.—"Am heartily glad that the Eyes of People begin to be open'd, and their Spirits roused. Nothing but the most wilfull and obstinate Blindness can prevent their seeing that the two Actions near Boston were the consequences of a long premeditated, regular, and well laid Plan; nor need any General, whom I have the Honour of knowing, be ashamed either of the Dispositions for Battle, or Blockade of the Town; which appear to me Masterly. Those who believe them to be the result of chance or hasty Resolutions are capable of believing anything. We hear much talk of conciliatory Proposals from the Congress, and Suspensions of Arms. The one must be fallacious, the other pernicious to the last degree: the Purport of both to gain time. The Congress I see have assumed the Republican Title; and, I doubt not, are pretty far advanced in their Plan of Government; the Winter may ripen it into a consistancy not easily to be dissolved. Their Army want to get in their Harvist, sow their Grounds, and prepare for the next campaign. Treating with Rebels, while they have Arms in their Hands, would demonstrate a Weakness in Government which no Victory could compensate for. If they are sincere let them lay down their Arms, and implore Pardon: if they refuse to do that they mean to deceive; and, though they may pretend to disclaim Independancy, they assume it in the strongest Manner, if they expect to treat upon equal Terms with a Sovereign against whom they are in actual Rebellion and a Nation whose Power and Authority they absolutely disclaim. No Terms which do not establish their Independance will be adhered to longer than suits their present necessities; and we shall find them much more formidable when we are next obliged to enter the Lists with them. At present we have it in our Power to reduce them by dint of Distress, and nothing else will make them submit."

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

LORD TOWNSHEND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 24. Rainham.—A Norwich manufacturer has refused an order for a large exportation of goods to Norfolk, Virginia, as he was too busy with demands from Germany. Capture by the Americans of a ship from London laden with stores. "Our" ordnance ship has put into Portsmouth where it is hoped she has escaped the storm and found convoy.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Townshend 24 Aug. 1775, relative to a large Demand of Manufactures for Exportation from Norwich.

THOMAS JEFFERSON to [   ].

1775, August 25. Monticello.—" Dear Sir, I received your message by mr. Braxton & immediately gave him an order on the Treasurer for the money, which the Treasurer assured me should be answered on his return. I now send the bearer for the violin & such musick appurtaining to her as may be of no use to the young ladies. I believe you had no case to her, if so, be so good as to direct Watt Lenox to get from Prentis's some bags or other coarse woollen to wrap her in, & then to pack her securely in a wooden box.

I am sorry the situation of our country should render it not eligible to you to remain longer in it. I hope the returning wisdom of Great Britain will e'er long put an end to this unnatural contest. there may be people to whose tempers & dispositions Contention may be pleasing, & who may therefore wish a continuance of confusion, but to me it is of all states, but one, the most horrid my first wish is a restoration of our just rights; my second a return of the happy period when, consistently with duty, I may withdraw myself totally from the public stage & pass the rest of my days in domestic ease & tranquillity, banishing every desire of afterwards ever hearing what passes in the world, perhaps ardour for the latter may add considerably to the warmth of the former wish. looking with fondness towards a reconciliation with Great Britain, I cannot help hoping you may be able to contribute towards expediting this good work. I think it must be evident to yourself that the ministry have been deceived by their officers on this side the water who (for what purposes I cannot tell) have constantly represented the American opposition as that of a small faction; in which the body of the people took little part. this you can inform them of your own knolege to be untrue. they have taken it into their heads too that we are cowards & shall surrender at discretion to an armed force. the past & future operations of the war must confirm & undeceive them on that head. I wish they were thoroughly & minutely acquainted with every circumstance relative to America as it exists in truth. I am persuaded this would go far towards disposing them to reconciliation. even those in parliament who are called friends to America seem to know nothing of our real determinations. I observe they pronounced in the last parliament that the Congress of 1774 did not mean to insist vigorously on the terms they held out, but kept something in reserve to give up; & in fact that they would give up everything but the article of taxation. now the truth is far from this, as I can affirm, & put my honor to the assertion; & their continuance in this error may perhaps have very ill consequences. the Congress stated the lowest terms they thought possible to be accepted in order to convince the world they were not unreasonable. they gave up the monopoly & regulation of trade, & all the acts of parliament prior to 1764, leaving to British generosity to render these at some future time as easy to America as the interest of Britain would admit, but this was before blood was spilt. I cannot affirm, but have reason to think, these terms would not now be accepted. I wish no false sense of honor, no ignorance of our real intentions, no vain hope that partial concessions of right will be accepted may induce the ministry to trifle with accomodation till it shall be put even out of our own power ever to accomodate. if indeed Great Britain, disjoined from her colonies, be a match for the most potent nations of Europe with the colonies thrown into their scale, they may go on securely. but if they are not assured of this, it would be certainly unwise, by trying the event of another campaign, to risque our accepting a foreign aid which perhaps may not be obtainable but on a condition of everlasting avulsion from Great Britain. this would be thought a hard condition to those who still wish for reunion with their parent country. I am sincerely one of those, & would rather be in dependance on Great Britain, properly limited, than on any nation upon earth, or than on no nation. but I am one of those too who rather than submit to the right of legislating for us assumed by the British parliament, & which late experience has shewn they will so cruelly exercise, would lend my hand to sink the whole island in the ocean.

If undeceiving the minister as to matters of fact may change his dispositions, it will perhaps be in your power by assisting to do this, to render service to the whole empire, at the most critical time certainly that it has ever seen. whether Britain shall continue the head of the greatest empire on earth, or shall return to her original station in the political scale of Europe depends perhaps on the resolutions of the succeeding winter. god send they may be wise & salutary for us all!

I shall be glad to hear from you as often as you may be disposed to think of things here. you may be at liberty I expect to communicate some things consistently with your honor & the duties you will owe to a protecting nation. such a communication among individuals may be mutually beneficial to the contending parties. on this or any future occasion if I affirm to you any facts, your knolege of me will enable you to decide on their credibility; if I hazard opinions on the dispositions of men, or other speculative points, you can only know they are my opinions. My best wishes for your felicity attend you wherever you go, & believe me to be assuredly Your friend & serv^{t}.

P.S. my collection of classics & of books of parliamentary learning particularly is not so complete as I could wish. as you are going to the land of literature & of books you may be willing to dispose of some of yours here & replace them there in better editions. I should be willing to treat on this head with any body you may think proper to empower for that purpose."

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.* [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Note.—Thomas Jefferson, as delegate from Virginia, had taken his seat in Congress on the 21st June previous. In the following year he was one of the committee who drew up the Declaration of Independence. Minister at Paris, 1784; President of the United States, 1801.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775. August 25. Caroline Park.—Sees with regret the obstinacy with which the Bostonians persist in refusing obedience to the British Legislature but sees at the same time the absolute necessity for persevering in those judicious measures which have been adopted to bring them to a sense of their duty. The smallest relaxation would now be fatal. Their spirits are kept up at present by their factious leaders and preachers, by the seditious papers and hopes of a change of measures "which our Opposition here flatters them with at the opening of a new Parliament. That they not only aspire at Independency, but flatter themselves with the Hopes of a Separate Sovereignty, has been long known, nor have they scrupled to avoid it. . . It is to our interest to nip those hopes in the bud; sensible men however fond of the idea must see the Absurdity of it, and that their Utopian State can never exist but in the interior wilds of that vast continent, while Britain is Master of the Fleet." Returns thanks for his interposition with Lord North "in behalf of our Chapple"; had mentioned in a former letter that the sum required for purchasing a pew in perpetuity and filling it up properly was £200; encloses receipt for whatever his L^dp^ may be so good as to bestow.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—S^r^ Adolphus Oughton 12 Aug. 1774 (*sic*). Sentiments on America &c.

PAUL WENTWORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 25. Poland Street.—He has authentic information that the adherents of Breakenridge and Hawley were actors in the seizure of Ticonderoga &c. He holds such conduct in detestation and though he was disposed to solicit their relief from the oppressive New York government he can no longer take any measures for their protection and wishes to withdraw all papers sent to the Board on their behalf.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Wentworth 25th August, 1775, respecting the People on the Back of N. Hampshire assisting the Rebels in the Seizure of Ticonderago.

WILLIAM TONGUE.

1775, August 29. No. 49 Prescott Street, Goodmansfields, London. —Memorial. That in the year 1759 the subscriber left England for New York, with a considerable cargo of merchandize. Recounts the losses he sustained in the opposition to the Stamp Act, and his different movements. Is author of "the Times delineated" said to be annexed [not here]. Necessity for his quitting the province to avoid being embroiled in the rebellion. His arrival at Georgia. Note received from the "Friends of America" there requesting his departure in seven days. Desires employment in the service of Government.

Original, signed. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—W^m^ Tongue's Memorial, R/ 29th August 1775, (with 3 Inclosures).

Enclosure:—

1775, *June* 7, 10 *and* 11. *Savannah in Georgia.—Paper containing depositions and information dated* 7 *June against Joseph Habersham and others "The Friends of America in Georgia" for ordering Mess^rs^ Tongue, Law, White and Gumersall to quit the province in seven days or abide by the consequences. There is a copy of a Warrant issued by Anthony Stokes, Chief Justice* 10 *June against the said Habersham, and a request by William Tongue to waive the prosecution. To the whole is given a signed and sealed certificate by the Chief Justice dated* 11 *June.*

Certified copies. 13½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—*With M^r^ Tongue's Memorial of* 29*^th^ August* 1775. (3) *d^r^*

Lieutenant D'Auvergne to Captain Phipps.

1775, August 30. "Asia." New York.—"Captain Wallace who commands at Rhode Island has detected some Letters from the Congress to General Washington and others." These letters show that Congress is aiming at total Independence from Great Britain and John Adams asks for assistance in certain measures to be undertaken by him in establishing a new Government. Express received from Boston where all was then quiet.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ *folio page.*

Mrs. Wilkins to her husband Isaac Wilkins.

1775, August 30. Castle Hill.—"Colonel Lewis Morris is gone to the Ohio with Doctor Franklin & some other gentlemen of the Congress to try if they cannot prevail with the Indians to stand neuter in this unhappy dispute; he came to see me before he went & to assure me he was not the Author of the Humbug that drove you to England, as it is said he was."

Extract. Intercepted. ½ *folio page.*

Governor Lord William Campbell to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, August 31. Charlestown.—Abstract of his letter No. 6. The situation and disposition of the province of S. Carolina.

4 *folio pages.* [The original signed letter with enclosures is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 229, fo. 445.]

Enclosures :—

1775, *August* 17. *Charles Town.—Report of the Judges and Attorney General of South Carolina—Thomas Knox Gordon, Edward Savage, William Gregory, and James Simpson—on the case of Jerry, a free negro, under sentence of death. Addressed to Governor Lord William Campbell.*

Copy. 3¼ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—Report of the Judges in the Case of Jerry, a free Negro, condemned in So. Carolina, In Lord W^m^ Campbell's (N^o^* 6) *of* 31*^st^ August* 1775.

1775, *June* 16. *South Carolina, Charles Town District.—Evidence given upon the trial of Jerry before John Coram, Justice of the Peace. This Jerry was executed on the charge of instigating an insurrection amongst the slaves.*

Copy. 1¼ *folio pages.*

*Endorsed :—Copy of the Evidence given upon the Trial of Jerry (a free Negro) and referred to in the Report of the Judges & Atty. Genl. In Lord W^m^ Campbell's (N^o^* 6) *of* 31*^st^ August* 1775.

JOHN EWING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 31. No. 25, Ludgate Street.—Rejoices in the interest taken by His Majesty in the arts and sciences, especially astronomy. Suggests that astronomical observations could be more effectually and speedily accomplished by another Observatory at Philadelphia.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Rev. M^r^ Ewing 31 Aug. 1775.

[GOVERNOR FRANCIS LEGGE] to LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS GAGE.

1775, August 31. Halifax.—

Two copies not signed. 3¾ *and* 4 *folio pages* respectively. [The autograph signed letter is amongst the MSS. of Lord Dartmouth already reported upon. Eleventh Report, Appendix, Part V, p. 385.]

GOVERNOR JOSIAH MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 31. "Cruizer" Sloop of War in Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Private. Introducing the bearer Mr. Robert Hogg, a merchant of first consideration in the colony who has been compelled by popular clamour exercised towards him on account of his loyalty to leave the country. Recommends him as well fitted to represent to his Lordship the true state of this colony.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed :—Gov^r^ Martin, Aug 31, 1775, recom. M^r^ Hogg.

PROCLAMATION.

N. D. [1775, August.]—George III. Draft of Proclamation for suppressing Rebellion and Sedition.

2¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—D^ft^ of Proclamation.

INFORMATION obtained from two FRENCH OFFICERS.

[1775, August.]—Paper not signed, dated nor addressed. Endorsed "Intelligence." "What I have been able to collect from the two French Officers by employing every art and all the Address I am Master of, amounts to what follows :—

" 1st. That they have been over great part of the American Continent, particularly at Philadelphia, at New York, Rhode Island, and New England, which with their stay in and about Boston, would have required more time to perform than the three Months they say they remained in America.

" 2d. That they are particularly acquainted with Putnam and Ward. —the first they represent to be a good natured Civil and brave old Soldier—but a head strong, ignorant and stupid General—Ward they hold indeed very cheap.

" That they were both in person at the Affair of Lexington, and from circumstances they cited, I am induced to think that they were present at the Affair of the 17th.

" 4. That they were courted by the Rebels to stay amongst them, and were offered forty Pounds ꝑ Month each, of pay—they say they did not think such Offers solid, nor did they like the paper Currency.

" 5. That there are at least 200 french amongst the Troops of the Rebels, who acted as Artillerists and Engineers, which numbers may be augmented since they came away.

" 6. That the Rebel Officers in general are perfectly ignorant of their business, and they esteem them men of very moderate, or rather mean parts,—but the private men are well trained to the handling of Arms, and remarkably well armed, particularly in the Articles of Firelocks and Bayonets.

" 7. That they saw the Fortifications on the Posts of Roxbury and Cambridge and also the Park of Artillery the Rebels have in the neighbourhood of the last place consisting of Canons, Mortars and Howitzers, concerning the quality of which they do not agree—Le Comte de Beauvouloir says,—they are equal in quality and Bore to those employed in Europe, and he only found them defective in the Article of the Carriages, which he said are of a bad Construction.—his friend the Engineer (whom I heard called Le Chev^{r} d'Ambroise) held the Artillery rather cheap in general, but perticularly the Mortars which are small.—they both agreed that the Rebels were in want of Ammunition, particularly of powder, and insinuated that they might be greatly distressed by being Canonaded from Posts well chosen and properly fortified.

" 8. That during their stay in America, Seven french Ships, masked under English Colours came into different ports with Ammunition &c. and that these Ships would have risked an Engagement rather than Submit to be visited by a small Ship of War, had they beeu met by one.

" 9. That the Americans expected French and Spanish Officers and Engineers, also Powder &c. to be carried over from time to time in small numbers and small quantities, not only by Ships directly from England & our West Indies, but by French and Spanish Ships from their Islands, such Ships to appear to be American property, and to be manned chiefly with American Sailors, that the European Courts may not be detected, should such Ships be taken.

" 10. That the common people in America have been worked up to a pitch of enthusiastick phrensy that is beyond conception, and such was their Confidence (when they came away) that they were convinced His Majesty's Troops would be entirely defeated, and driven on board the Ships in less than two Months, and indeed the Rebel Chiefs employed every Art to keep up their Spirit and enforce such Ideas, some of which they themselves were witness to, such as making their own people put on English Regimentals and come into the Camp in the Character of Officers and Soldiers deserting from His Majesty's Troops, and one Man personated a Member of Parliament.—but that the Chiefs begun to despond, and to reflect on the Consequences of their Rebellion, which in time might drive them to call in foreign Succours, which is the situation France and Spain look out for.

"11. Lastly, that it appears to them both, the Americans had no settled, regular, well digested plan, that there exists among their Chiefs more Jealousy than unanimity: that many of the Settlers, and mostly all the Commercial people of Substance, begun to be tired of the present situation, and that they (the two french Officers) thought it probable Government would fall on Methods to disunite them, which if employed with success, would necessarily facilitate a reconciliation.

"By stimulating the pride of Monsieur Le Comte de Beauvouloir in the moment that some Vin de Champagne produced the desired effect on his prudence, he told me that he had had two Audiences of Le Comte de Guines; that his Excellency had made him great offers of Service and had asked him twice to dinner, which for particular Reasons he had not profited of, but that his Brother (the Gentleman who lost his trunk and who returned to France on Saterday) dined with the Ambassador on Thursday, which prevented his dining with me, and being of the party to Greenwich. My Opinion is that the two french Officers are at this Instant in the Service of the Rebel Americans, and are paid by them; that they came over either with proposals to the Courts of France and Spain, or some other Commission in the American Interests, and that they intend to return to their Employers by means of some English Ship. They hinted to me that they were not alone of their kind in London. They mentioned a Spanish Officer in the Sea Service, who speaks English very well, and who Lodges at Lime House, and as we passed the Frigates and Transport Ships fitting out at Deptford, they told me they were intended for America, and appeared well informed of every particular relative to the affairs of America."

4⅔ *folio pages*. [The original of this, marked "Rec^{d} 6th August" is in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol. 670, fo. 35.]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS JAMES.

N. D. [1775, August.]—Paper headed "Lieutenant Colonel James's Observations upon the present State of Affairs at Boston, and the absolute necessity of sending out immediately Troops, Ships of War, Sailors &ca. &ca. &ca. as undermentioned." "To bring this Rebellion to a happy Issue, the British Army must consist of 30,000 *Effective Men*, at least."

Not signed. 7½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Col. James's Propositions for reducing the Rebels.

[GOVERNOR LEGGE] to [ ].

N. D. [1775, August].—Letter not signed nor addressed, but in Gov. Legge's hand, beginning "Sir Your letter of the 3^{d} Instant is now before me, and I observe the Steps you have taken, on an Apprehension, that the parts around Windsor were in danger, from the Rebels at Machious." Commends caution in real danger but warns him against false alarms which are spread to disturb His Majesty's subjects. Militia will be ready for defence and he will do all in his power for the protection and safety of every good subject.

1 *quarto page.*

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

1775, September 2. Whitehall.—"Having received repeated Information, that a traitorous Correspondence is suspected to be carried on with the Rebels in North America, by Letters conveyed thither in American Ships clearing out in Ballast from the different ports in this Kingdom" he sends a list of ships and suspected persons. Three letters which he also encloses were brought to him last night by the brother of Dorrett whose name is mentioned in the Information, and which he told him had been left at Princes Street Coffee House since the examination of Mrs. Leslie. The originals have been returned to Dorrett with directions to watch the person who may come to the Coffee House for them.

Draft. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Drat to Sir Stanier Porten. 2d September 1775./. (seperate).

Wrapper endorsed :—2d Septr 1775. Drats (secret Intelligence) ½ pt M [and, in the King's hand] $\frac{m}{5}$ pt 4 P.M.

Enclosures :—

List of Ships and suspected persons on board destined for America. The list of ships begins with the "Neptune" Captain Collins, Philadelphia, the others are the "Fame," "Beaufort," and "Robert," and the names of suspected persons are Edward Searle, Major Wrixon, Captain Devereux, Captain Crawford and three foreigners supposed to be officers and Germans. These men are known to be disaffected to the Government and suspected of dangerous designs and are probably the bearers of letters.

M.S. Probably Copy. ⅔ *folio page.*

Minutes of Information given by Mr Taitt. "Mr Taitt, an eminent Upholsterer in New Street Hanover Square, called this Morning, August 30th*, upon Mr Pownall, and acquainted him, that a Friend of his (Mr Taitt's) had revealed to him a very extraordinary Circumstance of publick Intelligence." Alex. Dorrett is acquainted with Mrs Leslie of a Coffee House Leicester Fields who knew the Pretender and states that he is in Engld and that she has had an interview with him. Information respecting letters at her house. Account of interview held with Dorrett and Mrs Leslie at Lord Dartmouth's office on* 31 *August.*

10 *folio pages.*

1775, *August* 8.—*Letter signed T. W. addressed to C. W. J. at Princes Street Coffee House, Princes Street, Leicester Fields.*

Enclosures—cont.

As yet they have had no foreign letters but hope by the conveyance of their Friend in Milford Haven they will receive proper Instructions. The movements of His Highness are known only to M^rs Leslie.

Copy. Intercepted. 1⅓ folio pages.

Letter from Simon Dalton to C. W. J. "Sir I shall be glad to know your Orders as to what comes from Milford Haven." Hamilton wrote that Brown will have all ready in five Days. Hopes that things will be as faithfully obeyed in the other quarter as they are in this. Desires him to ask His Highness the particulars of their orders.

Copy. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

1775, *August* 18.—*Letter from N. B. to M^r Statuvell (qy. Hatwell) to the care of M^rs Leslie. "Dear Friend I received yours and I make no doubt of the Widows punctuality, its only your fears that makes you apprehend the Seal being cracked is only your anxiety." Is now at the D. of N's who assures him the money is at a moment's warning and if his Highness had received the intelligence once of the landing at Milford Haven, the day will be their own. Has received a letter from D. of Q. and proposes her taking a house in the country. All is going on according to their wishes and she states "that George looks very sour mouthed especially at his regiments."*

Copy. Intercepted. 1⅓ folio pages.

LORD DARTMOUTH to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

1775, September 2. Whitehall.—Since his separate letters of this morning, he has again seen Dorrett, who says Mrs. Leslie has told him that the person who calls for letters left in her care has carried them to a coffee house or hotel somewhere near Bow Church.

Draft. ¾ page.

RICHARD FORD and COMPANY to WALTER FRANKLIN, New York.

1775, September 2. London.—" We are sorry to see your Americans go from one state of Madness to another." They are taking great pains to destroy themselves, for such must result from their present conduct. The partner of their firm has been appointed British Consul at Baña. Notwithstanding the restrictions laid upon their commerce, any ship dispatched from New York to Falmouth for orders may proceed afterwards with her cargo to any European port.

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ folio page. In a wrapper marked—Secret from M^r T—d [Todd].

PRINCE DE MASSERANO to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 2. Great George Street.—Thanks him for a copy of orders sent to the Governor of West Florida respecting the Indians settled on Spanish territories. Will inform his court of his Lordship's endeavours to preserve harmony between the subjects of the two nations.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.* *French.* [A copy of this letter is in the archives at Alcalá de Henáres.]

Endorsed:—Le Prince de Masserano 2 Sep. 1775.

The Reverend George Panton to the Reverend Doctor Chandler.

1775, September 2. Trenton.—The people in general are beginning to think more seriously of the probable consequence of the dispute, but there is no relaxation in military preparations and the same unanimity prevails. He supposes England knows that the country is entirely out of her hands, and that no civil officer can exert any power unless directed by Congress.

Extract. Intercepted. ¾ *folio page.* [This, with other intercepted letters in this month, was found in a wrapper marked—Communications from Mr Todd Oct. 11.]

P[aul] W[entworth] to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, September 2. Saturday.

Autograph letter not signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr P. W—th Sepr 1775, proposing that the Lands West of Connecticut River may be declared extra-provincial. Ex.

Moses Franks to John Harris Cruger.

1775, September 4. Teddington.—Is uncertain how long communication will be allowed them. Has noted well his letter of 5 July on business in general, yet finds remittances come from Philadelphia, Virginia and even Boston, so hopes New York will not stand alone in forbearance. "What has private Faith, Credit, and confidential Trust to do with the publick Disagreement?" Asks him to apply this thought to someone whose name he will not mention as he knows all letters are opened. Private affairs. Has recently seen Mr. Penn with the petition from Congress.

Copy. Intercepted. 1½ *folio pages.* [This, with the following and several other intercepted letters in this month, was found in a wrapper marked—Secret from Mr T—d.]

Moses Franks to the Honourable Oliver de Lancey, New York.

1775, September 4. Teddington.—"I wish I could tell you anything agreable from this Side relative to the unhappy Differences between this Country and yours." Fears little more is left than a communication of good wishes as no proclamation can impede such or offence be taken from them. Government regrets "that there ever existed Spirits discordant enough to seek importance in confusion."

Extract. Intercepted. ⅔ *folio page.*

A. PEPPERRELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 4. Portsmouth.—Gives an account of the examination to which he was subjected on his arrival at Portsmouth and he is now confined in the town till matters are more settled. Disturbed state of the country, especially at Boston and Portsmouth. Could live peaceably here if he acted as deceitfully as some others do. Desires some appointment.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A. Pepperell Esq^r 4 Sep^r 1775.

J. ROBERTSON to ISAAC WILKINS.

1775, September 4. Wt. Chester.—"My Friend S—y spent the Afternoon with me last Saturday, but seemed plaguily down in the Mouth." He fears lest the Provincial troops should make a conquest of all Canada where General Carleton is but weak in numbers. General Montgomery is gone from Ticonderoga with 2,400 men to attack St. Johns and is to be re-inforced with others. Schuyler is at Ticonderoga and two battalions of York soldiers have gone up commanded by Major Ritzmore and Major Zedwitz.

Extract. Intercepted. ¾ *folio page.*

[ ] to the REVEREND DOCTOR MYLES COOPER or to ISAAC WILKINS.

1775, September 4.—The writer wishes he were with them in England. Persecution of the Tories in America. Has heard that the Lord Mayor of London had obliged the King to declare that no more troops should be sent there, wishes none had been sent unless with a better commander. Presbyterians in New York petitioned for a charter and G——r has favoured their request. Seabury does not write, as it would be prejudicial to him if it were known he kept up correspondence with such Tories. Has advised him to follow Auch——-y's (Auchmuty's) example. Fears if some severe check is not soon given, officers of the Crown and friends of Government will be seized as hostages and afterwards either accommodation with Great Britain be settled or Independency proclaimed. Would like to know what they can expect from England so as personally to act accordingly.

Copy. Intercepted. 4⅔ *folio pages.*

GILBERT BARKLY to WILLIAM STRAHAN.

1775, September 5. Philadelphia.—"The Situation of Affairs in this Country is in the same inflamed manner it has been for some time past." The King's troops continue at Boston and the Provincials are strongly encamped near. It is expected they will keep on the defensive in hopes of some success attending the last petition to the King. Is well acquainted with many of the provincial members of the Congress and has assisted in composing the petition and if commissioners are appointed to settle differences hopes to be of further service. Asks that the enclosed may be forwarded to Grey Cooper.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 5.—Signifying the King's approval of the orders contained in the draft of a letter to General Howe. Lieutenant-Colonel James who delivered a dispatch from General Gage, left Boston on 30 July when the Rebels were collecting their whole force and he thinks they mean an attack on Boston, which the Generals were preparing to prevent. "Disease has I find long prevailed in our Camp and desertion the Consequence of despair had begun to take place." Apologises for opening the private letter from General Burgoyne.
Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r Pownall, Sept. 1775, relative to Dispatches rec^d from Boston, &c.

JOSHUA STEELE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 5. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.—The enclosed plan has long been the subject of his thoughts as he foresaw the tempest. Had sounded some of the American Agents on the practicability of such a mode of Government eleven years ago and believes it would still be received with cordial sincerity. Assures his Lordship he is no less actuated by the Amor Patriæ, than by the concern he is under for his West Indian property which suffers from loss of the American markets.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r Steele, 5^th Sept. 1775. With a Speculation for a new Constitution.

Enclosure:—

Plan for a new Constitution for America. In Steele's hand. Believes the present differences have arisen from the various constructions put upon the word Constitution. Traces its meaning from their history, and views it in various positions and at different periods. Propositions for the future government of America.
8 *quarto pages.*

WALTER and THOMAS BUCHANAN and CO. to GEORGE and JOHN BUCHANAN, Glasgow.

1775, September 6. New York.—The Snow "Peggy" is not arrived. They are informed she has goods for Georgia but expect she will not be allowed to land them as that state has come into the association of the rest of the provinces. Dreadful consequences will ensue if conciliatory measures are not soon agreed upon. Earnest wishes for a speedy reconciliation.
Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page.

T. B. CHANDLER to the REVEREND MR. INGLIS, New York.

1775, September 6. London.—No prospect of change of measures here. Stocks in a flourishing state and manufacturers fully employed. The newspapers abound with the most indecent reflexions upon Government and the grossest misrepresentations of facts. Shows how

both sides have been deceived by false accounts. Thinks, now that things are better understood, it is time to negotiate. If no accommodation is made, more vigorous measures will be taken to reduce the Colonies as he has been assured that fifty millions of money can be raised to carry on the war if necessary.
Extract. Intercepted. 2¼ folio pages.

JOHN COXE to JAMES BOGLE FRENCH, Swithins Lane, London.

1775, September 6. Philadelphia.—This port will be shut up on the 10th of this month and the merchants are preparing to leave the harbour. The people are in good spirits and soldiers to a man, they are taking precautions to save the city, which is difficult to be got at, and will soon be out of the reach of a British Navy.
Copy. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

WILLIAM DONALDSON to PETER N. B. LIVINGSTON, New York.

1775, September 6. London.—He fears, by their having red wax over the black wafer, that his letters of 23 June have been opened ere they reached him. Is concerned at the present critical and alarming situation. Private intercourse is rendered precarious by such conduct as above and a proclamation which has lately been issued here.
Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page.

JACOB FRANKS to MOSES LEVY, Newport, Rhode Island.

1775, September 6. London.—The circumstances of the times and the late proclamation forbid his sending money to America; will therefore keep it for Levy's disposal unless he desires to put it into hands less scrupulous.
Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

ALEXANDER GILLON to EDWARD VAN HARTHALS.

1775, September 6. New York.—The Continental Congress which was to meet again yesterday will doubtless continue their spirited opposition tho' ready to accept any tolerable proposals. Wishes peace and prosperity might again be restored then England will feel the benefits of American trade. Sets out for Philadelphia to-morrow and hopes to go to Carolina the 15th of next month.
Extract. Intercepted. ¾ folio page. [This and the three foregoing were originally within wrappers marked as having been received from Mr Todd, Secretary to the Post Office.]

VICE-ADMIRAL GRAVES to PHILIP STEPHENS.

1775, September 6. Boston.—"Lieut. Grant's Letters contain very long Accounts of the People of Georgia's Proceedings in sending Delegates to the Congress, tumultuously assembling in the Cause of Liberty, threatening those who do not join them, and even vowing to destroy the St. John Schooner. But we are so accustomed to this Language and Treatment, that I will not trouble you with the relation of what Mr. Grant experienced at Savannah."
Extract. ½ folio page. [The signed letter is in the Public Record Office, series Admirals Despatches, North America, Vol. 6.]

WILLIAM STRAHAN to DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1775, September 6. London.—Regrets to hear matters are thought to have gone too far for an accommodation and that things tend towards a separation. Consequences of such to America. Considers she will suffer more in a few years of contest than the amount of all the taxes the British Parliament would have imposed on her for a century. Has read the last petition to the King; it appears to be written in loose terms and after he (Franklin) was convinced that words and arguments were of no use. Thinks America has more reason to dread being enslaved by some of her own citizens than by the British Senate and that the contest will greatly endanger these very liberties they have taken up arms to defend.

Extract. Intercepted. (From M^r^ Todd.) 1½ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 6. New York.—Private. Introduces Captain Foy, representing his persecution by the malignity of the times. Estimated strength of Provincials at Ticonderoga and reported future movements. Five hundred Indians have been at Albany to receive the presents sent them by the Continental Congress, it is thought they will preserve a neutrality. Guy Johnson forced to flee to Canada and Franklin rumoured as successor. Colonel Lewis Morris is gone to Pittsburgh to engage the Indians there. The enclosed letter he received from a person of credit, and has "communicated the contents to Governor Franklin and principal crown officers, which has embarrassed many in their resolutions."

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Gov^r^ Tryon 6 Sept^r^ 1775.

Enclosure :—

1775, *August* 22. *Rhode Island.—Copy of a letter addressed to Governor Tryon. "You have doubtless heard ere now that the Continental Congress have agreed to secure all the Crown officers and friends to Government." These are to be held as hostages for the redemption of such of the Provincial officers as may be taken by the King's troops. Refers him to Captain Montagu for corroboration of this statement. A Council of War at the Camp have decided to seize his Excellency. The Provincial Generals and officers insist on these measures before engaging in a general battle. Preparations being made to attack Boston on the first intelligence of Britain's determination to continue the war. The temper of the times forbids saying more as he is chosen to convoy the needful to General Gage and this is the first intelligence received from camp for five weeks. A letter enclosed by Hugh Wallace to his kinsman Captain Wallace would find him.*

2 *quarto pages.*

T—— S—— to The Hon. HENRY WHIT [qy. White].

1775, September 6. New York.—Proceedings taken by the Governor in consequence of Captain Vandeput's firing on the town. Accounts from the camp report all quiet there; both armies are strongly entrenched. The General is much distressed for provisions; the "King Fisher" has been at the Hook and taken two vessels bound to the West Indies which she sent to Boston. A sloop came down the river last week and sold her cargo to the Captain of a transport. This also has gone to Boston. The sloop was watched, pursued and burnt. Other persons who have furnished provisions to the army and navy have been taken and are now in close confinement in the jail of the city. The Governor has satisfied Congress respecting their suspicions of his correspondence with the General.

Copy. Intercepted. (From M^r^ Todd.) 3 *folio pages.*

J. WATTS, JUNIOR, to JOHN WATTS.

1775, September 6. New York.—"The two Armies at Cambridge are still within their Entrenchments." The American army is 20,000 strong and has encroached upon Gage's by taking possession of Plough Hill. Carleton is strongly entrenched with Regulars, Canadians and Indians at St. John's and busily engaged in building boats on the Lake. The Provincials have embarked there with the intention of destroying them. A Congress of Indians has been held at Albany, he believes, to recommend neutrality to them, which Colonel Johnson had all along desired.

Extract. Intercepted. (From M^r^ Todd.) 1 *folio page.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE CHRISTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 7. Leicester Square.—Asks to be made Commandant over a fresh battalion to be added to the 66th or Royal American Regiment intended for service in the West Indies. Will be ready for any service, in North America or elsewhere; has been thirty-one years an officer and is a very old Lieutenant Colonel.

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^t^ Col^l^ Christie 7 Sep^r^ 1775.

Le CHEVALIER DE MAROLLES DE LUCÉ to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 7. Paris.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page. French.*

Endorsed:—M. de Marolles de Lucie, 7 Sept. 1775, praying an Appointment in the Artillery employed in America.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1775], September 7. Thursday night.—Pressure of business in connection with the Secretary of States office and Board of Trade. Has transferred to Sir S. Porten all the information concerning Mrs. Leslie Remarks on Lieutenant Colonel James's intelligence of American affairs and his memorial. Sends private letter from Hey and confidential communication from General Harvey also copies and extracts of intercepted letters. Transmits for his signing a dispatch to General Howe on the subject of their expectations from Russia. A ship sails in five days for Providence.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

THOMAS WHARTON to SAMUEL WHARTON.

1775, September 8. Philadelphia.—The expedition mentioned in a previous letter abandoned as General Gage frustrated the scheme. Schuyler is penetrating Canada to seize stores there, taking 7 or 8,000 men with him, about 1,400 of whom were sent from Washington's army. Believes many Canadians and Indians are ready to join the Rebels. Powder arrived at Rhode Island from the French West Indies. The designs of No. 4 are clear and he evidently aims at independence. The letters from John Adams and others printed in the newspapers were intercepted by Gage. Hopes something will happen to prevent the independence so much desired by some but dreaded by others. To-morrow the ports are all closed. Encloses newspaper and plan of Boston.

Extract. Intercepted. $2\frac{2}{3}$ *folio pages.*

(In a wrapper endorsed—from Mr Todd (private) Ex [and, in pencil, in the King's hand] $\frac{m}{10}$ pt 6 P.M.)

COLONEL GEORGE MERCER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 9. Curzon Street.—His present distresses from not being re-imbursed the £1,100 paid out of his own pocket when employed as stamp distributor for Virginia.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Col. Mercer, 9th Sept. 1775, representing his necessitous Circumstances, &c.

AN OFFICER in the EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 9. London.—"The inclosed which I send for your perusal came to my hands by a mere Accident." Believes it sprang from an Association held recently at a tavern in or near Leicester Fields. A number of these bills have been circulated; fears evil consequences may result therefrom. Withholds his name from this letter as the most disinterested actions are liable to misconstruction.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—An Officer 1775—inclosing an inflammatory Publication.

Enclosure:—

Printed paper headed "Sidney's Exhortation, In a candid Appeal to every true Lover of God, his Country, and Himself." "Men and Britons, Friends and Countrymen, In Matters of the utmost importance, we are bound to use the greatest Caution, etc." Strong denunciations against Government for their repeated refusals to redress the American grievances. The author is personally resolved never to become a slave to such arbitrary measures and will not resign his liberty unless with his life.

1 page.

CHARLES SIMPSON, Town Clerk, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 9. Lichfield.—The inclosed letter, directed to the Mayor of Lichfield, having been delivered by the postmaster to Mr. William

Cotton, on being opened by him was found to contain proposals inconsistent with allegiance; so forwards it to his Lordship assuring him that every member of this "incorporation" is united in the warmest zeal for the honour and support of His Majesty, and will contribute by all possible means to suppress the present rebellion.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Town Clerk of Litchfield 9th Sep. 1775, inclosing Joel's Letter of Association, with the Disapprobation of the Corporation of Litchfield.

Enclosure :—

THOMAS JOEL to the MAYOR OF LICHFIELD.

1775, *September* 4. *London.—" The present awful and calamitous situation of Great Britain and its Colonies cannot but alarm and grieve every true Friend to Liberty and his Country." In consequence of the present arbitrary administration many sincere friends to Liberty have formed an association for the honour of the King, the preservation of religion, the revival of trade etc. Asks for his co-operation in this matter.*
Printed, with autograph signature. 1 folio page. With seal (broken) on wrapper.

CAPTAIN GEORGE VANDEPUT to SIR GEORGE VANDEPUT, Baronet.

1775, September 9. "Asia," New York.—Complains of neglect shown him in the present disagreeable situation. Gives details of an assault made by the mob to take away some cannon that were mounted upon a Battery near the River. "I was advised of their Intention, the night was very dark, and I ordered a Boat to lie near the Battery to make a Signal to me, in case they perceived them putting their Design in Execution; about Twelve the Signal was made & the Boat was immediately fired upon by a great many People from the Walls; on which in course I fired from the Ship, one man was killed in the Boat, & as I hear, there were three wounded on Shore, but none killed. They however got the guns off, indeed there was no difficulty in doing it, ... they had not more than forty or fifty yards to remove them to be out of the way of our Shot." This affair has stopped all communication with the town and more violence is expected. No improvement likely, from the indecision of Government. Wishes troops had never been sent as it has caused the whole colonies to unite. Georgia has sent delegates to Congress.
Copy. Intercepted. (From Mr Todd.) 3 *folio pages.*

JOHN WILSON to DOCTOR JAMES HUTCHINSON at Messrs. Barclay's.

1775, September 9. Philadelphia.—Recounting the preparations being carried on for the security of the city.
Extract. Intercepted. (From Mr Todd.) 1 *folio page.*

SERGEANT JOHN OSBALDESTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 10. Blackburn.—The enclosed was brought to him by the post some little while past. He cannot conceive from whom it

has come. Has served His Majesty for five years as a sergeant in Colonel Haldimand's regiment and cannot think of forming such associations as are therein stated.
Letter signed. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—Serjt Osbaldeston. Blackburn 10th Sept. 1775, inclosing a printed Letter from Joel, Secretary of the Association.

Enclosure:—

1775, *August* 28. *London.—Printed leaf, the same as that sent to the Mayor of Lichfield. See above under* 9 *September.*

JAMES PERRY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 10. Wolverhampton.—Wishes English merchants could put an end to the unhappy disturbances in America but while contending parties distress and ruin trade and commerce such is impossible. Predicts ruin to the trade of both countries unless peace is soon restored. From personal acquaintance with America for thirty years believes there are many steady friends to Government who if a few causes of complaint were removed would return to allegiance. Thinks there is a path which may be pursued to bring about an honourable and lasting peace with America.
Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Perry Wolverhampt 10 Sepr 1775.

SIR STANIER PORTEN to JOHN POWNALL.

1775, September 10. St. James's, Sunday afternoon.—Lord Rochford wishes the enclosed to be sent to Lord Dartmouth when occasion offers.
Autograph letter in the third person. ⅔ quarto page.

Enclosure:—

LORD ROCHFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, *September* 10. *Sunday. St. James's.—Private. Sends extract of a letter he has received from General Burgoyne.*
In Sir S. Porten's hand, in the third person. 3 *lines.*

Endorsed:—Ld Rochford Lett. fr. Gen. Burgoyne.

Enclosure:—

[GENERAL BURGOYNE] to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

1775, *July* 26. *Boston.—Private. "I am much afraid it will require a good deal more activity than we have yet shown to prevent famine in the Town, if not in the Army, when Winter approaches." Observations on Gage's inclination to evacuate Boston and its harbour and make himself master of New York for the winter. Advantages of the latter over the former, but the execution of the measure would demand great foresight, secrecy and other management, especially to protect the persons and property of the loyal inhabitants*

Enclosures—cont.

of Massachusetts. Personally he should like to possess both places if re-inforcements destined for America will admit of such. Certainly that army will need provisions to be sent from Britain as such cannot be obtained here. Commends the troops for their zeal and bravery under present hardships.

In Sir S. Porten's hand. 3¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter to the Earl of Rochford dated Boston 26 *July* 1775.

FRANCIS STUART to THOMAS CHEAP, Bedford Row, Bloomsbury.

1775, September 10. St. John's.—Has been at this place about a week under the command of Major Preston. Is busy at fortifications and when vessels are ready they are going up the Lakes in order to destroy the ships the Rebels have there. Cannot attempt to retake Crown Point and Ticonderoga for want of men to garrison them. Has the Light Infantry so is certain of being employed. Some of his men are prisoners with the rebels having been surprized with Capt. De La Place at Ticonderoga. Gives an account of an attack by the rebels whom they repulsed but are promised revenge later on. This place of the utmost consequence, being the key to Canada. With re-inforcements they do not fear another encounter.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¾ folio pages.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM HEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 11, continued on 17, 18 and 21. Quebec.—Is in an agony of mind not to be expressed. Fears this whole province will soon be in the hands of the enemy as there is nothing to oppose them but the works at St. John's and 500 men. Canadians will not help and Indians have given up for want of support. Carleton has only a small force with him, but they will sooner die than surrender. Sad state of the country for want of troops. Canadians and Indians have joined the rebels. 18 Sept. "A courier is just arrived with copies of some Circular Letters sent from the Rebels to the parishes on the south shore nearest their camp ordering them to furnish 50 men each armed with provisions for 4 days at their own expense on pain of military execution." This procedure has alarmed the Canadians. Thinks, if a respectable body of men could be got together and 500 were to march to St. John's, the rebels would break up and return to Ticonderoga, and, if not assisted by the Canadians, would abandon their design till the spring. Personal danger.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Ch. Just. Hey Quebec 21 Sept^{r} 1775.

J. INGERSOLL to JARED INGERSOLL, Inner Temple.

1775, September 11. Philadelphia.—Fears their communications will be decreased from the Maritime Regulations of Parliament on the one hand and the American Congress on the other, added to which letters are intercepted. Advises him to be prudent in his political conversation.

Copy. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 12. Caroline Park.—Considers it is fortunate that the defection in America has broken out at a time when England can exert her full force to suppress it. Recommends vigorous measures. Rejoices to see the Proclamation. The people of Glasgow are in high spirits, and several ships have arrived from Virginia laden with tobacco. The Commissioners of the Customs have ordered their officers to clear out no ships with more than the ordinary complement of seamen aboard, which will prevent the rebels getting any more recruits from this country.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r^ Ad^s^ Oughton 12 Sept^r^ 1775.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 12. Tuesday night ½ past 11.—Urgency of public business demands his (Dartmouth's) return to town. The Board of Trade has had to consider the numerous applications made for leave to export gunpowder, arms and ammunition to all parts of the world.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Pownall. Sept 12. 1775. An Account of Office Business.

LORD D[ARTMOUTH] to [CHARLES SIMPSON].

1775, September 13.—In reply to his of the 9th instant. Thanks for expressions of loyalty and affection from the "incorporation" of Lichfield which shall be duly laid before the King.

Autograph draft signed D. 1½ pages note.

O. HULME to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 13. Charterhouse Square.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ large folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Hulme 13 Sept. 1775 respecting Reconciliation with the Colonies.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 13. Wednesday evening.—"My Cares of this day began with being awaked by an Express from Liverpoole." Respecting the enclosed papers and two other addresses from Manchester and Leicester. Despatches received by the mail give intelligence of the Rebels' designs upon Canada.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Liverpool.

Enclosures:—

FRANCIS GILDART, Town Clerk, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

September 11. *Liverpool.—Desiring him to present the enclosed address from the Mayor, Common Council and Corporation of Liverpool to the King, at the earliest opportunity.*

Copy. ¾ folio page.

Enclosures—cont.

1775, *September* 11.—*Copy of the address to the King.*
2¼ folio pages.

The King to John Pownall.

1775, *September* 13. 26 *minutes past* 6 P.M. *Queen's House.—"Mr Pownall, An answer ought to be wrote to Mr Gildart acquainting him with my having very graciously received this mark of Duty and loyalty from the Corporation of Liverpool.*
Autograph. 4 *lines.*

John Pownall to Francis Gildart.

1775, *September* 15. *Whitehall.—Acknowledges the receipt of address from Mayor &c. of Liverpool and states that the same has been very graciously received by the King.*
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

James Lorimer to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, September 15. Edinburgh.—He is the only child of the person whose inconsiderable but zealous services to his King are set forth in the enclosed memorial. Is anxious to serve his country if some employment could be given him among the troops now being levied for America.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Lorimer Edinburgh.

Enclosure :—

Paper headed—Memorial For James Lorimer late Merchant in Edinburgh. Recounts his services to his King and country when the rebels were in Edinburgh in 1745.
1½ *folio pages.*

William Gerard de Brahm to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, September 18. On board the "Cherokee" in Rebellion Road, Charlestown Harbour.—His discoveries during his voyage from England to America of a current from St. George's Channel to the Gulf of Mexico, and the no-variation line. His arrival after a severe hurricane at Charlestown where he heard of the war being carried on and danger attending the King's servants in the respective provinces. Interview on board the "Tamar" with Captain Innes, and later on with Mr. Edwards one of the Committee, who stated the reasons of the present rebellion. Circumstances attending the opening of the mail containing letters from his Lordship—the Governor coming out of his house was surrounded by six Carolina officers armed, who demanded the letters sent by Dartmouth, which the Governor refused; after the mail was opened, the Post Master, previously forbidden to go outside the town, was made prisoner to his house in future. Fort Johnson taken by Mott a Provincial Colonel. Remarks on his own ship the "Cherokee" that she cannot be made a fighting ship, nor is she even a tolerable sailer to be used for dispatches.

Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ De Brahm Sep. 1775.

HENRY CALDWELL to the RIGHT HONOURABLE ISAAC BARRÉ.

1775, September 19, and postscript 20. Quebec.—Evil consequences of delaying to arm this province against incursions of the rebels; their position and proceedings during the last fortnight. Efforts to strengthen the militia and defend the city. Complains of personal neglect by Government. His useless efforts to enlist some on his side. Commends the conduct of the British militia here. Carleton has been joined by some who previously declared for the rebels. Reported death of Montgomery in an encounter with Indians.

Copy. Intercepted. 8½ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 19. On board the "Tamar" in Rebellion Road. —Abstract of letter No. 7. Gives an account of the necessity he was under, "from the Violences, Insults and Outrages offered to him and the other servants of Government," to retire on board H.M.S. "Tamar" in the harbour.

3 *folio pages.* [The signed letter, with enclosures, is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 229, fo. 477.]

Enclosure:—

1775, *September* 1. *Charlestown.—Thomas Knox Gordon, Edward Savage, Charles Matthews Cosslett, John Fewtrell and William Gregory, Judges, Justices of South Carolina, J. Simpson, Attorney General, and James Trail C. C. P. to Lord William Campbell. Lay before him some late facts by which they are involved in their present difficult, dangerous and critical situation and the rule of conduct they apprehend they must adopt under the circumstances. Quote the Association they were asked to sign by order of the Provincial Congress; reasons for refusing it. Proceedings taken against them in consequence. Being now prisoners they have resolved to decline the execution of their respective offices until they can resume them with the powers and dignity becoming their office.*

Copy. 9¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from the Judges &c. of South Carolina to Lord W^m^ Campbell, dated Charles Town, 1^st^ Sept. 1775. *In Lord W^m^ Campbell's (N^o^* 7) *of* 19 *Sept.* 1775.

MESSRS. GREGORY and WOOLSEY to MESSRS. WILLIAM BAYNES and CO.

1775, September 19. Quebec.—"A large Party of New England People have been lately on the Frontier of our Province." Fears an invasion of the enemy because of lack of troops to protect them, only militia to depend upon. Narrow escape of the Governor from being

taken prisoner by a party consisting of Canadians and New England people headed by an Englishman.
Extract. Intercepted. $\frac{2}{3}$ folio page.

Lord Rochford to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, September 19. St. James's.—Making a confidential communication of the enclosed paper.
In Sir Stanier Porten's hand, in the third person. 3 *lines.*

Enclosure :—

1775, *August* 22.—*Extract of a Letter from a Person who has lived many years in France, been much connected with the Ministers there, and who is now come to reside in England, written to one of his friends in London. Information of a plan in contemplation by France and Spain towards America to be executed as soon as favourable circumstances offer and which will have fatal consequences to the trade of Great Britain. Shows assistance given in military stores to the rebels by France for seven years past from their West India Islands. The French agents freely dispersed throughout the provinces to inflame the minds of the people. Remarks on the intended attack by the French on the English Sugar Islands.*
In Sir Stanier Porten's hand. 4½ *folio pages.*

Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Christie to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, September 20. Leicester Square.—Encloses copy of a petition which Lord Barrington presented to the King on his behalf. Enforces his claims and desire for a fresh appointment. Has heard that the people are beginning to be discontented at the proceedings of the Continental Congress, particularly in New York. Is convinced they will soon get into the utmost confusion as they are feeling the heavy taxes in reality.
Letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Enclosure :—

Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Christie to the King.

Petition. States his services in Flanders, Great Britain and North America. Asks to be appointed Commandant of a new battalion to be added to the 60th *or Royal American Regiment for service in the West Indies.*
1 *folio page.*

William Grant to David Grant, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury.

1775, September 20. Quebec.—The rebels have invaded with a considerable force this abandoned, defenceless province and are now encamped at Isle aux Noix, five leagues from Fort St. John's. Some of the Canadians have joined the rebels and the Indians are not to be depended upon; most of them have deserted the English. Martial appearance of this city. Is determined to remain loyal. Carleton is at Montreal and can only act on the defensive. Action between Generals Schuyler, Montgomery and a party of Indians. "We are endeavouring to put this place in the best posture of defence we can. But what can a handful of undisciplined Citizens do in a dismantled, extensive Fortification?" "Government from its Supremacy is become despicable."

Extract. Intercepted. 2¼ folio pages.

MOSES KIRKLAND to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 20. "Tamer," (*sic*) Rebellion Road, South Carolina. —"May it Please your Lordship Pardon my freedom in troubling your Lordship, with this Letter as it concerns Thousands of poor People, much distress'd by resolves of Congress's." Inflictions imposed on these inhabitants by the rebels in consequence of their refusing to sign the associations. Has been enabled by months of travel among them to procure 4,000 to avow their loyalty to the King. Personal sufferings in the past and present from persecution of the rebels. Has had to flee for his life to His Majesty's ship "Tamar," intends going to Boston by first opportunity to acquaint General Gage of his proceedings and ask for troops. Recommends measures for the improvement of the province.

Letter signed. 3¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M. Kirkland S. Carolina Sept^{r} 1775.

C. LESLIE to WILLIAM BEARD, New York.

1775, September 20. London.—"The Time *is arrived* for the Stability or Destruction of this Empire." Believes that the people in America are grossly and wickedly deceived in their ideas of the state of this country, for instead of evils which are supposed to exist here, trade is brisk, peace and quietness reign, and public credit is higher than usual. Thinks the time is at hand when all the world will see and America feel the sentiments of the people of England on this great occasion.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

ISAAC W. CLARKE to JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, London.

1775, September 21. Quebec.—General Carleton and others have done their utmost to rouse and enlist the Canadians but with little success. Troops scarce. Militia doing constant duty. Preparations being made to defend the city but fears the approach of a numerous foe.

Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ folio pages.

JONATHAN CLARKE to ELISHA HUTCHINSON.

1775, September 14 and 21. Quebec.—Is surprised at not hearing from him for a long while. Heard on arrival here of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Canadians have been strangely tampered with by persons attached to the cause of the Provincials. Proceedings at St. John's fort. Business suspended at Montreal, most of the inhabitants having gone to join the army. Intends leaving this province as the rebels are expected to attack St. John's and the English are not strong enough to oppose them.

Extract. Intercepted. 3¼ folio pages. [The autograph signed letter is in the British Museum, Egerton Manuscripts, Vol. 2659, fo. 172.]

COLONEL ALLAN MACLEAN to JOHN POWNALL.

1775, September 21. Quebec.—Evil result of not procuring in time the assistance of the Indians to attack the rebels on their own frontiers which would have effectually prevented the province being attacked. Defenceless state of this province and inability to cope with rebels and Indians now united. Surprised at the leniency shown by the people at home towards "the villians of America." Is acting as military Governor of Quebec and defending that place as well as possible with the limited means at hand.

Copy. 3 folio pages.

J. PAINTER to WILLIAM HAYNES, Merchant, London.

1775, September 21. Quebec.—Has heard that one hundred and fifty Canadians have joined the rebels, but, as false reports are freely circulated, cannot vouch for the accuracy of such a statement. The warlike preparations here foretell danger.

Extract. Intercepted. ½ folio page.

MESSRS. PATTERSON and GRANT to JOHN STRETTELL, London.

1775, September 21. Quebec.—Fears the New England men may become masters of the whole country as the Canadians do not oppose them. No troops to depend upon so only the militia to protect them, trade at an end, and most people owe their present misfortunes to the Governor, the Quebec Bill and its promoters.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

ROBERT QUICK to MESSRS. WOMBWELLS.

1775, September 21. Quebec.—"Mess^{rs} Davison and Lees have thought proper to stop me from discharging any more of my Cargo." Disturbances in the province by the Bostonians, who have marched a large army into it and taken some forts. Has heard that the rebels had invested St. John's and the King's troops were too few to hold out long. Merchant ships have been employed to defend the Lakes and River. The country seems quite in confusion.

Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHULDHAM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 21. Craven Street.—Concerning the enclosed letter.

Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.

Endorsed:—Adm^{l} Shuldham 21 Sep^{r} 1775.

Enclosure :—

REAR-ADMIRAL SHULDHAM to LORD NORTH.

1775, *September* 21. *Craven Street.—Representing the difficulty there would be in getting a fleet of transports to Quebec at this advanced season of the year.*
Copy. 1 *page.*

GEORGE WILMOT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 21. King's Arms, Charing Cross.—Relates his past labours and losses in America on account of his loyalty to Government. Refers him to Governor Hutchinson for details thereof. Asks for relief in his present distress.
Signed. 1 *sheet.*

Endorsed :—To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth.

WILLIAM LINDSAY to MESSRS. GRACE and KENNEDY.

1775, September 22. Quebec.—Troubles of the country in consequence of the Canada Bill and the encroachments of the provincial army. St. John's fort is being invested by a large body of the enemy's troops. Merchants and traders are doing garrison duty for want of troops and exerting themselves to the utmost to defend this town. "In an hour hence I mount Guard under a Captain's command consisting of Eighty Fellow Citizens, each taking it in his turn."
Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ *folio pages.*

GEORGE POWNALL, Secretary of the Province of Quebec, to [ ].

1775, September 22.—Gives an account of the battle between the rebels and Indians on the 6th in which it is said that General Schuyler commanded the former and that Montgomery was killed. Information since received of Indians making peace with the rebels and refusing to fight against them. Narrow escape of Carleton and Lord Pitt from being taken prisoners by some Canadians. Confusion great here. Mustering of militia under Cramahé's command. Colonel Maclean busy at fortifications. Complains of neglect on the part of Britain. Desirability of protecting this province by troops. Fears there has been another battle at St. John's.
Extract. 7 *quarto pages.*

WILLIAM LINDSAY to JOSEPH PARKER, Cheapside, London.

1775, September 25. Quebec.—"Matters in this Province get worse and worse." The enemy has got a footing in this country and they are busy fortifying themselves against their attacks.
Extract. Intercepted. ½ *folio page.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MONTREAL.

1775, September 25.—(On the other side of the paper is a note, dated No. 60, Mark Lane, Friday morning, in the third person, from Mr. Shoolbred to Mr. Serle sending him this extract, received yesterday from Quebec forwarded by his brother. Encounter with the rebels by General Carleton and citizens, in which Colonel Allen and his associates surrendered. "We lost one Common Man in the Field, and unfortunately Major Carden & Alexander Paterson were wounded, the former of whom died of his wound this morning, Paterson its thought will Recover, had it not been for the Sally we made yesterday, Montreal would this day have been in the hands of the Yankees, Allen enlisted the Canadians at 30 Coppers a day and promised them an Equal Share of the Plunder of Montreal with himself . . . He said the Canadians (150 in number) on our approach forsook him and that he never was given to understand that the People of Montreal would oppose his Entrance. However they are all now Safe on board the 'Gaspée.'"

1½ *folio pages.*

MESSRS. WATTS and MASKELYN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 28. Bristol.—In consequence of the enclosed summons an address has been produced, freely signed, and will soon be presented to the King. Rejoices to hear that Bradford, Trowbridge and Milksham intend doing the same. Acknowledges with thanks his Lordship's last letter.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mess^rs^ Watts & Maskelyne. Bristol, 28 Sep^r^ 1775

Enclosure:—

> 1775, *September* 25. *Bristol.—Summons to the inhabitants to meet respecting an address to the King on the present conjuncture of affairs between Great Britain and America.*
>
> *Printed.* 1 *quarto page.*

[ ] to LAMBERT CADWALADER, Philadelphia.

1775, September 28. London.—Supposes every letter undergoes some examination but will try the fate of this. Papers filled with the proceedings of the two armies in New England, but many false accounts given. Believes most of the independent gentlemen of this island are well-wishers to America, but through inaction are of little service to the cause of liberty and the oppressed.

Extract. Intercepted. 1½ *folio pages.*

1775, September 29.—A folio manuscript in a stiff paper cover, dated at the end but not signed. On the subject of American affairs in the present crisis.

90 *pages.*

GOVERNOR ROBERT EDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 1. Annapolis.—Private. Sends proceedings of the 29th August, as severe weather attended the ship which carried former copies. Disturbances in the town caused by the seizure of the pilot boat by the "King-Fisher" and a publication in a Pennsylvania paper. Proceedings in Philadelphia. Supposed discoveries made in the intercepted letters from some members of the Congress which have fallen into General Gage's hands. Has prorogued the General Assembly to the 7th November next.

Autograph letter signed. 5½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Gov^r Eden Sep. Oct^r 1775. Ex.

Enclosures :—

MARYLAND.

1775, *August* 29.—*Proceedings of Council. A true copy signed James Brooks*, 30 *September* 1775.

5½ *folio pages.*

GOVERNOR ROBERT EDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, *September* 9. *Annapolis.—Private. Mentions items of intelligence given in his last of 27th ultimo. The Congress at Philadelphia is waiting an answer from the King to their late address, which if denied, manifestoes are to be sent to the sundry towns in Europe, inviting them to trade with the free American Colonies. Late violent proceedings have driven many men from this province to England. Introduces the Reverend Mr. Boucher (the bearer of this) as well qualified to give information on American affairs. Tomorrow is the last day of the ports remaining open. His Lordship's dispatches by the June packet were opened before he received them.*

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

EDWARD MONTAGU* to PEYTON RANDOLPH.

1775, October 2. London.—"As this is the last Mail which will be allowed to go from hence I am unwilling to loose the opportunity of bidding you a long farewell." Does not believe he is yet a rebel but understands his "*Patriotism is not below Proof.*" Knows that the object of the Colonies is total independence, and if he were in power would grant it to them as the quickest way to ruin which their present actions are leading them to. "I read all your Prints from Charles Town to Boston, and find Truth in none and no other meaning but continuing the Delusion of the poor ignorant People, who must be sacrifised by Thousands to gratify the Pride and ambition of that damn'd Rascal John Adams. If your Designs are completed, and you should become a separate State I hope he will turn out another Cromwell.—He'll make a noble Protector tho' but an indifferent Malster.—His Letter to M^r Warren exhibits a true Picture of that *Moderation and Tenderness* which would prevail in him in the Exercise of Power.—If Gage does not raise him to a more *exalted* Station he wont be content with any Thing less from your hands than Stadtholder, but I hope you will be in no danger of that embarressment." Fears he (Randolph) will be driven to the Indians for protection unless the maritime towns become bomb-proof. "Such a Peal of Thunder is preparing for you that will shake even the Apalatian Mountains."

Copy. Intercepted. 3⅓ *folio pages.*

Note.—Montagu had been agent for the province of Virginia; Peyton Randolph of Virginia was President of Congress for a short time; he died on the 22nd of this month. *Dict. of Amer. Biography.*

JAMES PERRY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 2. Wolverhampton.—Quotes copy of letter just received from Boston showing state of affairs there. The dispositions of the Americans and English are too opposite to dwell in friendship together. England much benefited of late by the importation of grain and flour from America and he thinks the disputes might be settled by a change in taxation and the repeal of some acts not of great consequence. Proposes the appointment of a suitable mediator to go to America with authority to bring about a reconciliation.

Autograph letter signed. 4½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Perry Wolverhampton 2 Octr 1775.

TREASURY.

Abstract of proceedings at the Treasury, relative to North America, from the 1st day of January to the 2nd October 1775 with Abstract of Account of Monies paid and ordered to be paid in the year 1775 on Account of the Extraordinary expenses of the Army there.

17½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Abstract of Proceedings at the Treasury relative to North America from 1st January 1775.

DR. J. B. CHANDLER to the REVEREND CHARLES INGLIS, New York.

1775, October 3. London.—" We are all here heartily desirous of an Accommodation." Remarks on the Plan of Pacification drawn up by Lords North and Dartmouth who are anxious for an amicable settlement. Neither the nation nor ministry are intimidated nor have they any doubt but the Colonies can be reduced sooner or later. No ministry was ever firmer than the present one, and if war must continue it will be with increased vigour. If America acts a reasonable part, she will immediately rescue herself from the military Government she has placed herself under and accept England's proposals, otherwise madness will have its perfect work and destruction follow.

Extract. Intercepted. 2¼ *folio pages.*

JOHN MAUNSELL to DOCTOR AUCHMUTY.

1775, October 3. London.—" I shall call on Your Brother, who is lately arrived from Boston, the Moment I am able." Has kept up a correspondence, since his arrival in England, with Vanshaake and laid before him a true state of things here as far as they relate to America; asks him to see these letters. If some conciliatory measures are not adopted on America's side and in a constitutional manner by her provincial Legislatures the sword must determine the controversy. Preparations being made for either event.

Extract. Intercepted. ¾ *folio page.*

JOHN MAUNSELL to PETER VANSCHAACK, New York.

1775, October 3. London.—Notifies the stoppage of packets to New York. Regrets to see the British constitution in America totally subverted. Gives his sentiments concerning the state and temper of

the people in England. Preparations for war though conciliatory measures will be offered. Letters from members of Congress intercepted by General Gage are handed about and show a desire for independence. States what he thinks America should do to heal the differences. Asks him to exert his influence to restore peace.
Copy. Intercepted. 4¾ *folio pages.*

MOSES FRANKS to the HONOURABLE JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

1775, October 4. London.—Packets to America now stopped. Earnest desires for peace.
Extract. Intercepted. 1 *folio page.*

J. INGERSOLL to JARED INGERSOLL, Philadelphia.

1775, October 4. London.—Remarks on the circumstances of David Ingersoll. As this packet is the last that will be sent to America, and opportunities for correspondence will be seldom, asks that he may not be accused of negligence in the future, when it will be solely on account of the situation. Various propositions have been sent to the King from different English towns. Some letters from Colonel Harrison to General Washington and from Adams to his wife taken on the Rhode Island ferry have been published here and do not raise the character of Congress or their politics.
Copy. Intercepted. 2½ *folio pages.*

[EDWARD] MONTAGU to ANTHONY TODD.

1775, October 4. Gray's Inn.—"Presents his Comp^{ts} to M^{r} Todd begs leave to send him the inclosed,* which he wishes to go by the N. York Mail." The address of the said letter would justify inspection but hopes Mr. Todd will bear testimony for him that his correspondence is not treasonable.
Autograph letter in the third person. ½ *quarto page.*

* Probably his letter to Randolph of the 2nd inst.

WILLIAM STRAHAN to DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1775, October 4. London.—Takes advantage of the last regular packet. Is concerned to see he has accepted the place of postmaster from the Congress. The desire of the Colonies for a separation is apparent to all from the violent proceedings taken against Government servants there. Fears he (Franklin) has carried things too far and is engaged in a most dangerous and difficult task. "I am still of opinion, that the Ministry of this Country was never disposed to fleece or oppress you, that this unnatural Civil War has been chiefly, if not wholly, occasioned by our wicked Factions at Home, whose Struggles for Places & Power have by degrees carried them such daring lengths as have induced & encouraged you to increase your Demands much beyond what you at first dreamt of." Has lately seen many worthy men who have been forced to abandon their homes to avoid confinement, confiscation of property and corporal punishment, and these give sad accounts of the miseries of anarchy in America. Is sorry to differ from him in this great political dispute. [Not in *Sparks'* nor *Bigelow's* Franklin.]
Copy. Intercepted. 4¾ *folio pages.*

WILLIAM STRAHAN to THOMAS WHARTON.

1775, October 4. London.—Refers him to Doctor Franklin's letter for information on the present dispute between England and her colonies. Is convinced that accommodation is now become impracticable and separation possible, though how far it will answer the intended purpose remains still to be seen. Parliament is about to meet, but fears differences will not be settled till much mischief is done on both sides. Thinks it strange matters should have gone so far, when it is plain that safety and prosperity depend on union.
Extract. Intercepted. 1 folio page.

HUGH WILLIAMSON to JOHN DICKENSON, Philadelphia.

1775, October 4. London.—"A powerful Army will certainly be sent to America next Summer." Petitions are coming up from the principal towns of England desiring coercive measures with America, which will lead to Parliament sending a large armament, and taking foreign troops into British pay. Knows America cannot be conquered but the land will be destroyed and then separated. Wishes other measures could have been adopted to prevent such effusion of blood.
Extract. Intercepted. 1¼ folio pages.

[ ] to RICHARD CARY.

1775, October 4. London.—"Alas my dear Sir, what Scenes have you lived to be Witness to." Is concerned to hear he was a sufferer by the destruction of Charles Town. Explains a paragraph in his letter to Mr. Curwen respecting the spirit of the people and asserts that there is no defection in him from the old principles of the family but that he will support their cause in public and private. Is censured for continuing his acquaintance with a certain Lord, but assures Cary his cause will not suffer thereby. Preparations being made to continue the war; 30,000 Russians are to be taken into British pay.
Copy. Intercepted. 2 folio pages.

[ ] to THOMAS QUIN.

1775, October 4. London.—Congratulations on his advancement from the regulating of watches to the commanding of a regiment in the Provincial Army. Justifies him in taking up the cause of liberty, but it is doubtful whether the Americans will be able to hold out against the forces destined for that country next spring; foreign troops are to be sent with orders to devastate their towns if they will not submit, and King and Parliament are determined to assert their rights. Does not sign this letter as it is reported letters for America are opened before they are sent but the handwriting will be known and he has sealed it four times with his mother's head.
Extract. Intercepted. 1½ folio pages.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 6. Boston.—Private. Acknowledging letter of the 31st July. Hopes to merit the continuance of the confidence with which he isfavoured. Is gratified at the King's approbation of his conduct and the important trust reposed in him in the absence of General Gage.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Gen^{l} Howe Boston 6 Oct^{r} 1775.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 7, Saturday.—Details business he has transacted of late respecting the transportation of troops and discontinuance of packets to America. Lord North is preparing for the approaching campaign, which promises to be exciting. Remarks on business attending the application for leave to export gunpowder, arms and ammunition. Dispatches from Lord William Campbell report disturbances in South Carolina and need of assistance to subdue anarchy there.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Pownall 7 Oct^{r} 1775.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 10. Boston.—Announces his arrival the previous day after a dangerous voyage. Will write more fully in a few days. Thinks the securing of this place will be the chief employment of the ensuing winter. Hopes for some mark of favor to save his honor and give him a decent provision.

Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed :—L^{t} Col^{l} Dalrymple 10 Oct^{r} 1775.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 11. America Square.—Proceedings of a faction amongst the North American Merchants which insisted on framing a petition to the King. His reasons for signing it, though he did not approve of it.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Molleson 11 Oct^{r} 1775.

DAVID INGERSOLL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 14. Croydon.—Representing the persecution and destruction of his property he has endured on account of his loyalty. Thanks for succour sent him some time since. Expects to die of famine. Would be glad of an interview if convenient.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Ingersoll 14 Oct^{r} 1775.

The REVEREND JOHN ERSKINE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 20. Edinburgh.—"I lately found the inclosed inflammatory paper in a volume of Dean Young's Sermons."

Circumstances respecting its discovery and reasons for sending it to his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev. J. Erskine 1775.

Enclosure:—

1774, *February* 16.—*A printed paper signed "A South Briton." Deplores the increase of taxation during the last* 84 *years. Denounces the measures pursued by the Governors who, of late years, have coaxed the people to part with their money and give paper in return to keep up armies of placemen, permit men, custom house officers, pensioners and soldiers, by which their liberties are become barely nominal.*

1 *folio page.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN VAUGHAN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 22. "Harcourt" Transport off Milford Haven.—Detention of transports here owing to the "Harcourt" having met with much damage in a severe gale. The "Argo" has not yet appeared.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—L^{t} Col. Vaughan 22 Oct^{r} 1775.

POST OFFICE INTERCEPTIONS.

1775, October 23.—Wrapper endorsed in the King's hand. "Oct. 23, 1775, ½ p^{t} 5 P.M. $\frac{m}{20}$ p^{t} 6 P.M. from the Post Office. (Secret)." The letters at one time within this wrapper were chiefly the interceptions noted above on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd September.

CHARLES SIMPSON, Town Clerk to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 23. Lichfield.—Has been requested to transmit to his Lordship an address to the King in the confidence that he (Lord Dartmouth) would make their offers of service acceptable to His Majesty.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Litchfield 23^{d} Oct^{r} 1775. M^{r} Simpson Town Clerk. R/ 25th.

CAPTAIN HUGH BROMEDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 24. "Savage" Sloop, St. John's, New Foundland.—Writes by request of Governor Montfort Browne of the Bahamas to announce that he left him at Pensacola on the 20th June last on his way to Brown's Clifts on the banks of the Mississippi. Expects his Excellency will inform him of the new passage over the Grand Bahama Banks and the short cut through the East Florida Keys, which is a very short passage from Providence to Pensacola, also of the discovery made by Bromedge of wood for sheathing boards for ships which may be stationed in the Bahamas and Pensacola. Gave orders for the "St. John" to go to Pensacola to take back Governor Browne to Providence. Sails tomorrow to convoy a transport with volunteers &c. for Admiral Graves's squadron and General Gage's regiments at Boston.

Letter signed. 2 pages.

Endorsed :—1775 Capt^{n} Bromedge New passage over the Bahama banks new wood for sheething boards.

W. HEY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 24. Quebec.—Mentions Lady Mary Carleton's departure. State of the province. Details of a successful incursion from the garrison of Montreal against a party of rebels. Circumstances improving but troops still needed. His own difficult position. Observations on Colonel Johnson.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Hey, Quebec 24 Oct^{r} 1775.

WILLIAM PARSONS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 25. Spring Garden Coffee House in Spring-gardens. —Was yesterday arrested for the only debt he owes in the kingdom. Refers to his brother a Captain in the 10th at Boston, wounded at Lexington and Charlestown. Is engaged in a vexatious lawsuit which has detained him longer in this country than he expected. Asks for a loan of £20 to extricate him from present difficulties.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

A RECIPE to cure the PREVALENT MALADY among the AMERICANS.

1775, October 26. Thursday morning.—A paper headed "A Recipe to cure the prevalent Malady among the North Americans, & to secure the friends of Goverment who continue Loyal among them." "Accompanying this is a printed leaf headed A Dissertation on Disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies." Both signed Analysis A. P.

Original. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Analysis. America.

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 26. Cavendish Square.—"On my arrival at the War Office last monday I found that five Regiments were to be sent from Ireland in the beginning of December." Hopes these troops are not bound to the Southward in North America as many dangers and difficulties would attend them there. Reminds him of the necessity of consulting able military men before taking decided steps in military matters.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—L^{d} Barrington 26 Oct^{r} 1775.

ROBERT HUNTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 26. Coleman Street.—Has received letters from Quebec of the 25th September giving an account of a skirmish between the rebels and the garrison of St. Johns, which resulted in the defeat of the former, and Captain Hazen and one Tucker taken prisoners. Quebec fairly defended. General opinion that the rebels would retreat to Crown Point till the spring. The vessel met three transports from Boston in the River St. Lawrence.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Hunter 26 Octr 1775. Intelligence from Quebec.

JOHN KENWARD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 26. St. Augustine.—Requests his acceptance of two barrels of St. Augustine oranges "containing in both 1,000" shipped on board the Brigantine Betsy ; also two nonpareils, being the product of this province. Sir John Shaw has some excellent melon seed which he will share with Lord Dartmouth in exchange for some oranges.

In the third person. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Kenward St. Augustine 26 Octr 1775.

ROBERT GORDON to SIR JOHN BLAQUIERE.

1775, October 27. Corke.—"I can assure you from good Authority that the Pensilvanians were very hard at Work on the 26 Augt and continued so on the 19th Sepr last." Fortifications being made at posts on the river side from Chester up to the town, artillery from New York and Philadelphia used for this purpose. A ship has arrived with a cargo of slaves and flax seed from Philadelphia, and the master thereof reports discontent at Philadelphia with the orders of Congress and taxes imposed, also by the severity of punishment inflicted on such as refuse to join the rebels. Printed papers are dispersed containing false accounts of England's conduct towards them.

Extract. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Extract of a Letter from Robert Gordon Esqr to Sir John Blaquiere dated Corke 27 Octr 1775, containing Intelligence from Philadelphia.

WILLIAM PARSONS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 27. Spring-garden Coffee House.—Sends enclosure as his Lordship was not at home when Mr. Mair called on him. Thanks for interposition to rescue him from present distress.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure :—

ARTHUR MAIR to WILLIAM PARSONS.

1775, *October* 27. *Craig's Court.—Reason for not being able to call again on Lord Dartmouth. Quotes extract of a letter from W. Parsons' brother dated Boston* 9 *August, stating that he had not yet recovered the use of his right hand wounded at Charlestown, but this would be of no material consequence in his correspondence as he would have no occasion to draw on his brother till next spring and can use his left hand for signing letters.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Mr Parsons Octr 1775.

William Parsons to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, October 27. Spring-garden Coffee House.—Assures him all inquiries will be satisfactorily answered concerning himself as he abhors imposition. Lieutenant Winter takes this letter and upon his Lordship's decision depends all that is dear or valuable to man.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

John Waterhouse, Thomas Dyson and Z. Robert Barker to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, October 28. Halifax.—Tender an address to his Lordship from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers and Land owners of this Town upon the unhappy disturbances with America, requesting such may be presented to the Throne. Informs him of a petition circulated in the neighbourhood and the class of people signing it under the influence of a few in opposition.
Letter signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Committee at Halifax 28 Oct^{r} 1775.

Lord Townshend to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, October 29. Portman Square.—Promises him an exact statement of the artillery now in America of which the Ordnance has cognizance. In the absence of his secretary can only transmit what is at Halifax, but that will show what General Gage had near him. Hints for the use of pallisadoes in the present war.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Townshend 29 Oct^{r} 1775.

Lord Townshend to [Lord Dartmouth].

1775, October 29. Portman Square.—Captain Foy is acquainted with some points of the trade in America arising from the operation of Acts of Parliament, which are worth his Lordship's consideration.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Townshend 30 Oct^{r} 1775, recommending Capt. Foy.

Commodore George Mackenzie to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, October 30. "Ramillies," Chatham.—Has severely felt the indignity shewn him by the appointment of Sir Peter Parker to be second in command in America and Captain Morris his Captain. Repeats his desire to serve in that country or elsewhere, having forty years good character and being still capable of active service. Asks to be remembered.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Com. Mackenzie 30 Oct^{r} 1775.

William Knox.

Memorandum endorsed "received from S^{r} W. Meredith 30 Oct^{r} 1775." "Liverpool Merchants will fit out privateers & undertake to seize all American vessels trading to the Coast of Africa & elsewhere. Spanish trade."
In Knox's hand. 3½ lines.

LORD SANDWICH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 30. Admiralty.—Advisability of an interview and consultation with Sir Peter Parker, the Comptroller of the Navy and Sir Hugh Palliser as to what naval measures it will be practicable to take for the debarkation of the troops at Cape Fear.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^d^ Sandwich 30 Oct^r^ 1775.

ALEXANDER SCHAW to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 31. Orange Street.—Remarks on the navigation of rivers in North Carolina and settlements thereon. Governor Martin's conduct on his arrival won the people's confidence and esteem. Loyalty of highlanders. Proceedings of rebels. Plan of operations desirable to be carried on to subdue them. No apprehensions need be felt from South Carolina, and Virginia could be kept in check. Necessity of Governor Martin being at the head of everything done in that province.

Letter signed. 11¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:— M^r^ Shaw 31^st^ Oct^r^ 1775.

LORD CHANCELLOR [APSLEY] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, November 3, Friday evening.—On the supposition that the Address moved for would be in the House on Monday, asks for his Lordship's presence in the House on that day in time to deliver in the paper of which Lord Mansfield and himself desire copies. Will be glad to hear the sum of the news brought by Lord Pitt.

Autograph letter. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Lord Chancellor 3 Nov^r^ 1775.

LORD BARRINGTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 3. Cavendish Square.—"I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the News from Canada which you were so good as to send me last night." Will not fail to attend at Lord North's tomorrow. Concludes the Generals will be there also as they can give important and useful assistance, especially if permitted to stay during the discussion of the matter by the Cabinet. Personally, thinks they should be considered as Cabinet Council so long as military business is deliberated upon.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^d^ Barrington 3 Nov^r^ 1775.

EDWARD MONTAGU to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 3. Gray's Inn.—Reasons for forwarding an enclosed letter and means for its conveyance to America if approved of.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Ed. Montagu Esq^r^ 3 Nov^r^ 1775.

Enclosures :—

1775, *November 3.—Paper submitted to Lord Dartmouth's consideration. "Excited by the Calls of sincerest Friendship & with silent but warmest Zeal for our bleeding Country," the writer asks what the Americans really mean, is it Independency, abolition of the Navigation Act or total repeal of those laws passed since 1762? Considers the first impossible but the latter might be obtained, though not by force of arms and rebellion. The best means to procure this object. Is well aware of the difficulties of his situation, but hopes he will endeavour to procure peace, so desirable at the present time.*

In Edward Montagu's hand. 2⅔ quarto pages.

JONATHAN SIMPSON to [EDWARD MONTAGU].

1775, *September* 1 *and* 4. *Halifax.—He would embark for England from this place, provided there was a good conveyance. Cannot return to Boston. Details the sufferings of the troops and loyal subjects in that town. Success of the rebels there. The British Flag and arms were never under more disgrace, though the troops do not lack courage as shown at Bunker's Hill. Considers Britain can never conquer America as all the colonies are united against her. If matters are not soon settled the colonies will be lost. Personal situation and proceedings of the rebels at Machias, the place to which he has banished himself. The British force is not sufficient to subdue America, and at the present rate she will soon lose her.*

Letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

V.ADMIRAL LORD HOWE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 4.—Found the enclosed on his return that morning from His Lordship's house. Transmits it as it is of a public nature.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ quarto pages.

*Endorsed :—*4 Nov^r^ 1775. Lord Howe with a Letter from Lord Hyde. *Commission. America.*

Enclosure :—

LORD HYDE to V.ADMIRAL LORD HOWE.

1775, *November* 2. *Grosvenor Street.—Observations on the importance of the commission to be given him to negotiate with America. Suggestions for the future government of America.*

Autograph letter signed. 9 folio pages.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 7.—Sends a note [not now with the letter]. Having opened the business to Lord Germain, is greatly perplexed how to extricate himself from present difficulty.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

*Endorsed :—*L^d^ North 7 Nov^r^ 1775.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 7.—Will be glad to see him this evening between nine and ten, thinks he has found an expedient which will remove present difficulties.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—L^{d} North 7 Nov^{r} 1775.

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November [7]. Tuesday, 3 o'clock, P.M.—The returns of the army will be furnished to Mr. Pownall who will explain to His Lordship what has passed on the subject. Lord North agrees with Lord Barrington's sentiments if the Duke of Grafton only wants the establishment, but thinks the effectives ought not to be granted as the precedent would be bad and the information dangerous.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—J. Robinson, Esq^{r} Nov^{r} 1775.

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 8. 15 minutes past 4 P.M. House of Commons.—Hopes His Lordship will agree to accept the Seals of one of the old Secretaries of State and so relieve Lord North of much anxiety.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Robinson Nov^{r} 1775.

JOHN ROBINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, November 8. Wednesday, 7 P.M. House of Commons.—Assures him Lord North and His Majesty both wish him to accept the Seal of Secretary of State though application is to be made to Lord W—th for that purpose.

Autograph letter signed. 1 folio page.

ALEXANDER SCHAW to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 8. Orange Street.—Listened with interest to the discussion held at His Lordship's office respecting the employment of troops destined for the southern provinces. Refers to opinions previously given on this subject. Probable effects that will follow the sending of troops to Charlestown. Necessity of conquering North Carolina first. Governor Martin thinks he could keep up his authority were it once re-established, without the assistance of regular troops. Has tried to shew His Lordship the advantages and disadvantages attending the proposed attempt in South and North Carolina.

Letter signed. 7⅔ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Shaw 8 Nov^{r} 1775.

Enclosure:—

Rates of Pilotage established by Act of Assembly for Cape Fear River in North Carolina.

In the same hand as above letter. 1 folio page.

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1775, November 9.] Thursday morning, ¼ past 9.—Lord North after the House last night said he could never think of pressing him to accept an office that would make him miserable. Lord North is to see Lord Weymouth this morning and it is hoped he will accept, and that he [Lord Dartmouth] will have the Privy Seal to-day.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

JOHN ROBINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, November 9. ½ past 2 P.M.—Lord Weymouth is to see the King for the purpose of settling his appointment and Lord Dartmouth's having the Privy Seal.

Autograph letter signed. ½ quarto page.

LORD NORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1775, November 9.] Thursday evening. Downing Street.—Lord Weymouth has relinquished his claim to the Privy Seal and declared his willingness to accept the seals of either the Northern or Southern Department. Believes the King wishes Lord Dartmouth to receive the Seal as soon as possible. Lord Germain's writ must be issued and he return to the House.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

JOHN ROBINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1775, November 9.] Thursday night, past 10 o'clock.—Lord Weymouth accepts the Southern department. The Privy Seal is ready to be delivered to His Lordship, and it only remains for him to fix the date of his resignation of his present office, which decision is necessary for all parties concerned in this business. Reasons for postponing such till Monday on Lord Dartmouth's account, but the advisability of settling it on Saturday with regard to Lord Germain.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

PETER LIVIUS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, November 10. Quebec.—Favoured per Mr. Davison. Arrival after a tedious, difficult and dangerous voyage of one hundred and twenty-six days. Found the province in great confusion; brought some distressed artificers and seamen from St. John's to this town and they have helped to defend it. Fears for the safety of Montreal and Quebec against an attack by the rebels. Hopes for speedy succour either by British troops or foreign ones in British pay. States reasons which he thinks will lead the Canadians to soon tire of the conduct of the rebels towards them and drive them back to the King's standard. Reminds His Lordship of his promise that he should succeed Mr. Hey and hopes arrangements will be made accordingly.

Autograph letter signed. 8½ quarto pages.

WILLIAM JACKSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 14. Ch. Ch. (?)—Congratulations on his being relieved from so troublesome a charge as that of the American colonies, and on his recent appointment. Family inquiries.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—W^{m} Jackson Esq^{r}, 14 Nov^{r} 1775.

HUGH FINLAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 17. Quebec.—Reasons for not writing more frequently. Introduces the bearer of this letter, William Grant, Seigneur of St. Roc, who is well acquainted with all recent transactions here. The intentions of the rebels to seize all Government officers. Particular aversion shown towards him in his duties as Deputy Post Master General in succession to Doctor Franklin. Craves protection for himself and family. Necessity for early arrival of troops to save this town. Has been much disappointed in the Canadians, but many hundreds will stand by the Governor to the last.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ large folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Finlay 17 Nov^r^ 1775.

J[ONATHAN] W[ATSON] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1775], November 17. Friday evening.—Informs him of the proceedings of some back woodsmen towards the Indians in Virginia which was the cause of the last Indian war quelled by Lord Dunmore and which cost 150,000*l.* at least. Apprehensions of another attack led him to suggest the division of that province into East and West Virginia. Measures that would subdue the rebellion.

Autograph letter signed J. W. 2 quarto pages.

A. V. to MRS. TOLVER.

1775, Novembre 22, Thursday [should be 23].—To be left at Mr. Yates's, Stationer, Canton Street, Haymarket. Is informed Count de Bonvouloir had set out for Philadelphia by one of the last boats, fully authorised by the Court of France. Gives other incidental information respecting this gentleman. Quotes part of a letter received from an Italian friend concerning officers from France and Germany going to join the rebels. France foments the rebellion secretly and many Canadians favour her. Felicitations on Lord Dartmouth's recent appointment.

French. Autograph letter signed A. V. 2½ folio pages. With seal (broken).

JONATHAN WATSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, November 24. Suffolk Street.—Desires if any Commissioners are sent to treat with the Americans his son may be one of them as his own age and health prevent him taking any active part. Congratulations upon His Lordship's recent appointment. His second son needs employment as a clerk. Fears Lord Dunmore reckons he can recover his authority with fewer troops than he (Watson) thinks possible. Is sure a fleet of transports would find difficulty in landing in Virginia till March. Refers to a plan for a tax at home which he will mention to His Lordship or Lord North if desired.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Watson of Virginia 1775.

CONGRESS.

Minutes and Resolution. Transmitted in an extract of a letter [from a New York delegate in Congress, James Duane, to the New York Convention] dated 28 November 1775, which letter has an additional note [of 11 December] naming several persons appointed 10 December to command the fortress in Hudson's River, and is accompanied by a Plan for Regulating Trade with the Indians on the Ohio and for keeping them in Peace with the Colonies. The Minutes of Congress refer to the safe conveyance to America of vessels laden with goods from France; the resolution, to Washington's instructions to apply to the four New England provinces for help to complete levies.

3½ *pages.*

Endorsed :—American.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 4.—"With that heart felt reverence wch goodness and greatness united, necessarily inspires, does a sincere friend of your soul importune for a few moments serious attention." Disapproves of present parliamentary measures towards America. Wishes Lord Dartmouth could yet be the means of bringing about a reconciliation. Reasons for withholding his name, and the way in which a reply addressed to Amynton would find him.

Original. 3⅛ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Anon. Decr 1775.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 7. Ship "Dutchess of Gordon" off New York.—Thanks him for obtaining the King's leave of absence for him to return to England. Severity of the climate prevents ships landing in that province. No revolution ever equalled what he has experienced there.

Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Govr Tryon, 17th Decr 1775. On American Affairs, & his Necessity of quitting N. York.

Enclosure :—

Governor William Tryon. Address to the Inhabitants of New York. Sent to the Mayor with a note dated Ship "Dutchess of Gordon" New York Harbour, 4th December 1775 *asking him to lay it before the Corporation.*

Printed broadside headed New York, 6th December 1775.

A. V. to MRS. TOLVER.

1775, Decembre 9. Samedi.—The French Count of whom he has already spoken (see *supra*, November 22) left for Philadelphia last October in the "Charming Betsy," Captain John Farmer. Quotes a letter received from Montreal acquainting that commerce there is stopped by the rebels who are poisoning the minds of the people with false ideas of liberty. Notwithstanding this intelligence believes the greater part of the province will remain loyal.

Autograph letter signed A. V. French. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A. V. to Mrs Tolver 1775.

JOHN CAMBEL, Lieutenant of Engineers, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 9.—Anticipates an interview with Lord Germain respecting West Florida and Governor Browne. Assures him he does not expect the smallest advantage and only seeks for a full, candid hearing and determination in the matter.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Eng^r Campbell 9 Dec^r 1775.

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, December 9. Caroline Park.—Expresses his pleasure at Lord Dartmouth's recent appointment. Sentiments respecting His Lordship's character. Hopes the vigorous measures now carrying on will be effectual. Has heard that Captain Balfour is chosen for General Howe's Aide-de-camp. Surprise at receiving no news from Boston. General Scot's sudden death and Colonel Skene going to offer his services to Lord North as his successor in the county.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—S^r Ad. Oughton 9 Dec^r 1775.

CONNECTICUT.

1775, December 14.—Passed by General Court or Assembly held at New Haven. An Act for Restraining and Punishing Persons who are inimical to the Liberty of this and the rest of the United Colonies and for directing Proceedings therein.

2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—America Ex.

MONSR. DE LOTBINIERE.

1775, December 15. Londres.—Precis de l'Affaire du Sieur de Lotbiniere pour ses deux seigneuries du Lac Champlain.

Printed. 2 copies. 3¼ *pages. French.*

Endorsed :—Precis de Mons^r de Lotbiniere 25 Dec^r 1775.

SIR GREY COOPER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 17. Parliament Street.

Letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—S^r Grey Cooper Dec^r 17, 1775, respecting the Clause of Amendment to the American Act, proposed by the Bristol Merchants.

BERNARD PAGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 20. Joppa.—A long letter apparently from a Minister of the Gospel giving a faithful account of the attitude of the people, and warning Lord Dartmouth that if he knew one half of what the writer knows of America, he would not persist, but be instantly for peace, or resign. (It is printed in Peter Force's American Archives, Series 4, Vol. 4, col. 358.)

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 3 large folio pages.

Endorsed :—B. Page Maryland 20 Dec^r 1775.

RHODE ISLAND.

[1775, December 25].—Form of Oath of Allegiance administered to the Inhabitants of Rhode Island by General Lee of the Rebel Army.
1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Oath administer^{d} by Gen^{l} Lee Rhode Island Gen^{l} Rebel Army America.

INTELLIGENCE from QUEBEC.

1775, December 25.—The "Elizabeth" store ship left Quebec the 22d of November to proceed to Boston but was driven off the coast of America by contrary winds. She has arrived at Portsmouth and the master, Lieutenant Parry, has come to town. A letter from Captain Hamilton of the "Lizard" to Admiral Graves says General Carleton was come to Quebec and a Council of War had resolved to defend the town to the utmost; strength of garrison there. The "Polly" came down the river with the "Elizabeth" having on board a deserter from the rebels and dispatches from Carleton. The rebels had not on the 22d November come down from the upper part of the river. About 500 belonging to Arnold had crossed and come under the walls of Quebec but dispersed when fired upon.
1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—25th Dec^{r} 1775. Intelligence from Quebec.

The REVEREND THOMAS RANKIN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, December 28. Philadelphia.—Reasons for laying before him an account of the situation of public affairs in these colonies. Is acquainted with several members of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and they all seem to wish for the restoration of harmony and union between Great Britain and the colonies, upon such a foundation as would be honorable to the former and defend the liberties of the latter. Recommends mercy rather than justice in the present dispute. His sentiments on the natural disposition of Americans. Suggestions as to the manner of bringing about a reconciliation. Present disturbances very detrimental to the spread of religion.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Rev^{d} M^{r} Rankin Philad^{a} Dec^{r} 1775.

CYRUS GRIFFIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 30. Grange Court, Cary Street, Lincoln's Inn.—Has frequently done himself the honour of waiting upon his Lordship but has never been so fortunate as to obtain a personal interview. Believes an accommodation with America can only be brought about by a plan similar to the enclosed. Distress of Americans from the present deplorable situation. Apology for troubling his Lordship with this.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—C. Griffin 30 Dec^{r} 1775, wth plan of reconciliation.

Enclosure:—

Plan of reconciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies. In Cyrus Griffin's hand. 4 *quarto pages.*

EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, December 30. Duke Street, Westminster.—"The Busyness which requires our Meeting tomorrow has prevented me calling on you at Blackheath this morning. It is that which regards the foreign Troops. The Landgrave of Hesse has transmitted his Proposals for 12,000 men. The Prince of Orange those of the States for the Scotch Brigade—the latter are clogged with such conditions as I believe will be thought inadmissible. I don't foresee any Difficulty in the Hessian Transaction." Is sure nothing will be proposed likely to be disapproved of by his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—E. of Suffolk, 30 Dec^{r} 1775, on the Hessian & Dutch Troops.

INTELLIGENCE.

[1775, December].—Paper of Intelligence, not dated, beginning "The following is a Copy of what was written under a Bill of such Goods as was immediately to be procured, the List of the Goods I had not time to Copy but they were various sorts, Gunpowder, Lead, Flints &c. to the Amount of Twenty five Thousand pounds Sterling." The intelligence explains the method of purchasing and paying for goods in Holland and France, and narrates various proceedings in America.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.* [A duplicate of this was sent by Governor Tryon on the 5th January 1776 and is in the Public Record Office, series America and West Indies, Vol. 186, fo. 255.]

Endorsed:—America.

ACT to PREVENT ILLEGAL MEETINGS.

N.D. [1775].—An Act for the better preventing of illegal Meetings in any of His Majesty's Colonies in North America.

Draft. 1⅓ *pages.*

Endorsed;—dft of Act.

DENNIS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, Wednesday night, 7 o'clock.—The Petition drawn up by the deputed Committee of the meeting of American Merchants of last week was unanimously agreed to. Wishes it may be approved by the administration. Forwards another letter from his brother, Mr. Reed.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} De Berdt. 1775.

"Draft of COMMISSION with NOTES."

N. D. [1775].—Paper so endorsed. No names or dates given. It empowers to protect the loyalists and trade, and to restore peace and order.

8¼ *large folio pages.*

House of Commons to the King.

N. D. [1775].—Draft of an address, with alterations in Lord Dartmouth's hand. Expressing their astonishment that a rebellion at this time actually exists in Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut and their concern to see that it has been encouraged in several of the other colonies. Can never so far desert the trust reposed in them as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all His Majesty's dominions, nor allow that any of them ought to be exempted from sharing in the common burdens necessary to the whole. When the colonies shall have made sufficient provision for the support of their respective civil governments, will in that case think the continuance of the laws for raising a revenue in America no longer necessary. Desire His Majesty to take most effectual measures to enforce obedience to the supreme legislature.
6½ *pages.*

Another similar draft.
9 *folio pages.*

House of Commons.

N. D. [? 1775].—Paper endorsed:—"Reason of the Commons for disagreeing with the Amendments made by the Lords in the Massachusets fishery Bill." The reason given is that by these Amendments the privilege of fishery would be taken away, by implication, from the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and others and the commanders of the ships of war be involved in perplexity in the execution of their duty.
1 *page.*

Memorandum by [Lord Dartmouth].

N.D. [? 1775].—To send directions to the Admiralty to reinforce the squadron in America with 600 marines and to prepare transports for their conveyance. To order three regiments of foot and two of light dragoons from Ireland. States how these can be replaced in Ireland.
Autograph. ⅔ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Mem. for the Cabinet.

Lord Drummond.

N. D. [1775].—Paper by Lord D[rummon]d containing Hints that may lead to a permanent Reconciliation.
Autograph. 9½ *folio pages, draft form.*

Endorsed:—L. D^{d} Rec^{d} from L^{d} D—— d on Accommodation with America.

Note.—For a duplicate of this, dated 11 June 1775, *see* Lord Dartmouth's MSS. Eleventh Report, Appendix, Part V., p. 378.

Doctor John Fothergill to Lord Dartmouth.

1775, 12th instant. Harper Street.—"I scarcely know how to attempt to write, nor yet am wholly at ease to be silent on the present interesting situation of this Kingdom." Mentions circumstances which have given him an opportunity of being acquainted with America, amongst others the fact of his having corresponded with some of the most sensible people in most of the colonies for over thirty years. Discants on what is best to be done at the present juncture.

Autograph letter signed. 5 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—D^r Fothergill 1775 *America.*

EARL GOWER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775.—"I am much oblig'd to you for y^r attention to me in Sending me the account of our unconsequential victory at Boston, the Stroke was certainly necessary." Is afraid the only benefit derived is more security in future to the army and town of Boston and that preparations must be made for a further campaign and no time lost in taking measures.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Earl Gower—1775.

CAPTAIN ELIHU HALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775.—Upon the subject of his memorial and events upon which it is founded. Some lucrative post in any of the provinces may afford compensation for his great losses.

Autograph letter signed. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Cap. Elihu Hall, 1775.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWE.

1775.—Plan of a Disposition according to which it is apprehended the Troops destined to Act under the Command of Lieutenant General Gage Commander in Chief, may be employed with the best effect in North America in the year 1775.

5½ folio pages.

Endorsed (in Lord Dartmouth's hand):—Plan rec^d from Maj. Gen^l Howe 1775.

LORD HYDE.

N. D. [1775].—Paper by [Lord Hyde]. Proposing measures for bringing the rebels back to their allegiance.

Draft in Lord Hyde's hand. 2¾ pages.

The REVEREND N. [?] MADAN to LORD D[ARTMOUTH].

1775, Wednesday. Woodcote End.—Death of Mr. Scawen. His heart is pained for the dear King. Believes there is no thinking man in all Massachusetts Bay or Great Britain who entertains a single doubt of the right of taxation. Remarks on the prevalent spirit of republican anarchy and the offering of terms of accommodation. No good can be expected if Government suffers itself to be deceived into a notion that the Acts of taxation are the causes of complaint. If the Americans cannot be subdued all is over. Apologises for saying so much upon a subject about which he hopes he understands but little.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev^{d} M^{r} Madan 1775.

HINTS from SIR ADOLPHUS OUGHTON.

N. D. [? 1775.]

Autograph MS. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Hints from S^{r} Ad^{s} Oughton relative to carrying on the War in America.

PARLIAMENT.

N. D. [1775].—Resolutions, apparently of a Parliamentary Committee. 1st. That it is their opinion that the King's subjects in all parts of the Dominions of His Majesty are one people equally entitled to all the personal rights and privileges of all Englishmen. 2d. That Great Britain is the head of the British Empire. 3d. That the Legislatures of the several American colonies do enjoy every privilege consistent with the principles of the constitution. 4th. That the American colonies have been raised to their present state of opulence and importance by the support of the Kingdom and ought to contribute to their respective civil establishments accordingly. 5th. That the sums raised are inadequate. 6th. When monies raised are sufficient, all taxes granted by authority of Parliament for raising an American revenue shall cease. 7th. Refers to commerce. 8th. Is a reconsideration of the laws by which the commerce is at present regulated.

Draft. 6⅔ *pages.*

[JOHN POWNALL.]

N. D. [1775].—Paper endorsed:—"Propositions for consideration; submitted by Mr. Pownall." Provisional powers to be granted in commission to General Gage. Proclamation for seizing and arresting any of the persons who fired on the King's troops on 19 April. The Army to be augmented. A general embargo upon all ships in the ports of New England. Governor Tryon to summon a meeting of the Council in New York to express to them the King's displeasure at their conduct. Fort at New York to be put in a position of defence.

2⅓ *pages.*

N. D. [1775].—Sketch, by Mr. Pownall, of a resolution for the House of Lords. To address the King that commissioners be authorised to enquire into the causes of the disorders and discontents at present existing in the American colonies.

In John Pownall's hand. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—proposition.

N. D. [1775].—Propositions. "That the Commission of Commander in Chief to General Gage be revoked." That Sir J. Amherst be appointed to the command of General Gage and the Commander in Chief be authorised to augment the establishment of different corps in America by levies there. That an Act be immediately passed for suspending for twelve months the execution of militia laws in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Papers transmitted by

General Gage to be immediately referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General for their opinion whether any acts committed do amount to high treason.

Draft. $2\frac{2}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Propositions.

N. D. [1775].—Propositions by Mr. Pownall. Suggests the reduction of America (Quebec, Nova Scotia and the Floridas excepted) to obedience by the power of a naval force. Provision to be made for refugees. Towns which ought to be possessed by the King's troops are Boston, New York and Charles Town. A respectable force must be kept up in Canada. These propositions are submitted upon an idea of the propriety of desisting from all further plans of hostility in New England by internal operation.

Draft. $3\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Propositions, by M^{r} Pownall.

ROYALIST MILITIA.

N.D. [1774 or 1775.]—Colonel Jacob Blackwell. A Return of his regiment of militia in Queens County.

Original. 3 *pages.*

RICHARD SPEAIGHT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [1775].—

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Rich^{d} Speaight of N. York, soliciting the Aid of Gov^{t} for his Losses by the Rebels.

CAPTAIN JOHN STANTON.

N. D. [1775].—Thoughts on what the Americans really are and what they hereafter may be.

Original, signed. 9 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Thoughts on America by Cap^{n} Stanton.

[MR. THOMSON.]

N. D. [1775].—Regulations humbly submitted to Lord North for the better preventing the smuggling of Tea, &c. by the French and Dutch into our American Colonies and the West Indies and for improving the East India Trade thither and considerations on the present state of our Trade with the Spaniards and Dutch in the East Indies. In a wrapper on which is written "M^{r} Thomson has the honour to present his respectful compliments to Lord Dartmouth and sends him the enclos'd Thursday."

Original in Mr. Thomson's hand. 3 *pages.*

Endorsed on wrapper:—M^{r} Thomson.

TRADE with AMERICA.

N. D. [1775].—Paper respecting trade and commerce with the American Colonies and directions to be given with regard to seizures by the Admiralty Court.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Abstract.

PAUL WENTWORTH.

[1775] Paper, not dated, in Paul Wentworth's hand, entitled "Ideas which may be woven into a plan, tending to promote a happy Issue to the present critical state of Affairs in America as they regard Great Britain." [See his letter of 24th June p. 319.].

22¼ *pages.* [The same paper is in Lord Auckland's collection, but not in Wentworth's hand.]

JOHN WILLIAMS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, Tuesday morning. No. 7, Furnival's Inn.—Encloses the paper containing several regulations for America which he submitted to Lord North in 1772. The third article is a very interesting part for Government.

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Williams 1775. Cust. House Regulat^{ns} for America.

Enclosure:—

1772, *June* 4. *London.—Regulations humbly submitted to the Right Honourable Lord North for the better securing the Duties upon Wine, Fruit, Oil and other Dutiable Goods in America, and likewise for preventing the Foreign Trade on that Continent.*

Autograph, signed. 3⅔ *folio pages.*

Precis of American Correspondence during the year 1775. Fifteen papers under different endorsements stitched together with red silk and consisting of précis of the correspondence of Lord Dartmouth with General Gage; of the circular letters to the Governors; of the correspondence with the other Offices and the King's Servants; and of that with the Governors of the different provinces, Quebec, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Plantations General and the Indian Agents.

275½ *folio pages.*

Precis of Correspondence with Lieutenant General Gage relative to proceedings in America in 1774 and 1775.

47½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Precis. Ex.

Volume bound in brown morocco, entitled "Massachuset's Bay 1775," and containing copies of correspondence between Lord Dartmouth and General Gage during that year.

325 *pages.* 9¼″ × 6″.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to MAJOR-GENERAL HOWE.

1776, January 5. Whitehall.—Announces the arrival of Major-General Burgoyne on 27 December. Approves reasons given for not removing from Boston. Will write more fully about Howe's plan of operation for the ensuing campaign. Discusses the means suggested to increase the force to what is necessary for that plan. Explains arrangements being made for that purpose and for supplying articles required. Steps are being taken to relieve Quebec. Hopes to send Carleton 10,000 men early in March. Merchandise in Boston to be put in store if it will not create any hazard in evacuating that town. Names vacancies to which he may post officers, and commissions he is authorised to grant.

Copy. 8½ *pages.* [The original letter is in the Royal Institution, American MSS., Vol. 2, No. 29.]

RATES OF POSTAGE.

1776, January 5. General Post Office, London.—A Table of the Rates of Postage in Great Britain and Ireland. The British Dominions in America are included in this table.

Printed. 1 *page.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM FRANKLIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 7. Perth Amboy.—He entrusted letters by an express sent to him by Mr. Henry Kelly from New York. Information received last night of the capture of the man with the express, at Elizabeth Town, by order of Lord Stirling. Noise this affair will make; considers it probable congress will order both Mr. Skinner and himself to be seized. His determination to stand his ground. His uncertainty whether Mr. Kelly has been treacherous in this affair. Report that the French Ambassador in England knows everything that passes in the Privy Council; his communication with the Colony Agents there. De Berdt is supposed to have means of obtaining from the public offices copies of the Governors' letters.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Perth Amboy Jan^y 7, 1776 Gov^r Franklin. *Packet intercepted by L^d. Sterling.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. CHRISTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 9. Leicester Square.—He desires to succeed to a vacancy in the 60th regiment, caused by the death of Lieutenant-General McKay. Considers his exertions in the new levies an additional pretension, and his sufferings in private matters from the Rebels last year make an augmentation to his finances necessary and salutary. Asks his Lordship's protection.

Letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—L^t Col. Christie 9 Jan^y 19 1776, to succeed Gen^l Prevost.

1776, January 10. The Constitutional Gazette (47).

Printed. 4 *quarto pages.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHRISTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 13. Leicester Square.—He thanks his Lordship for his attempts to serve him. It is his duty to submit to His Majesty, who does not seem to think him entitled to a mark of Royal favor.

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^t Co^l Christie 13 Jan^y 1776.

REVEREND THOMAS RANKIN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, January 15. Philadelphia.—Has long checked an impulse to give his Lordship a plain and impartial picture of matters in these Colonies. His sentiments concerning the present state of affairs in America. Considers that the former harmony might be restored without the effusion of any more blood. Expresses the desire of gentlemen of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, with whom he has conversed, for union honourable to the parent state and by which the wished-for liberties of the colonies could be secured. His experience shows that the people in general detest the thoughts of a Republican Government. Offers thoughts which may serve as preliminaries to the desired union; first, rescinding of the Acts of Parliament of the previous session; 2nd, an Act of indemnity for all past transactions; 3d, a cessation of arms; 4th, the ports opened by the Americans; 5th, a deputation from each assembly to settle measures with one sent by His Majesty and Parliament.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *folio pages.* [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Endorsed:—Rev. M^r^ Rankin Philadelphia Jan^y^ 1776.

JOHN POWNALL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, January 16.—He thinks he may now make sure of the object to which he has so long looked forward. Will consider himself unfortunate indeed if anything comes between the lip and the cup of comfort held out to him by his Lordship.

Autograph letter signed. ¾ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—J. Pownall Esq^r^ 16 Jan^y^ 1776.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 23. Plantation Office.—Resignation of Mr. Pownall. Mr. Cumberland to be appointed Secretary to the Board, and Mr. Serle Clerk of the reports.

Autograph letter, third person. ⅓ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^d^ G. Germain 23 J^y^ 1776.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 25.—With a Greek Inscription. Paper unsigned, beginning,—"The inclos'd ancient inscription waits on Lord Dartmouth, which was found in a Village no far from London." As the Greek inscription seems prophetical of our present disputes with America, and to hold forth the language she holds forth to the Mother Country, considers it may be worthy of the consideration of His Majesty and the Ministry. Explanation given to the said inscription by the Vicar of "our Parish."

1⅓ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Anon. 1776 *Greek Inscription.*

JOHN AMALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 26. Morden College, No. 7.—His interview with Pownall on the 12th instant, concerning the vessel locked up by the ice at Amsterdam, loaded by Hodgson for the rebel Hancock, and which when the navigation is restored will clear out at the Texell, with Dutch colours, bound to St. Eustatius. Pownall's answer on the subject. Wishes to deliver a plan which would effectually prevent such supplies going to the Provincials. "As their High Mightinesses have Issued a placart Prohibiting Furnishing the Americans with any Warlike Stores, Our Men of War and Cruisers should Detain & Bring up all such Vessells as have such articles on board, and I would advise paying the Dutchmen the Value of the Arms, for which we have presidents in the Rebellion In Scotland in the Reign of George primo." Advice on the subject. Hopes his hints may prove useful.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^r Amall 1776.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THOMAS OLIVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 26. Boston.—Places before him the state of things here. The arrival of Gage and Burgoyne in England will afford every information prior to their departure. Since then a work has been begun by the rebels on the Cambridge shore. Dissensions in the enemy's army have now been got over. Account received of the attack on Quebec on the 1st of January. Thinks the Americans will resist to the utmost of their power; they are building ships of force, importing ammunition and warlike stores and casting cannon and shot. Letters of marque he has granted to armed vessels bound from Boston to the West Indies. The state of Boston; number of inhabitants, loyal and other. Desires to know how to dispose of the Council and other civil officers with their families should the place be abandoned.

Autograph letter signed. 4 large pages. [A duplicate original is in the Public Record Office, America and West Indies, Vol. 297, fo. 145.]

Endorsed :—Lieut^t Gov^r Oliver 26 Jany. 1776.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 26. London.—Letter not signed. By hints dropped in private company has gathered that a treasonable correspondence is intended to be held with America, by means of a liquid, the effect of which will not be legible until the paper is heated by fire. Hopes this information may lead to its discovery. He is ignorant to whom the letter will be directed, but imagines to some person in New Jersey.

Original. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Anon^s—1776 Arnett.

WILLIAM CRUDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, February 20. Russel Street, Covent Garden.—Quotes from a letter received from his eldest son in North Carolina who testifies to the loyalty of more than one half of that province to Government, to the heat of those on the American side—they would accept no terms of Great Britain, but what they themselves choose, and who hopes the Ministry will pursue firm measures.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Rev^d M^r Cruden Feb. 1776 *N. Carolina.*

SIR JAMES JAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, February 22. No. 15, Cecil Street, Strand.—Particulars he offers to his Lordship's consideration, which seem likely to contribute towards an amicable accommodation. Some of the towns are likely to be destroyed by the Americans in their own defence. The destruction of New York on this principle is already determined upon. Desires these propositions may be considered merely as the outlines of pacification.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed :—S^r J. Jay 22 Feb^y 1776. Ex.

THOMAS DAVISON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1776, February 23. No. 30, Wimpole Street.—Accompanied by another letter dated 27 March and a calculation concerning the rum to be furnished for the use of the troops destined this year for Canada and the ports of America.

Copy. 2¾ folio pages.

Endorsed :—Copy of M^r Davisons Letters to M^r Robinson dated 20 Febry and 27 Mar 1776.

JOHN ROBINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, February 24.—Lord North has no objection to the publication proposed. He has directed M^r Robinson to speak to M^r Pownall on the subject of Captain Fenton's letters.

Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.

Endorsed :—M^r Robinson 24 Feb. 1776 *Cap Fenton.*

Enclosures :—

CAPTAIN FENTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, *February* 20.—*Encloses the answer* [*not here*] *he received to his card to Pownall respecting his appointment. He believes nothing will be done until Lord Germain is addressed upon the subject. Asks Dartmouth to continue his kind offices towards him, as the Bill of Exchange, promised by Lord North to be discharged, will be shortly due.*

Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—20 *Feb^y* 1776 *Capt^n Fenton to L^d Dartmouth On His Appointm^t & the payment of his Bill due the 29^th.*

JOHN FENTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, *February* 23.—*Thompson, Corner of Orange Street, Near Leicester Fields.—Bill of Exchange nearly due, Lord North has promised it shall be discharged. Asks Lord Dartmouth to let him know. Speaks of sending a letter from Governor Wentworth, presumes it to be a necessary step, as his intended appointment is not forwarding.*

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

WILLIAM MOLLESON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, February 28. America Square.—He expresses his sincere regret that his Lordship's benevolent intentions have been frustrated by designing men on the other side of the water. The disagreeable predicament of the Merchants trading to North America. Application made to Lord North for some future relief.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—W. Molleson Esq^{r} 28 Feby. 1776.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS LEGGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, March 18. Halifax.—No. 61. Duplicate. Probability of the reduction of this Province (Nova Scotia) by the Rebels in the spring. The efforts he is making to oppose their attempts. The last letters from General Howe inform him of the embarkation of 200 families from Boston for this place which will distress it greatly as provisions are not to be had on any account. Memorials he enclosed in his letter N° 58. Treasonable consultations of the inhabitants of Cumberland. Fourteen of them are supposed to have gone to New England, to invite the enemy into this province. His movements in consequence.

Letter signed. 4⅔ folio pages.

Endorsed :—N° 61 Duplicate.

DENNIS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, March 19.—He is concerned in a newly discovered whale fishery on the Coast of Brazil. A copy of the memorial for Lord North on behalf of himself and others accompanies this letter. Asks his Lordship's interest, that his humble claim may not be overlooked.

Letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} De Berdt 19 M^{ch} 1776. *Whale fishery on the Coast of Brazil. Ex.*

Enclosure :—

MEMORIAL to LORD NORTH.

Dennis de Berdt on behalf of himself and others. Petitions for such premium or bounty, immunities, and advantages, as shall be thought meet.

Unsigned. 3 folio pages.

SIR JAMES JAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, March. Dated Monday 10 o'clock. Cecil Street.—Although his Lordship was no longer in the American department, Sir James Jay thought he would be happy to devote a few moments to consider and facilitate measures which might spare the effusion of blood, and accommodate in a peaceful way the unhappy differences in America.

Autograph. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—S^{r} Ja^{s} Jay M^{ch} 1776.

[WILLIAM KNOX] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, March.—" Wrath my dear Lord is gone forth and the plague will follow if some Aaron does not speedily make reconciliation":—Desires him to call upon certain parties, to propose an alteration in the Instructions. Suggests an alteration in the clause about the Delegates, which authorizes the convention. Considers the exceptionable clause should stand as it does, and that the Colonies are not to be restored to peace until all is done that is there required.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr K—— Mch 1776.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1776, April 17. Minute of a Council held at Halifax, Signed Richard Bulkeley.—Touching Sir Wm. Howe's representation setting forth the high demands made for the hire of buildings for His Majesty's troops and the inhabitants lately arrived in this province from Boston. Resolved that Messrs. Green, Bridge and Allan, together with quarter-masters appointed by the Commander in Chief, proceed to enquire into and report on the subject.

Original, signed. 1⅚ *folio pages.*

JOHN THORNTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, April 19. Clapham.—Requests his Lordship's patronage for Mr. Rowland. Hopes he will recommend Dartmouth College to Lord Howe and his brother, that if they give no just occasion of offence, they may not be wantonly hurt. Considers it too evident that we are only entering upon the horrors ensuing in America. Very small prospect of a happy conclusion.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—J. Thornton Esqr April 1776.

LORD SANDWICH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, April 24. Admiralty.—Enclosures he is sending on the subject of licenses granted from this office.

Autograph. Third person. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosures:—

Paper endorsed, "Extract of the Prohibitory Act."
1½ *folio pages.*

1776, *April. Admiralty Office.—Observations with respect to the Licenses granted from this Office for Ships to carry Stores and Provisions to North America, in persuance of a Clause in the Prohibitory Act.*

Unsigned. 4¾ *folio pages.*

CAPTAIN HUGH BROMEDGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, April 30. "Savage" Sloop Off Sandy Hook, New York.—Refers to a previous letter, acquainting him of his having conveyed Governor Montfort Browne to Pensacola. Capture of that Governor and Mr. Babbidge, his secretary, at New Providence, whence they were conveyed to New London, Connecticut Government, by the rebel fleet. He himself had been called off that station to repair to Boston and on his arrival there he informed Admiral Graves and the General of an expedition fitting out by the rebels in Georgia to seize the King's magazine and stores at the capital of the Bahama Islands. The sailing of the "Falcon" to claim these stores for His Majesty; the refusal of the islanders and their admission of the Americans. Details of an attack made upon the "Savage," while near the shore at Staten Island covering the watering place for the troops, by some hundreds of riflemen of Lord Stirling's corps. By directing fire on them he kept them at bay. He is now under sailing orders with despatches from Captain Parker to Governor Tryon and to Admiral Shuldham and General Howe at Halifax.
Letter signed. 3¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Cap. Bromedge N. York, Apl. 1776.

Draft of a ROYAL COMMISSION.

[1776, April, end.]—Granting power to extend pardon to the rebels under certain conditions, and authority to protect those colonies to which peace, order and legal government are restored.
7¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Dra^t of Commission.

RUM CONTRACT.

1776, May 2.—Lords of The Treasury on behalf of the King. Articles of agreement with Richard Atkinson.
Copy. 2¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Copy London 2^d May 1776. Contract with R^d Atkinson Esq. to supply 100,000 Gall. Rum to the Army in America.

GEORGE GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, May 4. London.—Quotes from letters which have passed between himself and Lord Germain on the subject of his (Green's) dismissal. Declares his readiness to testify his loyalty to the King, and his abhorrence of all lawless and rebellious proceedings. Refers to Governor Hutchinson for a full account of himself and his conduct at Boston. His earnest wish to be employed in any manner which Lord Dartmouth could think proper in His Majesty's service.
Letter signed. 10 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Green 4 May 1776.

INSTRUCTIONS [for LORD and GENERAL HOWE].

[1776, May 6.]—Draft of Royal Instructions to . . . . . . our Commissioners for enquiring into the State and Condition of Our

Colonies and Plantations in North America, and for settling and composing the Disorders which have of late prevailed in some of the said Colonies and Plantations.

[Not dated. Believed to be a draft of the Instructions for Lord Howe and Sir William Howe.]

$29\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Drat. of Instructions.

ARCHIBALD NEILSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, May 7. 15 Orange St., Leicester fields, London.—States the office he held in North Carolina, as Deputy Auditor, to be of no avail to him in these times. His anxiety to join Governor Martin. Asks that he may be appointed Commissary of the troops who are to act in that Province. Craves Lord Dartmouth's assistance in the matter. If that appointment is not obtainable, he would be glad of anything else which would carry him out in employment to North Carolina.

Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Neilson. 7 May 1776.

[JAMES] HUTTON.

1776, May 9.—Remarks. "A certain Person, who must for the present be nameless, believes it would not be impossible to keep off, for a time at least, the French breaking with us if even there was a Party formed or forming to induce that Court to do so" The "Æconomists," there, if any hope were held out of free trade between France and England, would prevail in the Cabinet. The nameless person has a friend who is the right-hand of a certain Mr. Turgot, who entrusts his confidences to Mr. Du Pont. Plan he proposes, not very coherently, to unite the two nations by mutual facilities of trade and so prevent a rupture. Refers to a letter he received from Du Pont, who knows the writer to be an ardent friend of peace.

Not signed, but in Mr. Hutton's hand. 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Hutton. May 9, 1776.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, May 9. Portsmouth.—Has communicated to Lord Howe the part of Lord Dartmouth's letter which related to the papers. Asks Lord Dartmouth to post the papers to him (Serle). Refers to the final settlement of his Lordship's accounts with Mr. "P." is surprised he has not adjusted that matter before this time. Considers Mr. "B——n" a forward though ignorant man. Cautions Lord Dartmouth against him. His brother-in-law is Larpent. Recommends Mr. Wright to call upon Gibbons, one of the Treasury messengers, concerning his Lordship's allowances. Serle has employed him for Mr. Harris.

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Serle 9 May, 1776.

PETER LIVIUS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, May 11. Quebec.—Preservation of this city by His Majesty's loyal subjects. Arrival of the "Isis," "Surprise," and "Martin," with a few troops. Acknowledges his Lordship's condescension and favours. Hopes his behaviour on his arrival, and in the defence of the town since, will not make his Lordship ashamed of his kindness to him.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r Livius Quebec May 1776.

L. GUERRY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, May 14. Quebec.—Happy arrival of succours from England. Congratulations upon the success in the defence of Quebec. Effect upon the rebels caused by the arrival of ships. Hopes to go to London, as soon as the troubles are happily ended. Asks His Lordship's protection.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—L. Guerry Quebec. May 1776.

WILLIAM GORDON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, May 15. Quebec.—Reasons for troubling his Lordship with his journal of the siege. Desires him to send it on to Mr. Pennant at Winnington. Believes that the preservation of this place will be the means of speedily settling all the American disputes. Commending the behaviour of the garrison. Application for a seat in the Legislative Council of the Province.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—W. Gordon Quebec May 1776.

EDWARD SNEYD to MONTFORT BROWN[E].

1776, May 27. Windham.—Accepts his offers of assistance. The intelligence of his enlargement was unexpected. Is happy Babbage's situation is likely to be improved. Remarks about a Mr. Ervin. His hopes of getting leave to go with Colonel Fitch to see one Godfrey Mabben. Has sent a draft of 30*l.* upon his uncle. Encloses letter of advice.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Letter Edw^d Sneyd Esq^r 27 May 1776.

ADMIRALTY LICENSES.

1776, May 30.—Minutes of a meeting of His Majesty's confidential servants at the Admiralty. Minute concerning Admiralty licences for the conveyance of stores to the army and navy in North America.

1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Min. of Cab^t 30 May 1776.

GEORGE GREEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, June 4. London.—Reminds his Lordship of his dreadful situation and of his promise to mention his unhappy case to Lord North. His sufferings in the cause of Government. His submission to his loss of office. Determination with regard to his future conduct.

Letter signed. ¾ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—M^r Green 4 June 1776.

INTELLIGENCE from QUEBEC.

1776, June 10. Whitehall.—Information of the arrival of His Majesty's ships "Isis," "Surprise," and "Martin," at Quebec May 6. Landing of 200 men. Their march out to attack the besiegers who were soon found to be in precipitate retreat. Recapture of the Gaspée. Movements of the enemy. Further arrival of troops. Troops under Burgoyne, a little below the Island of Coudre. No assault attempted by the rebels upon Quebec, after that of 31 December.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Intelligence from Quebec rec^{d} 10 June 1776.

EDWARD SNEYD to MONTFORT BROWN[E].

1776, Sunday June 16 continued on Sunday 27 (*sic*). Windham.—Thanking him for the money. Wishes he were with him. Effect such an application would have upon the Windham people. He has written to Mr. Shaw and Colonel Fitch about the brig's books. Desires Browne to write about them. Encloses a list of bills belonging to Mr. Page. Sends congratulations due on 4 June, from all. Asks him to speak to Colonel Dyer about his wish to join him.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Letter Edward Sneyd Esq. 27 June 1776. T. Barrett P.S.

EDWARD SNEYD to HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR BROWN[E] at Middletown.

1776, June 26. Windham.—Per favour of Captain Ledlie. Tillidge has begun Browne's picture. Sneyd expects to convey it. Colonel Dyer's wish to get leave for him from Governor Trumbull. Captain Ledlie expects Governor Browne at Hartford. A colt given to him by a Mr. Mabben. Hopes he is better. Wonders at Ledlie's haste to depart from Windham.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Letter. Edw^{d} Sneyd Esq^{r} 26 June 1776. Tho^{s} Barrett P: S:

DENNIS DE BERDT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, July 1. London.—Quotes from a letter received,—"In an intercepted letter of Governor Franklin's some time ago to Lord Dartmouth there was an account of your being chosen Agent, and that your Merit was procuring by some unfair means copy's of his Letters and transmitting them to this Country. That he understood you had some share of his Lordship's confidence which you abused, and therefore cautioned him against you." Declares the accusation to be false, and refutes the charge.

Letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} De Berdt, 1 July 1776.

WILLIAM SANFORD HUTCHINSON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, July 1.—His father's services cause him to expect every favour from Government. Assurances from his Lordship and Lord North.

Sets forth his position. Loss sustained by his father, upon whom he totally depends. Hopes that Government will relieve him in his distress.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr W. Hutchinson 1 July 1776.

INTELLIGENCE from GENERAL HOWE.

1776, July 5. Whitehall.—Despatches received from General Howe by Capt. Duddingstone dated 7 and 8 June. News of the embarkation of troops, waiting to proceed to Sandy Hook. The General's opinion of the advisability of making a landing upon Sandy Hook. His intended movements to gain information of the state of the rebel army, and to be in readiness to receive the Hessians, in case of their arrival before the fleet from Halifax. Capture of the "Hope" ordnance storeship, in Boston Bay. The master suspected of treachery. Arrival of Highlanders at Halifax.

2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Intelligence from Genl. Howe arrived 5 July, 1776.

1776, May 10—July 11.—Extracts from the Boston and New Hampshire Newspapers.

Printed. 1 large folio page.

WILLIAM POLLOCK to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, July 19. Whitehall.—Sends for his signature a receipt for Secret Service from 10 October to 10 November 1775. Also encloses a warrant for salary for same time, and a debenture for patent salary from 10 October 1774 to 10 November 1775. What remains to be issued. Fees received. No public accounts from America since his Lordship left London. Private letters state that the fleet had sailed from Halifax on June 10, all well.

Letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr Pollock 19 July 1776.

J. KEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, July 22. Swansea, Glamorganshire.—Refers to previous intelligence sent. Conversation he held with a gentleman at an inn on the 18th instant. His inclination to send to some public newspaper certain texts, for the benefit of every good man in America who has been seduced from his duty and allegiance to the King. Asks his Lordship's opinion. Quotes from the King's speech of 23 May.

Autograph letter signed. 6½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—J. Key, 1776. *America.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, July 25. New York Harbour, Off Staten Island.—Arrival off Staten Island. Ships they fell in with near Newfoundland and Halifax. Capture of four English transports conveying troops, with Colonel Campbell their Commander. Good health of the Army. Their ardour to attack the enemy. Efforts of the "Phœnix," and "Rose" men-of-war to force a passage up Hudson's River, and to keep it open for Burgoyne's troops, which, with 1,000 Indians, are expected to come down from Albany. Lord Howe's arrival. Panic of the enemy. Impatience of the army for the arrival of Hessians and other reinforcements. Fears for New York. Disposition of the people. Flag of truce sent by Lord Howe addressed to "George Washington Esq. &c. &c." not received. Arrival of Mr. William Temple at Congress, with letters from home concealed in his clothes. Escape of the noted Major Rogers from Philadelphia; he has joined the army under General Howe. Lieutenant Sneyd a prisoner in Connecticut. Opposition to the decrees of Congress by the people of Berkshire County. Imprisonment of Mr. Stanley's son; his escape, and recapture. Mr. Percy continues a very violent agitator.

Autograph letter signed. 9 quarto pages. [Reproduced in B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America.]

Enclosure:—

> "*Extract of a confidential Letter to Governor Tryon, dated* 1st *June*, 1776. [*From Massachuset's Bay.*]" *Confusion which has arisen from a late Act of the General Assembly, (Test Act,) to be signed by the Inhabitants of the Province before they were allowed to vote in the choice of Representatives for the ensuing year. Those who refused to subscribe to it, were to be disarmed and disqualified from holding any Office in the rebellious Government. Quotes the Act. Opinion concerning it. Disposition of the people. Appearance of another Act. Independence the favourite topic of conversation.*
>
> *In Serle's hand. $2\frac{3}{4}$ folio pages.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to GENERAL HOWE.

1776, August 2. Middletown, Connecticut.—No. 2. Refers to his letter of the previous day [not found] on the subject of his being brought to this colony as a prisoner. The plan meditated for forming a brigade for His Majesty's service to consist of 4,000 men is nearly carried into execution. They will be ready for embarkation as soon as the ships appear in the Sound for them. Has 1,000 head of cattle and some hundreds of fat hogs. Has also engaged 1,000 fine negroes, mostly belonging to friends to Government, and some hay and sheep, all which he proposes shipping at Nursing Island. Arrangements he has made with the two pilots. Would like a guard sent to defend the pass for the embarkation. Desires his letters (in his absence) may be sent to Major Hierlihy. Enclosure. Ill-treatment of various British prisoners—Gov. Skene, Capt. McKay and the Mayor of Albany. The Churches of England are all shut up because praying for the King and Royal Family is prohibited. Apprehensions of being detected writing to his Excellency.

Copy. $5\frac{1}{4}$ pages.

Enclosure:—

> [1776, *July* 10.]—*Printed advertisement by Montfort Browne to encourage settlers on his lands on the Mississippi and Mobile, with an autograph copy of his letter to his brigade containing*

Enclosure—cont.

offers of land, dated 10*th July* 1776. *At the end is this note :—*
"P.S. My Lord. This printed advertisement has Effectually answer'd every purpose. M. Browne."
2 octavo pages.

General Putnam to Major Moncrieffe.

1776, August 7. New York.—Sends his daughter. If he does not like her he can send her back and she will be taken care of and provided with a Whig husband. Asks for news of Mr. Berron; his lady is much distressed to know.

Copy. 1 *octavo page. Third person. In Serle's hand.*

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Gen^l Putnam to Major Moncrieffe, when he sent the Major's Daughter from New York by a Flag of Truce.

Ambrose Serle to Lord Dartmouth.

1776, August 12. Off Staten Island.—Destruction by the rebels of the only five mortars possessed by them when they besieged Boston. Distress of the people of the country for want of clothing and other articles of importation. Their army unhealthy; small pox rages round Boston and the army at New York prefers to force every fourth man on Long Island rather than receive auxiliaries from Massachusetts. The affair at Charlestown has given them fresh spirits. Lee expected here daily with all the people he can muster from Philadelphia, etc. "It has been a great distress to us, that the great Fleet has been so late in its Arrival; and it has afforded every Advantage to the Rebels. . . . As to Lee himself, he is very much sunk in the Opinion of his best Friends among his own Party. There is something so eccentric in the man's Temper, and such a Vacancy of Principle, that it is impossible for all his Talents, which have been much enlarged upon, to support a Reputation here or anywhere." Flying reports concerning General Burgoyne. Speaks of enclosing two or three newspapers. Arrival of Sir Peter Parker's fleet, with Lord Cornwallis, General Clinton, and 2,900 men. Hotham's fleet now sailing into the harbour.

Autograph letter signed. 5 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Advices from General Howe.

1776, August 15. Also Advices from Montreal dated 13 August.—Meeting off Sandy Hook of the two fleets under convoy of Commodore Hotham and the "Repulse." Health of the Guards and Hessians; nineteen only lost on the passage. The camp equipage had all arrived. Arrival of Clinton, Cornwallis, Lord Dunmore, and Lord William Campbell on the 14th with Sir Peter Parker and his fleet. Arrival also of the Highlanders. Disembarkation of the Hessians on Staten Island to refresh; the Guards declined. Operations apprehended to commence on the 21st. The Rebels, it is expected, will defend New York. 13 August:—The army will be ready in three weeks to cross the lakes. "Our naval force will consist of two vessels of 12 and 14 guns each, a gondola . . . of 4 guns, several rafts or floating batteries with the heavy artillery and a number of batteaux with a four-pounder in each bow." Reports of the evacuation of Crown Point by the enemy, but it is

supposed they intend making a stand at Ticonderoga. Activity of Burgoyne. Carleton expected from Quebec to take the command.
Unsigned. 2⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Advices from Gen. Howe Aug. 1776.

JAMES BURROW to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, August 19. Salisbury Street, Strand, London.—Authentic papers he is sending relative to America. "The day we arrived in Town, His Excellency (Gov^r Legge) went to Court where the King received him with every mark of attention and affability ; my Lord George was also very polite . . ." The Petition of the House of Assembly contains a free declaration of their loyalty to the King, but respecting the Governor they return thanks for his recall to examine into his conduct on the complaint of the people. Mr. Burrows expresses his surprise at the petition being received (coming from people detected in most shameful practices) and does not believe it was unanimous, the carrying it being a "managed point by the party themselves." Expenses to which the Governor has been put ; but does not doubt he will meet with that support, restitution and commendation he so justly deserves. Speaks of enclosing a paper published in Nova Scotia ; a certain Mr. Hutchinson was very instrumental in drawing it up. Sends also the famous declaration of their being free and independent states.
Autograph letter signed. 3¾ quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

> *Calculation of the daily expenses of the Rebel Army.* 9,000 *men in pay in Canada,* 8,000 *men in pay in Virginia, etc., total* 69,000 *and cost* £11,479.5. *On the third page is an Order of Battle for the British troops commanded by Earl Percy.*
> *Unsigned. 2¼ folio pages.*

EDWARD SNEYD to GOVERNOR BROWN[E].

1776, August 19. Windham Gaol.—Probability of Mrs. Browne's arrival in England. All in good spirits (tho' locked up again) at news of a cartel being established for an exchange of prisoners. Intends when he gets out, which he hopes will be shortly, to shift his quarters. Colonel Dyer out of town. Trusts Browne has escaped all disorders incident to the Northern parts of America. Windham people same as usual. He will shortly want some money.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Letter Edw^d Sneyd Esq^r 19 August 1776. Tho^s Barrett P.S.

WILLIAM KNOX to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, August 22.—Hoped to have been able to send Lord Dartmouth a more pleasing account of our Southern Expedition than is contained in the enclosed *precis.* The troops have not suffered from the climate "which I dreaded more than the fire of the Rebels, tho' that has done no small execution on board the ships. Not a man on the Quarter Deck of Sir Peter Parker's ship at the beginning of the Attack that was not either killed or wounded before the end of it. The worst consequence of this failure will be the shewing the rebels where their strength lies and how they may foil us again in the winter tho' our strength be greater." All hopes now fixed on General Howe.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

1776, *August.—Advices received from Sir Peter Parker and Lieutenant General Clinton by the Ranger Sloop. Landing of General Clinton with the troops on Long Island. Dispositions made by the fleet and army on June 28 at Charlestown. Position taken up by Sir Peter Parker opposite the fort on Sullivan's Island. Movements of the enemy. Proposition by Clinton to ford a creek between Sullivan's and Long Islands which was judged an imprudent one for want of boats and because of a march through a swamp in the face of the rebel army. The ships drawn off from the attack when night came on ;* 201 *killed and wounded in the action. Slight wounds received by Sir Peter Parker and Lord William Campbell. Troops preparing to re-embark on July* 8. *The Fleet expected to sail to join Howe in a few days. The " Actæon " of* 28 *guns having run aground was burnt by her own people. Troops healthy.*

Unsigned. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Intelligence from America Aug. 1776.

INTELLIGENCE from AMERICA.

1776, August.—Disembarkation of Howe on Staten Island on 3rd and 4th July. Flight of the enemy on the approach of the ships. The General's intentions to wait till joined by the fleet from England or by Clinton from the south. Tryon's assurances of the intentions of many of the inhabitants of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to declare for Government when troops come to their assistance. Intelligence concerning Clinton at Charlestown contained in a newspaper of 3 July. Refusal of the fort to surrender to him. Lee's arrival there with 1,500 men from North Carolina.

Unsigned. 1½ folio pages.

*Endorsed :—*Intelligence from America Aug. 1776.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, September 5. Off the City of New York.—The object of his letter is to show how the Guards and Hessians have been employed. Deferential treatment of the Hessian General and other Commanders. Pleasing impression it has made. Movements of the "Phœnix" and "Rose" in defiance of the rebel batteries, on 18 August. Conveyance of troops to Long Island, without the least opposition on 22 August. Opening of the scene on the 27th. Relates what passed under his observation. Lord Stirling and General Sullivan with about 90 officers are among the prisoners. Evacuation of Long Island. Desperate situation of the people. Loss sustained by them in this battle. Remarks on the adage of the Americans, "If Great Britain cannot conquer us, she cannot govern us." Possession taken of Governor's Island September 2d by a detachment of Hessians. His excursion upon Long Island. He expected to have had the honour of congratulating his Lordship on the entire possession of New York City and Island.

Autograph letter signed. 10 quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

EDWARD SNEYD to JAMES BABBIDGE, Secretary to Governor Browne.

1776, September 11. Windham Gaol.—Desires him to negotiate some bills of exchange which he is sending.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Letter Edward Sneyd Esq^r^ 11 Sep^r^ 1776. Tho^s^ Barrett Pr. Sec^y^.

EDWARD SNEYD to GOVERNOR BROWNE.

1776, September 11. Windham Gaol.—He is still in gaol. States his inability to give a reason for his imprisonment. His disagreeable situation. He never will enjoy liberty in this country. He is sensible of Colonel Dyer's good offices. Regrets his affairs oblige him to be so much absent. Hopes he will find New Haven and his (Sneyd's) element kind to him. Message to Mr. Ervin.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Letter Edward Sneyd Esq^r^ 11 Sept^r^ 1776. T. Barrett P. S.

EDWARD ABBOTT, Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincennes to. [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, September 16. Montreal.—He must winter at Detroit the waters being too low for continuing his route to Fort St. Vincennes. Expressing gratitude for favours conferred by his Lordship. Mr. Hunter, the bearer of this, can inform him of the situation of affairs in this country. His opinion that the employment of Indians after the commencement of hostilities would have prevented much bloodshed. Fears it will require another campaign to bring His Majesty's rebellious subjects to their duty.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Lieut^t^ Abbott Montreal 16 Sept^r^ 1776.

EDWARD BURROW to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, September 21. Custom House, Port Glasgow.—Previous intelligence he has sent relating to the trade of the Americans. Enclosure. Draws his attention to an extract therein of a letter from London of 9 April. Surely the Americans have friends in London, very vigilant in watching the movements of administration and transmitting advice of it.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ Burrow P^t^ Glasgow 1776 America.

Enclosure :—

[1776, *August.*]—*The Virginia Gazette.* (*Part only.*)
Printed. 4 *quarto pages.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, September 25. New York.—Congratulations upon the entire possession of New York City. Employment of the fleet on 7 September. Opening of a battery by the Engineers, against a strong post of the rebels on the opposite shore. Arrival of Captain Wilkinson from Quebec, in the "Pearl" with good news, and about 500 prisoners. Capture of two islands in the East River by our troops. Deserters daily coming over. Details the movements of the ships. Joy of the people in New York, on their release from the tyranny of the rebels. Stand made by the enemy behind the redoubt of their great work towards Kingsbridge but they were repulsed by the Light Infantry, Grenadiers and Highlanders. Numbers of Irish emigrants in the rebel army. Hopes concerning Burgoyne and his troops. Frigates sent against Powley's Hook. Both fleet and army are well supplied with fresh provisions and vegetables from the recovered territories. Wishes for the second embarkation of the Hessians. The town set on fire on the 20th instant.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, November 7. New York.—Transcribes from his diary the material circumstances that have come to his knowledge since his last letter. Exchange of prisoners effected by which General Prescot and Governor Browne are exchanged for General Sullivan and Lord Stirling. Advance upon Powley's Hook 27 September. Arrival of the "Daphne" with 12 transports, having on board General Burgoyne's Light-horse. Descent made upon West Chester County. Movements of our troops and fleet. Five million dollars voted by Congress to carry on the war. Quarrel between the Pennsylvania Assembly and the Provincial Convention. Congress is in no great harmony among its members. General Carleton's success upon Lake Champlain. News of the capture of many of our trading vessels. Congratulations upon the success of affairs. Hopes another campaign will teach the Americans a lesson.

Autograph letter signed. 7 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Mr Serle Valuable F.R.D.

[AMBROSE SERLE] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, November 8. New York.—Religion has operated as much as any other cause to the general distraction. The active and unbecoming part taken in these controversies by preachers of all denominations. Considers the great source of this religious contention and disorder lies in the deficient constitution of our colonial policy. Enumerates several clergymen who have been active in disseminating their views. Looks upon the war very much as a religious one.

Autograph letter unsigned. 4 *quarto pp.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

Printed Paper beginning "On Saturday, November 9, 1776; will be published in One Sheet and Half folio, Price Three Pence, to be continued Weekly Number I. of a New Political Paper, intitled The Fall of Britain By Theophilus Stephens, John Williams, and Charles Thompson, Esqrs." "As anonymous writers deserve but little credit with the public, we have given our names to the world at full length, regardless of danger, even at this time when Tyranny has usurped the

place of Liberty." What they intend to prove in the series of papers about to be issued.
1 *quarto page.*

The DUKE OF RICHMOND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, November 17. Goodwood.—Letter he has received from Lord Dartmouth and others of 8 November, requiring him to cause diligent search to be made for all straggling seamen, and to secure those fit for His Majesty's Service, within his Lieutenancy. Considers this measure liable to strong legal objections. Does not think it right to take any part towards carrying it into execution.
Letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Duke of Richmond 17 Nov^{r} 1776.

MONTFORT BROWNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, November 20. Flushing, Long Island.—Recounts the distress he has experienced and the circumstances relative thereto, since his letter written in March. His attitude and movements on the demand made by the American commodore Hopkins, in behalf of the Continental Congress, of all the King's powder and stores at New Providence. Aid given to the enemy by the people. His imprisonment and conveyance to the American continent. Encounter and engagement between His Majesty's Ship "Glasgow" and the rebel fleet. Spirited behaviour of Captain Howe. The writer exchanged for Lord Stirling. Behaviour of the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands.
Autograph letter signed. 4 *pages.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1776, November 21. Flushing, Long Island.—No. 2. Speaks of enclosing copy of his letter to General Howe dated August 1. When that letter was conveyed to the General, he had actually 3437 picked men enlisted and ready at three days' notice to embark at Guildford, Stratford, Norwalk, Nursing Island, etc. Many of them were English, Irish, Scots and Germans, all true friends to Government. Inability of the Admiral to afford him the assistance he required for the embarkation. Proclamation issued by Governor Trumbull and subsequent dwindling away of his brigade. Temporary appointments given to his officers. Speaks also of enclosing the restraining act. Sentiments of a preacher lately in Connecticut. Has requested his wife to endeavour to procure the King's leave for him to return to England.
Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *pages.*

Enclosure:—

PROCLAMATION by GOVERNOR TRUMBULL.

1776, *June* 18. *Council Chamber in Hartford.—Urging them to raise a large additional number of militia and able men for defence against the soon expected attack and invasion by England. Ministers of the Gospel in this Colony directed and desired to publish this proclamation in their several churches and congregations.*
Printed. 1 *page.*

GENERAL CARLETON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1776, November 25.—Proportions of rum which have been received fall short of what their Lordships designed for this army. It is too late now to make any contract here for a supply of the article against the next campaign. Necessity of their Lordships being informed.

Extract. ⅔ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Extract of a Letter from Genl Carleton dated 25th Novr 1776.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, November 26. New York.—The impression of despondency made upon the enemy is too powerful for the machinations of Congress to remove. Some of the rebels give out that they will never consent to any terms of composition. His opinion that Great Britain can only regain her dominion and keep it when retained by the sword. Influence of the newspapers of the Colonies. Encloses newspapers. An Indian secretly making his way to prepare his people for the next year and to convey intelligence of our affairs to General Carleton. Information about Joseph Read of Philadelphia from an officer of Government who represents him as an able man but full of chicane, intrigue, and duplicity. Supply of provisions for the Army and Navy by the incursions into the Jerseys etc. It does not seem a sanguine opinion that the heart of the Rebellion is really broken. Considers it requires no prophetic spirit to pronounce that the desire for independence will break out again in the course of years.

Autograph letter signed. 5 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, November 28. New York.—Letter he writes on behalf of Governor Tryon, who when he left England in 1775 understood that "a Warrant for the Augmentation of his Salary as Governor was then as good as settled;" but neither he nor his agent has heard of it since that time. Governor Tryon has explained the difficulties of his position.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

1776, November 30. Admiralty.—Admiralty Minute. Considered what to do with the Rebel Prisoners brought home in the "Pallas." Resolved to submit to His Majesty that the Admiralty be directed to keep the prisoners in custody until further orders. Expediency of proposing to Parliament a Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act so far as it may be construed to extend to rebels taken during the present rebellion.

Copy 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Minute. Novemr 30th 1776. (Copy.)

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, December 3. New York.—Circumstance mentioned to him by Mr. White, which conveys the opinion of the rebels. Mr. Putnam speaking upon American affairs at the house of Mr. Kay in the Jerseys had said that they think their cause is ruined as their army is disbanding because the term is expiring and they consider they cannot get another. Congratulations on the increasing success of His Majesty's troops in New Jersey. Little or no loss sustained by Cornwallis in this pursuit. A strong party forming in Philadelphia. Doctor Franklin has had the address to get off, on the pretence of negotiating a Treaty with the Court of France.

Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—M^r^ Serle, Nov. Dec^r^ 1777 (*sic*).

ADVICE from AMERICA.

1776, December 28. Whitehall.—That Mr. Bernard, brother to the shipbuilder at Deptford of that name, a planter in Tobago, having been captured and taken into Lynn in Boston Bay, and lately arrived from there, states that before his departure he met a Postman going from Boston to Falmouth in Canso Bay sent from General Lee with the news of the capture of Fort Washington on the 16th November. Positions of Washington and Lee. Confirmation of the news received by Bernard from the wife of a principal Quaker merchant in Lynn. The day he sailed he was told that the Town Committee had been ordered to draft every fourth man to send to the army but there appeared a general disinclination to the service.

Unsigned. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Advice from America rec^d^ 28 Dec^r^ 1776.

[ ] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, December 30. Stephens Green, Dublin.—Signed "A faithful Friend To the House of Hanover." "Slight not this advice, even a moment; the papists in the Southerns parts of this Kingdom are amassing Arms and Powder." Landing of eight foreigners, who dined at the Titular Archbishop of Cashell's. Declaration of an invasion taking place in the spring. Bull expected by the papists, absolving them from their allegiance. Their designs are to take advantage of the distress to which we are brought by the rebels in North America. Desires this letter to be acknowledged in the London Chronicle, when Lord Dartmouth shall continue to receive information. Perhaps later he will disclose his name. Declares himself to be "a man of Estate and SOME consequence in this Kingdom." Wording of the advertisement. No time to be lost in guarding against this system. This letter may be placed before His Majesty.

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Anon : Dublin 30 Dec^r^ 1776.

DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776.—Writes on behalf of Israel Morris, the son of a Magistrate in New Jersey, who desires leave to return to America, and has been refused because he would not acknowledge the sovereignty of the British legislature over America. He declares he is friendly to the King and does not intend to be active in the present circumstances. The treatment appears to Dr. Fothergill ungenerous and impolitic. Asks Lord Dartmouth to appoint an interview with Morris.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—D^r^ Fothergill 1776.

THOMAS PITT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[? 1776.]—A saddler named Bray wishes to be named to Alderman Horley, that he may avail himself of a letter from Colonel Gorham now in America, for the furnishing accoutrements to his battalion. Pitt has given him orders to make them as useless as possible "that the poor dear Americans struggling in the great cause of Liberty may have no reason to complain of him or me." Asks his assistance in the furtherance of this business "and your Petitioner will never fail to oppose you tooth and nail."

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Thos Pitt Esqr rec. Mr Bray.

CAPT. WILLIAMOS.

N. D. [1776.]—Plan. With reference to the resolutions lately entered into by the House of Commons to suspend the right of taxing America whenever the Colonies themselves grant a proportionable supply towards bearing their part of the Mother Country's burden, proposes a Bill to be brought in immediately to appoint a temporary commission to go to America to meet their assemblies separately, and explain to them these resolutions which are liable otherwise to be grossly misrepresented and perverted. Suggests measures to be taken by this commission. Considers that such steps would remove the prejudices the Americans now labour under.

Unsigned. 4 folio pages.

Endorsed :—American Plan. Cap. Williamos.

CONSIDERATIONS on the AMERICAN REBELLION.

N. D. [1776.]—A long paper of considerations on the situation of Great Britain with reference to the present American rebellion. It is headed with a quotation from Livy "Ea charitas patriæ esse debet, ut tam ignominiâ eam, quam morte nostrâ, si opus sit, servemus."

22½ pages.

LIVE STOCK for use of the TROOPS in AMERICA.

1776.—A List of the Vessels taken up to carry Live Stock to North America for the use of His Majesty's Forces there in 1776.

⅓ folio page.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, January 1. New York.—His time exceedingly taken up in making out pardons for rebels who are coming in for them by hundreds. Congratulates his Lordship on the repeated successes of "our short Campaign." General sentiment at New York is that the power of the rebellion is nearly broken and beyond any apparent probability of resource or recovery; this intelligence gained from intercepted letters and other channels. Hopes for the possession of Philadelphia early in the spring. "The ships &c. in that harbour will be an Acquisition to us, if we can save them; but their Destruction will be an irreparable Loss to the Rebels." Ships under Hopkins blocked up in Rhode

Island. The remains of Congress gone to Baltimore. "The Difference in the Appearance of the King's Affairs and especially the Resolution in the Professions of many Persons in this Country are both very great." General Lee behaves since his captivity with the meanness of spirit expected of him.

Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{2}{3}$ quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, January 5. King's Bridge District.—Earnestly solicits leave to return to his native country; "The Shadow of my Government does not remain to me, nor am I consulted in any thing relative thereto, therefore can never revive that Influence I flattered myself I once had in it." Has asked for a regiment, and permission to sell his commission in the Guards to Lord Rawdon and to resign his Government. Mr. Barrett by whom he sends this has been greatly disappointed in his expectations here.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

CABINET MINUTE.

1777, January 10. Lord George Germain's Office.—"Lord George Germain read General Howe's demand of men for the next Campaign." Proposal to submit to His Majesty the advisability of taking into his pay about 4,000 German troops, which number will complete the 35,000 rank and file which the General proposes for his operations.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute 10 Jan^y 1777.

The LONDON CHRONICLE.

1777, January 9—11.—No. 3136. Containing an Appeal to the unprejudiced, or a vindication of the measures of Government with respect to America.

8 printed pages.

MESSRS. MURE, SON and ATKINSON to GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOWE.

1777, January 14.—Marked No. 2. Orders given to their agents in Jamaica to execute General Howe's commands with reference to the supply of rum for the ensuing year. Instructions sent to Loring to engage for the delivery of such quantities as he may require, and they beg His Excellency's directions may be speedily given that the success of their purchases in Jamaica may be assured.

Extract. $1\frac{1}{4}$ folio pages.

MESSRS. MURE, SON and ATKINSON to JOSHUA LORING JUNR. at New York.

1777, January 14. London.—Marked No. 3. Same subject.

Extract. $1\frac{1}{8}$ folio pages.

THOMAS VIVIAN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, January 16. Cornwood.—Hopes that His Majesty's arms may be blessed so far as to enable him to give the Colonies a new constitution. Fears the negroes may be overlooked. Suggests abolition of slavery.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev^{d} M^{r} Vivians Jan^{y} 1777 *American Slavery.*

MR. GORDON to MESSRS. MUIR [MURE] SON and ATKINSON.

1777, January 21. Cork.—"A ship is just arrived from Rhode Island with 126 Passengers Sailors & 26 Captains of Ships that were taken by the Rebels." Account they bring of the taking possession of Rhode Island by General Clinton who arrived with Sir Peter Parker on the 10th December last.

Extract. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Advices from Cork, 21 Jan^{y} 1777.

JONATHAN WATSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, January 29. Bath.—Learns from the newspapers of Lord North's intended proposals to the House of Commons for the effectual security of America. Refers to a former private memorial and a pamphlet in answer to Dr. Price; did not sign them for fear his house in Virginia should be burnt. Opinion on dividing Virginia into two provinces.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Watson 29 Jan^{y} 1777. .

INTELLIGENCE.

1777, January, received.—Arrival of Captain Drummond, Aide-de-Camp to General Clinton, with a letter from the General containing an account of his landing on Rhode Island on the 8th December. News sent to the Admiralty by Sir Peter Parker concerning the Continental squadron commanded by Hopkins.

¾ folio page.

Endorsed:—Advice fr. America rec. Jan^{y} 1777.

1777, February 24. Whitehall.—Intelligence received in dispatches from General Howe. Detailed account of the movements of Lord Cornwallis. General Lee taken prisoner by Colonel Harcourt. Forage and provisions taken by the King's troops in the Jerseys.

3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Advices from N. York rec^{d} 24 Feb^{y} 1777.

CABINET MINUTE.

1777, February 25.—"Lord Howe having desired to be strengthened with Six Sail of Ships of the Line," Submitted to the King whether it may not be sufficient to send 1 ship of 74 guns, 4 of 64, and 1 of 50; and Sir William Howe to be directed to send Major General Lee prisoner to England. Also submitted that General Burgoyne should be again employed in Canada.

⅜ page.

Endorsed:—Minute of Cabinet 25th Febry. 1777.

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, March 2, 50/m. p. 10 P.M. Parliament Street.—Upon looking into the papers of Sir Robert Herries considers them of so extraordinary a nature, and the proposition so decidedly against the principle and letter of the restraining Act that he troubles his Lordship with the subject.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

> *"Some Observations on Sir Robert Herries' Plan which strike Mr Robinson from the cursory reading which He was able to give it last night." Sir R. Herries assumes the necessity to obtain tobacco, first, for the French market in order to prevent that trade from getting into another channel so as not to be able to recover it upon the restoration of peace. and, secondly, in order to supply the necessary consumption at home ; upon a thorough investigation of these allegations neither of them will be found to be warranted, for as to the first Great Britain may suffer a temporary loss of that trade during the present disturbances, yet doubtless upon the restoration of Peace it will revert to Gt. Britain, for the Farmers General will buy at the cheapest market, which is the Brit : colonies. Shews how the second proposition would be equally futile and cannot be carried out without opening a communication of trade with the rebels in Maryland or Virginia in direct violation of the Restraining Act, and what is more alarming still, the circulation of specie and bills, which would give them a real and substantial credit over all Europe and enable them to purchase and pay for all stores &c., and consequently support them in the war.*
>
> 4 *pages.*

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, March 3. Monday near 1° P.M. Downing Street.—Has seen Knox and finds he has received orders to write an official letter to Lord Howe and General Howe recommending the agent of Sir Robert Herries to their protection, and also to write to the Admiralty to desire a passage for the agent on board the first man-of-war. Surprise and disappointment expressed by Knox and D'Oyly. Lord North's opinion against it as told by Sir Grey Cooper.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Mr Robinson 3 March 1777. Sr R. H.

RICHARD ATKINSON to J. ROBINSON.

1777, March 7. London.

Copy. 1 page.

Endorsed :—London 7. March 1776. Copy of Proposals of Richd Atkinson Esqr for furnishing Jamaica Rum to the Troops in North America.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, March 20. New York.—Received on the 9th instant his Lordship's letter of 30 December last. Several skirmishes have taken place between our foraging parties and those of the rebels. Inhuman behaviour of the latter. Hopes that upon the descent of the Northern army the affair will soon be over and the country restored to peace. Contagious disorder prevailing among the enemy; loss they have sustained. Paper dollars issued by Congress. Famine expected. Health and spirits of our troops. Encloses Congress Note as a curiosity. Mr. Sneyd's death. Mr. Piercy. His weariness of this country, and his useless situation.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosure:—

> *Three dollar Bill No.* 27,532. *Signed William Webb and T. Leech. Philadelphia. Printed by Hall and Sellers* 1776. *This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive Three Spanish milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, May* 9, 1776.
> 3″ × 3¾″.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, March 25. New York.—Concerning the enclosure. Mr. Galloway's intention of visiting England for the first time, after the next campaign. Considers nobody could be consulted with more advantage to the public, and nobody, with less view to his own, separate from the public. He has intimated his desire that his thoughts upon the momentous crisis might be communicated to Lord Dartmouth and to Lord North if Dartmouth approves them.

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosure:—

J. GALLOWAY to RICHARD JACKSON.

> 1777, *March* 20.—"*I am yet at New York endeavouring to be of Service to those entrusted with the great Work of reclaiming my Countrymen from their Delusion.*" *Efforts he has made; has reason to believe his information has not been entirely useless or inacceptable. Sentiments upon the present rebellion. Advises Parliament to pursue certain measures for the re-establishment of peace.*
> *Autograph signed copy.* 9 *quarto pages.*

1777, March 25.—Sketch of Peek's Kill Town and Bay up the North River showing the Expedition sent there to destroy the Rebels Provisions and Stores 25th March 1777. Note in Mr. Serle's hand—"This Sketch was given me by Lieut. Durnford of the Engineers, who conducted the whole Conflagration."

1 *folio page.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

GOVERNOR MONTFORT BROWNE.

[1777, March].—Note apparently to Lord Dartmouth, not dated, serving as a wrapper to the papers enclosed. "Gov^r Browne has importuned me to trouble Your Lordship with the inclosed Copy of General Howe's public Thanks to Him for his Conduct in some late

Enterprises. The Rebels are all in Distraction at and about Boston, quarrelling with each other."

Original, not signed.

Enclosures :—

J. Patterson, Adjutant General, to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Inspector General of the Provincial Troops in America.

1777, *March* 20. *New York.—Requesting him to acquaint Governor Browne that the Commander in Chief has expressed pleasure at the report made of the Governor's corps; he has no doubt of their being of very great service in the course of this campaign.*

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

Newspaper cutting consisting of a notice of an attack on a party of the rebels at Brunx River with special mention of the spirited conduct of Governor Browne's corps.

Montfort Browne to [Lord Dartmouth].

1777, April 1. Head Quarters, Flushing, Long Island.—Announcing that the King has not only been pleased to approve of his plan for raising a brigade but has granted licence for his return to England. Is sending intelligence to the Commander in Chief at New York, concerning his brigade. Capture by the rebels of 70 or 80 of his friends; recounts his unsuccessful efforts to release them. Capture of Mr. Richards, a violent rebel. Eulogising his men. Promotion promised to him by General Howe; desires the King will make him a Major General in America. Congratulations on the success of His Majesty's arms.

Letter signed. 4¾ *pages.*

Endorsed :—Gov^r^ Browne Long Isl^d^ 1^st^ April 1777.

Enclosure :—

J. Patterson, Adjutant General, to Colonel Innes, Inspector General of all the New raised Corps.

1777, *March* 20. *Head Quarters, New York.—Same as above.*

Copy. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Copy of General Howes Comp^t^ to Gov^r^ Browne upon the report of his Brigade.

Rum Contract.

1777, April 1.—Paper endorsed :—Copy of Contract between D. Chamier Esq^r^ Commiss^y^ Gen^l^ & Jos. Loring Esq. Agent to Mess^rs^ Mure Son & Atkinson for furnish^g^ Rum to the Army in America. 1^st^ April 1777. N^o^ 1.

2 *folio pages.*

Ambrose Serle to Lord Dartmouth.

1777, April 3. New York.—On the enclosure. Rapid decline of the rebel force. Everybody considers the "Rebellion is dying apace."

Intelligence received from Franklin concerning France. Hopes a perfect submission will ensue before the end of the year.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pp. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—A. Serle Esq. M^{ch}—April—1777 Ex.

Enclosure:—

JOSEPH GALLOWAY to [RICHARD JACKSON].

1777, *March 28. New York.—Additional thoughts on the subject of establishing a permanent union between Great Britain and the Colonies.*

Autograph copy signed. 5½ quarto pages.

GENERAL HOWE to JOHN ROBINSON.

1777, April 5.—Concerning the contract for rum to be supplied to the troops in North America.

Extract. 1½ folio pages.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARTWRIGHT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, April 10. Oxenden Street.—Writes upon the principles and policy of the proposals he has offered for consideration. Believes the Americans must become our rivals in naval dominion if *we* persist in the war. Concerning restrictions upon their trade in favour of Great Britain. Considers peace and a "Confederacy on equal and independent terms ought to be the sole object of our present views."

Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Lieut^{t} Cartwright 1777 America.

The NEW YORK GAZETTE AND WEEKLY MERCURY.

1777, April 14.—No. 1329. Containing, amongst other items, a Narrative or Journal of Dr. John F. D. Smith Captain and Surgeon in the Queen's Royal Rangers, who was taken prisoner by the rebels in November 1775 and lately escaped from them.

1 *printed sheet.*

The ROYAL AMERICAN GAZETTE.

1777, April 17.—No. XIV.

1 *printed sheet.*

The NEW YORK GAZETTE and WEEKLY MERCURY.

1777, April 21.—No. 1330. Amongst other items:—Continuation of Dr. John F. D. Smyth's (*sic*) Narrative 28 March 1777.

1 *printed sheet.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, April 25. New York.—Embarkation of four or five regiments to proceed on a secret expedition to Connecticut. News expected every moment. Departure of Canadian officers and gentlemen for Quebec. Rebels are beginning to be disheartened Peaceful state of Long Island.

Recommends Great Britain to give up this country at once, and treat it as a foreign State, or to bring it into a very close connexion with itself. Further suggestions for the interest of the Mother Country. Sets forth the capabilities of Mr. Galloway. Pleasure evinced by His Majesty's loyal subjects at the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ *quarto pp.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

AMBROSE SERLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, April 25. New York.—On the enclosure. Thinks the Resolutions express the political distress and extremity of their framers. Dissolution of the new government of Pennsylvania. Numbers of people daily coming in with their arms. Attack upon our advanced guards by a party of rebels, who were nearly all killed or taken prisoners.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosure :—

1777, *April* 14 *and* 15.—*Congress resolutions, for the safety of the State of Pennsylvania.*

Printed. 1 *folio page.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, May 1. New York.—Summary account of an enterprise effected by His Majesty's troops under Governor Tryon and Sir William Erskine in the colony of Connecticut. Loss sustained by the rebels, death of two of their Generals, Wooster and Silliman. Movement of the armies in the Jersies.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

1777, May 8. New York.—"A Brief Inquiry Into The Causes of the Rebellion in America: With A short Sketch of the Methods most likely To secure the future Peace of the Colonies, And Their Dependence on Great Britain. The whole founded on unquestionable Facts. By a Real Friend to the British Constitution. Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat. CICERO."

51¾ *quarto pages, in cover.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, May 20. New York.—Progress of the army retarded on account of the military stores which are required. Positive accounts among the rebels of the Northern army being at or near Ticonderoga. Blow sustained by the rebels on account of the destruction of their magazines. Strength of Washington's army; dejection of that General. Confession of the rebels of their inability to defend Philadelphia. His reasons for thinking this rebellion will be crushed in the course of the present campaign.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosures :—

1775, *May* 5.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury.* *N*º 1332.

Two copies.

DANIEL WEIR to JOHN ROBINSON.

1777, May 20. New York.—Concerning the contract for rum with the agents of Messrs. Mure Son and Atkinson.
Extract. ⅔ folio page.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, June 5. New York.—On the subject of Dr. Price's second pamphlet, in which he mentions a Declaration prepared by the Congress in June 1775 containing an offer &c. to Great Britain. Denial made by Mr. Andrew Allen of such a declaration.
Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—M^{r} Serle N. York 5 June 1777.

J. MARRIOTT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, June 6. College of Advocates, Doctors Commons.—On the enclosure. Observations on the condemnation and distribution of seizures in the American Admiralty Courts at Halifax and in the Islands which will result in a flood of appealed causes to the King in Council.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—D^{r} Marriott June 1777. Ex.

Enclosure:—

> 1777, *May* 31. *College of Advocates, Doctors Commons.—James Marriott, Memorial to the King. Setting forth the King's right to condemn the ships and goods of his enemies, taken by His Majesty's own ships of war. Complains that this right has been violated and an attempt is now being made to violate it in the case of the Commanders of the "Squirrel" and "Maidstone" captors of the ship "Nightingale" in an appeal from the sentence of the Vice Admiralty Court in the Plantations.*
> *Original, signed. 2½ pages.*

J. ROBINSON to RICHARD OLIVER.

1777, June 6.—A like letter to Beeston Long and Richard Neave.
Copy. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—6 June 1777. Copy of a Letter from John Robinson Esq^{r} Rich^{d} Oliver Esq^{r} & others relat to M^{r} Atkinson's Rum Contract.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, June 11. New York.—"I have the Honor to inclose to Your Lordship two Publications, [not now with the letter] circulated by the Rebels. One of them, the *Crisis*, is written by a M^{r} Paine, who was brought over hither, some years ago by D^{r} Franklin, and has been chiefly employed by him in one Pursuit or other ever since. He was a Grub Street Writer in London, when he fell into the Doctor's Way; and, by falling into his Principles, was enabled by him to emerge from Obscurity, and to meet with considerable Attention in this Country. He has nothing to lose, but everything to hope, from the Establishment of the present rebellious System." Mr. Serle continues by announcing their intended movements against the rebels, who at present are encamped about Bound Brook. The Anspach troops have arrived. He considers the rebellion will be underfoot, when the English are in possession of Pennsylvania.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—Mr Serle. N. York 11 June 1777.

MESSRS. MURE SON and ATKINSON to [the LORDS of TREASURY].

1777, June 24.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—24 June 1777. Copy of a Letter from Messs Mure Son & Atkinson on their Rum Contract.

[AMBROSE] SERLE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, June 24. New York.—Departure of the army from the Jersies, after vainly endeavouring to bring Washington to an action from the rocks and hills where he has posted himself with about 9000 men. No intelligence that can be depended on has been received about the Northern army and very much of our success depends upon its speedy descent.

Autograph letter not signed. 1⅔ *quarto pp.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—Mr Serle N. York 24 June 1777.

RUM for the TROOPS.

1777, July 7. New York.—Certificate by Sir William Howe for the Lords of the Treasury.

Copy. ⅘ *folio page.*

Endorsed :—7th July 1777. Certificate for Rum ℘ Sloop General Howe from Jamaica for Acct of Mure Son & Atkinson. 97 Casks —Galls 10404.

WILLIAM GORDON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, July 15.—Preceded by a copy of a previous letter dated 30 June thanking him for the attention paid to his memorial; he has had a mandamus granted to him in consequence appointing him officer of the Clerk of the Crown and of the Common Pleas in Quebec; has received a letter from Mr Knox; desires leave to go to England. The later letter is simply in corroboration of the first and soliciting his Lordship's interest.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Quebec 1777.

COLONEL PHILIP SKENE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, July 15. Skenesborough.—Every encomium is due to General Burgoyne "as an officer and a civilian, his plans are as well formed, as executed, and with great œconemy." The rebel force is at Fort Edward and consists of 7,000 men, Putman (sic), St. Clair, Nixon and Fellows are with Schuyler; "as Genls the men want confidence in their officers, and their officers in their men." The country comes in fast to Burgoyne's manifesto. He, Skene, has been appointed Commissioner and is to set out immediately for Castleton to receive the submission of the different inhabitants. General Phillips has gone to Ticonderoga to pass to Lake George. "The General himself will advance to Fort Ann so soon as his Plans are ripe for execution, and so down to Saratoga and Still Water, where the Rebells talk of standing, at present they are in great confusion, this wooden country is of such a Nature, that it is impossible for the General to fix the Rebells in a body therefore the Duty must be done by Detachment." Brigadier Fraser's corps is "to be much honoured, they beat the Rebells in their Own Strength of the Woods." Sir Guy Carleton gives every assistance and is on the best footing with General Burgoyne. The Indians are "under the greatest Order" and the Inhabitants are free from plunderers.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—Col Skeene July 1777.

LETTERS concerning the RUM CONTRACT.

1777, July 16. London.—Report of Beeston Long, Richard Neave, R. Glover and William Crichton to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on Mr Atkinson's rum contract.

Copy. 5 *folio pages.*

1777, July 17. London.—Richard Atkinson to Beeston Long, Richard Neave, Richard Glover and William Crichton, referees. With their Minute in answer dated 18 July 1777.

Copy. 1½ *folio pages.*

1777, July 21. London.—Richard Atkinson to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the report of the referees.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

1777, July 23. London.—Mure Son and Atkinson to the Lords of the Treasury.

Copy. 4 *folio pages.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA.

1777, July.—"Captain Nunn sailed from Quebec on the 4th June ——. General Burgoyne arrived in the Apollo on the 6th May ——." Movements of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne. Health of the troops. No naval force belonging to the rebels upon Lake Champlain. No certain accounts of the enemy's force at Ticonderoga had been received at Quebec. Movements of Colonel St. Leger. Arrival of the "Tartar" man of war with her convoy from New York 27th May. Shipping intelligence.

2¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Intelligence from America July 1777.

JOHN ROBINSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1777, August 2.—Five months provisions for 8,000 men to be sent to New York as a supply for the troops under General Burgoyne.

Copy. ½ *page.*

CAPTAIN PEARSON [to the ADMIRALTY].

1777, August 12. Off Quebec.—Postscript to Captain Pearson's letter. "By the last Accounts from General Burgoyne dated 2^d August, they were incamped at and near Fort Edward" which place the rebel army had abandoned a few days before and were retiring to Saratoga. General Arnold commands their Northern Army; he has with him 12 pieces of brass cannon. Health of Burgoyne and his troops. Intended march on the 5th to attack the enemy.

⅔ *quarto page.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Admiralty, Captains' Letters P. Vol. 27.]

INTELLIGENCE from NEW YORK.

1777, August 18. Whitehall.—Details of the movements of our army against the enemy as reported by Colonel Ogilvie, who has just arrived from New York. Repulse of the enemy at Piscattery. Capture of General Prescott by the rebels from his own house at Rhode Island. Movements of Captain Loring, master of the "Lady Gage" transport; intelligence he brings concerning the capture of Ticonderoga by General Burgoyne. Report spread by General Washington with regard to the retreat of Sir William Howe from Middlebush. General Putnam at Albany with 1,000 of the New England troops.

3½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Intelligence from N. York, 18 Aug. 1777.

BEESTON LONG, RICHARD NEAVE, RICHARD GLOVER, and WILLIAM CRICHTON to the LORDS of the TREASURY.

1777, August 21. London.—Further report on Mr. Atkinson's rum contract.

Copy. 2 *folio pages.*

JAMES GARDINER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, August 29.—Desires he will place before Lord Germain the memorial of his services. Reasons for troubling his Lordship on this occasion. Entreats his protection.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Cap. Gardner Aug. 1777.

Enclosure:—

James Gardiner, Memorial to Lord George Germaine. Sets forth his services, and his having been wounded in the action at Long Island on the 27th August 1776. *Desires recommendation to His Majesty's notice.*

Not signed. 1 *large folio page.*

[AMBROSE SERLE] to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, August 30. Elk River in Maryland.—Departure of the General from New York on the 9th June to join his forces. March towards the enemy. Return of the army to Brunswick, thence to Amboy and Staten

Island. Chagrin and discontent of the army at this retreat. Embarkation of troops on 9 July at Staten Island for the present expedition. Recounts their voyage. Deplorable circumstances of the enemy. The favorable turn affairs have taken, with regard to the English. Hopes to be able by the next conveyance to transmit more agreeable news.

Autograph letter not signed. 4 *quarto pp.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

PHILIP SKENE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, August 30. Camp at Saratoga.—Details of his tour with Lieutenant Colonel Baum to try the affections of the country, to disconcert the councils of the enemy, to mount a regiment of "Reedhesel" Dragoons, and to procure a large supply of horses, cattle and carriages for the army. Encounter with a superior force of the enemy Lieutenant Colonel Baum should not have detached from his party and so weakened his post, which ought to have acted on the defensive till the reinforcement arrived. Manifesto held out by General Burgoyne, inviting the inhabitants to return to their duty, and take the oath of allegiance. Burgoyne is unluckily circumstanced, not having heard from General Howe or any army on the North River to open the communication. Schuyler is sent for to the Congress with Sinclair. The army is in good health and spirits.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—1777.

TRANSPORTS.

N. D. [? 1777, August].—Paper endorsed "Lord Effingham's Motion with Remarks thereon." "That there be laid before this House the Names & Tonnage of all the Transports employed by the Treasury since the 1st of Septr 1775 distinguishing the Freight ℘ Ton."

2 *folio pages.*

N. D. [1777, August].—A paper containing particulars desired by the House relative to the Transport Service; with remarks thereon in 2 columns.

9½ *folio pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, September 6. St. Malo.—While at Charlestown was not deprived of the benefit of employing his time as Surveyor General to His Majesty. Astronomical observations. Banishment inflicted upon him for having refused to abjure His Majesty. Recounts his having been forced to sea in an American ship the "Hancock and Adams" commanded by Samuel Smith, in company with another American ship the "Lincoln" *alias* "Marshal." Further astronomical observations. His arrival at Nantes. Conversation he held with five French politicians, one an associate of Mr. Le Sevre, negociants and correspondents with the American Congress. Two Bostonian corsairs, Wikes (Wickes) and Nicolson, after having made many prizes, had been chased into this port. Preparation of frigates to carry troops to America. Interest aken by the French King in the American Revolution.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *large folio pages.*

RUM for the TROOPS.

1777, September 6. Head Quarters, Pencader.—Certificate by Sir William Howe. With memorandum of the rum shipped for the use of His Majesty's forces.

2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Read 10th Feby 1778 In D. Weir's Letter of 21st Octr 1777.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, September 10. Chesapeak Bay.—Takes the liberty to enclose a sensible manuscript [not now with the letter] upon the politico-ecclesiastical affairs of America, written by the Reverend Mr Inglis rector of New York, and which has been written for the information of those who are concerned in the Government of the State. Character of the author. Waits for a safe opportunity of transmitting the document.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅔ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Mr Serle 10 Sepr 1777.

PHILIP SKENE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, September 23. From the Great Fly near Still Water on Hudson's River about one mile and a half from the Rebel army under Gates, Arnold, Stark Poor, Nixon, Lennard, Paterson and Morgan.—Writes in the woods on the march from Saratoga. Disposition of the columns. Attack by a corps of riflemen who were repulsed by Brigadier Frazer's corps; a general action ensued which lasted from "half an hour after four until Night when the whole Enemy gave way" leaving five or six hundred on the ground to be buried. He writes that the army is in high health and spirits and with no doubt of speedy success but will not speak more particularly in case this should fall into the enemy's hands.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Col. Skeene 1777.

INTELLIGENCE from AMERICA.

1777, September 25. Whitehall.—General Burgoyne's arrival at Hudson's River 30 July from Skeensborough. Fatiguing march, the rebels having felled trees across the road. About 300 prisoners taken. Movements of the enemy; stand they intend to make at Saratoga.

¾ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Intelligence from America Aug. Sep. 1777.

MESSRS. PERRY and HAYES to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, September 25. Bristol.—Soliciting his Lordship's interest in their favour. Desiring licence may be granted to them to ship and discharge goods at New York. Loss they have sustained, owing to the rebellion. Distressed position of Mr Sherbrooke, their partner.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Perry & Hayes. 1777.

VICTUALLERS and STORESHIPS.

1775, October 1—1777, September 30.—No. 1. An Account of the expense of the Freight of Victuallers and Store Ships hired to carry Provisions and Stores to North America for the use of His Majesty's forces there from the 1st of October 1775 to the 30th of September 1777 made out in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons of the 26th of November 1777.

2 *large folio pages.*

BROOK WATSON to WILLIAM KNOX.

1777, October 6. Monday 2 o'clock, Margate.—Arrival of Captain Blackburn, a Barbadoes planter, at Broadstairs. News he brings from Sandy Hook of the movements of General Sir William Howe at Baltimore and Philadelphia, where Washington had marched with his army. An express from Burgoyne to Clinton of his having passed Albany. Clinton's preparations for an expedition. On 21 August General Sullivan landed with about 4000 men on Staten Island. Their repulse and loss. Further movements of the enemy.

Extract. 1 *quarto page.* [The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Series Domestic, George III., Vol. 16, fo. 68.]

PHILADELPHIA.

1777, October 9.—An Account of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, etc. in the City of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, when the King's Army took Possession. Note at foot of document.—" This Estimate was taken under the Direction of Mr. Galloway and other principal Inhabitants, and dated October 9th 1777."

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Number of Houses, Inhabitants, &c. in Philadelphia, 9th October, 1777.

JOHN ROBINSON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, October 20.—Acknowledges receipt of his Lordship's letter with one enclosed from Messrs Perry and Hayes of Bristol. Declares no licences have been granted for the shipping and discharge of goods at New York since granting licences was stopped. Explains the way in which he imagines this trade has been carried on. Believes Messrs Perry and Hayes are right in what they assert. States the impossibility of Government giving any aid to this trade.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Mr Robinson 1777. Licences to Amer.

WILLIAM KNOX to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, October 28. 9 at night. Whitehall.—News received from Sir William Howe dated 30 August, giving movements of the fleet and disembarkation of troops. Washington at Philadelphia with about 15,000 men; Howe's proposal of moving towards him the following day.

In the third person. ¾ *quarto page.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, October 28. Off Newcastle upon the Delaware.—His inability to send positive information to his Lordship. Help received from the people in the countries upon the Delaware. Insurrection for the King has begun near Lewis Town. Distress of the people; paper bills issued by the Congress increase the public misery. Sends a newspaper. Treatment received by the Quakers. He is not charmed by the present appearance of our affairs.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

JOHN ROBINSON to MR. GORDON.

1777, October 29.—No. 1. Provisions to be supplied for the army under General Burgoyne. Orders for victualling ships to proceed with all expedition for the River Delaware.

Extract. 1⅛ *folio pages.*

1777, October 30.—No. 2. Transmits copy of a letter which has been sent to the several contractors directing them to prepare a further supply of provisions for three months for the forces in America.

Copy. ½ *folio page.*

Enclosure :—

JOHN ROBINSON to MESSRS. NESBITT DRUMMOND and FRANKS.

1777, *October* 31. *Treasury Chambers.*

Copy. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—31 *Oct*r 1777. *Copy of Letter of Requisition from M*r *Robinson to the Several Contractors to deliver the fourth Quarters Provisions. N.B. A like letter sent to John Henniker ; William James ; John Amyand ; Anthony Bacon ; J. Durand ; & Robert Mayne.*

SIR GUY CARLETON to LORD G[EORGE] G[ERMAIN].

1777, November 6. Quebec.—Return of officers from General Burgoyne's army who confirmed the reports of their misfortune. Arrival of Captain Craig from Albany with dispatches from General Burgoyne to Lord Germain. Letter from Brigadier Powell stating his intentions to abandon his post and return to Canada. Speaks of enclosing letters etc. Purposes sending to England all from Europe who by the Convention cannot serve here. His impatience at the non-arrival of his successor since Lord Germain has manifested to all the world that he would no longer trust him to execute the duties of his appointment. The disadvantages under which he labours.

Copy. 3⅔ *quarto pages.* [The original signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Series Colonial Correspondence, Quebec, Vol. 14, fo. 109.]

ROBERT GORDON, Commissary at Cork, to JOHN ROBINSON.

1777, November 6. Corke.—No. 6. He has now only two ships loading with provisions ordered by Mr. Atkinson. Reasons for the delay. All possible expedition will be used, and when ready they will be dispatched to General Howe at Philadelphia.

Extract. $\frac{2}{3}$ *folio page.*

INTELLIGENCE.

1777, November 11.—Extract of a letter from New York. Complains that General H[owe]'s conduct since he has had command of the army has been a heap of blunders and ridiculous delays; that he has always been jealous of the superior military capacity of Burgoyne and Clinton, and has now made a sacrifice of the former by disabling the latter from making any diversion in his favour having left him barely enough troops to defend Kingsbridge, New York, and Staten Island. Others assert the contrary, and blame Carleton. Declares Washington's army to be stronger in consequence of General Burgoyne's affair, and that we cannot send over less than 20,000 more troops, as early in the spring as possible. Public opinion of the necessity of changing the Commander in Chief.

$3\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

JOHN CRUDEN to . . . .

1777, November 14.—Extract of a letter from John Cruden dated from New York. His distress with regard to General Burgoyne's fate. Considers that had General Howe taken possession of North River, in May, June, or July last, the face of affairs would have been different. Advisability of General Howe keeping his ground at Philadelphia, to prevent supplies from reaching the New England Governments from Pennsylvania. The trade that has been carried on in the two Carolinas since November is amazing. On the arrival of a reinforcement under Genl. Robertson, Clinton made a spirited effort to form a junction with the now captive army though the only benefit was that the surrender was admitted on better terms.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

The EARL of HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, November 19. Richmond.—As the state of his health makes it not advisable for him to attend the first day of the Session, desires he will accept his proxy. Wishes that some encouragement could be thrown out either on the side of Parliament or of Administration to ideas of accommodation, being convinced that the longer this unhappy quarrel subsists, it will be productive of greater inconveniences. Further sentiments on this subject.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

The EARL OF HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, November 21. At night. Richmond.—Expresses his sentiments with regard to the rebellion. Lord Chatham was indeed fruitless in pretending that Government had no share in engaging the Indians on our side in the last war; Lord Amherst could have spoken fully to that point.

Autograph letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—E. of Hardwick Nov^{r} 1777, concern' his Proxy.

Daniel Wier, Commissary General, to Sir William Howe.

1777, November 27. Philadelphia.—Submitting, after examination of the papers sent to him respecting the settlement of the price of rum contracted for with Messrs. Mure Son and Atkinson, that in the present situation of the country the quantity of rum requisite could only be obtained by contract, and intimating that the report of the referees, as competent judges, may be fully accepted, as only in London could the entire charges attending such contracts be ascertained with precision.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.* [The signed letter is in the Royal Institution, American MSS. Vol. 2, No. 100.]

Endorsed :—Philadelphia 27 Nov. 1776. Copy of Letter from Dan^{l} Wier Esq^{r} to Genl. Howe on Atkinson's Rum Contract.

John Cruden to . . . .

1777, November 29. Philadelphia.—Extract of a letter. Division among the Generals and men in the rebel army. Dissatisfaction shown by Congress with the terms given by Gates to General Burgoyne. Position of the enemy. State of our troops. Arrival of Lord Cornwallis from the Jersies with nearly 7,000 men. Considers the position of Europe depends upon our conquest over America, which must not be allowed to become independent.

1⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Rev. M^{r} Cruden June 1778 (*sic*).

Sir William Howe to Mr. Robinson.

1777, November 30. Philadelphia.—Speaks of enclosing Mr. Wier's report with regard to the last contract for rum with Messrs. Mure Son and Atkinson.

Extract. 1 *folio page.*

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

1777, December 2.—Containing extracts of letters from various Generals in America and returns of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagements at Brandywine 11 September, German Town 4 October, and the expedition up the North River and storming of Forts Clinton and Montgomery 6 October.

Printed. 12 *folio pages.*

Joseph Galloway to Lord Dartmouth.

1777, December 3. Philadelphia.—Is pleased that his sentiments have met with his Lordship's approbation. Want of time prevents him giving a particular account of the state of the country. Reasons for believing that the rebellion in the middle Colonies is in its last languishing stage. State of Congress affairs will prevent them raising another army of any consequence.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosure :—

Prices of Necessaries out of the British Lines in America.
Original. ¾ *quarto page.*

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, December 3. "Eagle" off Chester upon Delaware.—Details of the death of Mr. Sneyd. Winter quarters for troops at Philadelphia. Lord Howe with ships at Rhode Island. Has forwarded to Mr. Galloway his lordship's letter and is happy in forming a friendly correspondence with him. State of the enemy. Rumour of a proposal made by Washington to Congress, previous to Burgoyne's affair. Washington and Congress at variance upon the "dismission" of a General Stevens. Believes that the reason which retains thousands in support of the rebellion is the persuasion that Britain will treat America as a conquered country. Has just heard that the reports concerning Washington are without foundation.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—M^r^ Serle America.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY to RICHARD JACKSON, "Council to the Board of Trade, London."

1777, December 12. Philadelphia.—Apologises for the brevity of this letter. Speaks of enclosing a letter for Lord Dartmouth. Present temper of the Americans who are heartily sick of the rebellion.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

WILLIAM STRINGER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, December 12. Philadelphia.—Providential escape of his (Stringer's) last letter from falling into the hands of Congress. Troops in possession of Philadelphia. Refers his Lordship to the bearer of this letter, Rev. Mr. Duché, for a particular account of the state of affairs here; Mr. Duché's appointment as Chaplain to the Congress; his reasons for leaving them; his conduct and loyalty.

Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—Rev. M^{r} Stringer Philad^{a} Dec^{r} 1777.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS MORDAUNT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [1777, December] 14. Sunday.—The King has consented to his retirement from the service; understands Mr. Legge will profit by the regimental succession. Thanks his Lordship for his interest with regard to his concerns on this occasion, and trusts he may long retain his good opinion.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—L^{t} Col. Mordaunt 15 Dec^{r} —77.

The LONDON GAZETTE.

1777, December 13 to 16.—No. 11831. Containing the correspondence between General Burgoyne and Major General Gates of the American army and the Articles of Convention of 16 October.

8 *printed folio pages.*

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777, December 20 and 1778, January 2. Caroline Park.—Sentiments upon the present troubles in America. Considers we might be able to recover America if Carleton and Howe are able to maintain Canada and New York until the spring. Arrival of ships in the Clyde from New York; accounts they bring of General Clinton's return from his expedition; departure of Sir William Wallace from New York; General Burgoyne's capitulation. 2nd January.—Ideas concerning the present state of public affairs. Troops wanted to augment the corps in America. Recruiting prevented on account of the new levies. German troops under Burgoyne expected in Britain; observes that the quartering of them without an Act of Parliament for that purpose may be attended with some difficulty.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Sr Ad. Oughton Decr 1777 Jany 1778.

INTELLIGENCE.

1777, December 24, off Mud Island, Delaware River, and 1778, January 20, New York.—Extract of a letter from J. or I. C. Considers it strange that the British Army should have done so little. Interview he has had with his friend Capt. John Linzee on the "Pearl," who has satisfied him concerning the naval operations in the Delaware. Remarks that it is not a common thing for refugees to receive civilities from those in office; his opinion on the subject; those who have persevered in their loyalty are neglected, not being thought worthy of consideration. There are in North Carolina more Friends to Government than in the whole city of Philadelphia. Clamour caused by the paper currency. Sentiments upon the rebellion; lenity thrown away on this people. Expressions of loyalty.

2⅓ large folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from I. C. To His Father.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM TRYON to GENERAL BROWNE.

1777, December 31. Head Quarters, Morrisses House.—Thanks to Browne's corps for their zeal for His Majesty's service, at a time when scarcity of materials has prevented any accommodation being prepared for their winter quarters.

Copy. ⅓ quarto page.

Endorsed:—M. General Tryon's Order's of thanks to His Excellency General Browne & Corps—31t Decemr 1777 Thos Barrett Aid-de-Camp. Ex.

THOMAS CROWLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N.D. [? 1777]. No. 49, Gracechurch Street.—Sets forth the work undertaken by John Daniel Hammerer to instruct and civilize the Indians at the back of South Carolina; his cash being now exhausted, desires he may be assisted from the funds under his Lordship's direction.

Letter signed. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Mr Crowley on behalf of Mr Hammerer at Long Canes in S. Carolina.

WILLIAM KNOX to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1777.—"The unfortunate Author of Four American Tracts which your Lordship is already possessed of" sends copy of the dedication which is to be prefixed to the volume to be presented to Lord North (which is really an account of the profit and loss sustained by him by his writings in support of the authority of the supreme legislature over the Colonies and of the measures of administration in maintenance thereof).

Autograph letter in the third person. ½ quarto page.

Endorsed:—Mr Knox 1777.

Enclosure:—

[William Knox] to Lord North.

With an Account of his profit and loss by his writings.

Autograph copy. 5 large folio pages.

[William Knox] to [Lord Dartmouth].

N.D. [1777 or 8.]—Sending the enclosed Considerations. "The Second part will be ready when the Writer's Bill is paid." Lord North has a copy of this "which it is hoped will overturn all his Ideas of patching up matters with the Colonies."

Autograph. ½ quarto page.

Enclosure:—

Considerations on the great Question, what is to be done with America? Part first.

Heading and endorsement in William Knox's hand. 33 *folio pages.*

Considerations on the great Question.—What is to be done with America? Part second.

A few sentences in Knox's hand, apparently corrections. 48¼ *folio pages.*

Rum Contract.

N.D. [1777.]—Observations on the Contract made by the Agents of Messrs. Mure Son and Atkinson for supplying His Majesty's Forces with Rum.

7 *folio pages.*

Stores and Provisions.

1778, January 1.—An Account of what has been done by the Treasury Board in freighting Ships to Convey Provisions and Stores to America.

16 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—An Account of the Proceedings of the Treasury in freighting Ships.

1775, November, to 1778, January 1.—Paper Endorsed:—No 2. A particular Account of the Name & Tonnage of each Ship of which a General Account is Given in No 1.

6 *large folio pages.*

1778, January 1. London.—Paper Endorsed:—N° 3. A List of Ships remaining in the service on 1st Jany 1778 Shewing how each Ship was employed according to the then latest Advices, and also Shewing some subsequent Variations.

3¾ *folio pages.*

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

1778, January 9.—Containing extracts of letters from General Sir William Howe and returns of the killed and wounded in the different ships employed at Fort Island, 15 November 1777, and of the ordnance and stores captured at Mud Island and Red Bank Forts 16 and 22 November.

Printed. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Ex.

Ambrose Serle to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, January 10. "Eagle" off Newport in Rhode Island.—His arrival in Newport on the 2d instant. The last information received before their departure from the Delaware, was that the General had gone out with 8,000 men to forage; post formed by the rebels at Wilmington of 3,000 men to cut off supplies. Enclosure. Galloway's appointment as Superintendent of all civil affairs in Pennsylvania. His fitness for the appointment. No fear for the safety of the town owing to its fortifications. Difficulty about Burgoyne will be best explained by the public despatches. Departure of troops from Philadelphia for New York. Their intended movements. Public libraries at Philadelphia. Departure of Mr. Duché for England; considers him a "tolerable Sample of American Confidence and Duplicity."

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Mr Serle 10 Jany 1778.

Enclosure:—

Joseph Galloway to [Ambrose Serle].

1777, *December* 15.—"*Washington, with his miscreant Troop, is on the other Side of Schuylkill, on very strong Ground.*" *State of the rebel army. An early campaign and vigorous measures would put an end to the rebellion in the middle colonies. Is confident the power of Congress would cease if the American army were dispersed.*

Extract. 1 *quarto page.*

Messrs. Mure Son and Atkinson to [the Lords of the Treasury].

1778, January 12. London.

Copy. 3 *folio pages.* [A copy of this paper, with others, was laid before the House of Commons 23 March 1778.]

Endorsed:—London 12th Jany 1778. Copy of Messrs Mure Son & Atkinson's Letter on their Rum Contract & pressing the Settlement.

Enclosures :—

1778, *January* 12. *London.—N*° 1. *State of Rum arrived and taken referred to by our Letter of this date to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.*
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

[1778, *January* 12].—*N*° 2. *Estimate of the Referees, and alteration made by difference of insurance.*
⅔ *folio page.*

SIR JOSEPH YORKE to LORD H[OW]E.

1778, January 13.—"There is not a word of truth about the States of Hesse those Countries are only afraid you should send back their Troops." Recommends him to keep up the Hessian troops and to repair their losses. Declaration made by the Emperor at the Diet that he never objected to any princes furnishing troops to Great Britain.
Extract. 1 *quarto page.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to LORD DARTMOUTH per Captain Barrett.

1778, January 20. Camp at Kingsbridge.—The inducements which prompted him to take an active part in the rebellion were his zeal, duty and love for king and country. Corps raised by him. His intended movements so soon as the avenues to and from Connecticut are opened. Influence he maintains over his men. Conduct of Mr. Innes. Recommends his aide-de-camp, Captain Barrett. Considers there has been misconduct somewhere, or the Northern Army could not have fallen so ignominiously. Daring acts committed by the Colonists. Desires leave of absence and promotion. Sets forth the hardships to which he is subjected. Gallant behaviour of Captain Hayt.
Letter signed. 9 *folio pages.*

Enclosures :—

1778, *January* 20. *Camp at Kingsbridge.—A duplicate signed copy of Brigadier General Montfort Browne's letter to Lord George Germain. Considerations concerning the present Rebellion. Advisability of employing Provincial Forces. Sets forth the situation of the inhabitants of the country.*
5¾ *folio pages.*

1778, *January* 20. *Camp at Kingsbridge.—Signed duplicate of another letter to Lord George Germain. Hears of intentions to raise brigades in this country; offers his services to raise two battalions. Obstacles he has met with owing to the conduct of M*r *Innes. Recommends Captain Barrett, his aide-de-camp, whom he has dispatched to England. Has been refused leave of absence. Expresses his disgust.*
3 *folio pages.*

Richard Atkinson for Company and self, to the Lords of the Treasury.

1778, January 22. London.
Copy. 3 folio pages.

Endorsed:—Copy of a Letter from Mess^s^ Mure & C^o^ relative to their rum Contract. Jan^y^ 22^d^ 1778.

[Joseph Galloway] to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, January 23. Philadelphia.—A multiplicity of engagements have incessantly crowded upon him ever since his arrival in the city. Remarks on the enclosed papers. Expense of the rebellion. Congress recruits its army by coercion. Sentiments concerning the state of affairs in America. Situation and state of Washington's army. Thinks advantage should be taken of the present depression of the rebels, and measures be quick, sudden and rapid. Effect of the Hessian defeat at Trenton; it prevented the province of Pennsylvania from submitting to the British Government, raised Washington's army to near 10,000 and laid the foundation of a train of evils. A Postscript of January 31 gives an account received from Fort Pitt.
Original. Not signed. 11½ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles. Letter and enclosures.]

Enclosures:—

1778, *January.—Paper endorsed:—State of America.—with respect to the number of Inhabitants in General, and of Pennsylvania in particular.*
¾ *folio page.*

1778, *January* 1.—*A/c of the General Property of the thirteen United States of America with the Continental Congress.*
½ *large folio page.*

1777, *December* 31.—*General Account of Congress with the United States and Pennsylvania in particular.*
3⅔ *folio pages.*

An Estimate of the difference in Price of the Necessaries of Life before the commencement of the Rebellion and the present time, with Depreciation of the Continental Currency.
¾ *folio page.*

1778, *January* 1, 6, *and* 19.—*New Account of Pennsylvania with the Continental Congress.*
Not signed. 1⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—A State of y^e^ Public Debt of Pennsylvania incurred by the present re^b^ellion.

1777, *August* 24. *Sunday morning.—The Line of March and Disposition of that part of the Continental Army under the immediate Command of General Washington when they passed through Philadelphia on Sunday Morning the* 24^th^ *August* 1777.
Not signed. ¾ *quarto page.*

Enclosures—cont.

1777, *October* 9. *Philadelphia.—Paper endorsed :—An Account of the Number of Houses &c. with the number of Inhabitants remaining in Philadelphia, and its invirons when Sir William Howe K B took possession of the City.*
Copy. 1 *folio page.*

Paper endorsed :— Schedule of the Provincial Assesment in Pennsylvania with an account of the different Species of Taxable property in the Year 1773.
Not signed. 1 *folio page.*

Paper endorsed :—An Aggregate, and Valuation of the Exports from the port of Philadelphia ; From January the 5th 1771 *to January the* 5th 1774, *each Year being distinguished.*
½ *strip.*

Richard Atkinson for Company and self to the Lords of the Treasury.

1778, January 24. London.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—London 24th Janry 1778. Richd Atkinson Esqr on his Rum Contract.

John Pownall to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, January 31.—Opinion of various persons upon the impracticability of an army from Canada penetrating into the New England Colonies or to Albany, if opposed by the people of the Country in arms against them. Encloses extracts of letters from Lord Loudoun confirming his statements as he believes they may be of use in stating the grounds on which General Burgoyne's expedition was undertaken. Remarks upon the employment of Indians acting with our army. Had intended to send the enclosures to Lord North but fears he has given offence by frequently troubling him on American affairs. Asks whether there is any prospect of a peaceful conclusion of the war.
Autograph letter signed. 5¾ *quarto pages.*

Enclosures :—

1760, *February* 23. *New York.—Extract of a letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Sir William Johnson. In John Pownall's hand. Having received His Majesty's commands for the operations of the ensuing campaign, asks him to use his influence in order to bring as many Indians into the field as he can prevail upon to join His Majesty's arms, and to have them ready as early as possible to act in conjunction with his trooops.*
Extract. 1½ *quarto pages.*

1776 [*should be* 1756], *August* 1 *and* 29, *and October* 3. *Albany.—Extracts of three letters from Lord Loudoun to Mr Fox in* 1756. *In John Pownall's hand.* 1*st Aug. Is endeavouring to arrange troops to cover the country. Does not*

Enclosures—cont.

consider a defensive war in this part of it will do. 29th August. Cannot see any method to prevent French troops laying waste a considerable part of the country, should they come to Crown Point. 3rd October. Impossibility of supporting a defensive war for another year.

2 *quarto pages.*

JOHN ROBINSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1778, January 31. London.—Directing him to dispatch victuallers to Philadelphia.

Copy. ⅔ *folio page.*

ROBERT GORDON, Commissary, to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, February 8. Corke.—Concerning the fleet loading with provisions for Philadelphia.

Copy. ¾ *folio page.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, February 10. New Norfolk Street, Grosvenor Square.—States how he has been deprived of his ship. Astronomical observations he has made at Charlestown. Desire of John Edwards, former agent of de Brahm, to return to his allegiance. Attack upon Sullivan's Island. His detention as a prisoner. Unsuccessful application to Lord Howe to send his ship as a flag of truce. Enclosure. Sentiments upon the present rebellion. Opinion with regard to the conquering of America. Neglect practised towards the Indians.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *large folio pages.*

Enclosure :—

1776, *December* 11.—[*William*] *de Brahm. Circular addressed to " Christians & Friends, in particular to Mess^rs^ Jn^o^ Edwards and W^m^ Parker." The paper begins :—" It is Time and high time, I be permited to depart this Place." He recalls the religious character previously displayed by the Carolinians; gives his reasons for choosing Charlestown for establishing the Office entrusted to his care. Deprecates the change displayed by the people to him in his detention as a prisoner. Sets before them their disobedience and rebellion and desires they will let him depart.*

Copy. 3 *large folio pages.*

Endorsed :—M^r^ de Brahm's Letter to His Agents in Charlestown South Carolina.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, February 10. Downing Street.—" I find, what I have suspected, that the greater number of opinions whom I have consulted, lean to a declaration by Parliament that we will not tax, than to the repeal of the acts." Both measures they say are equally mortifying, but the former is more likely to induce the Americans to enter into a treaty with Great Britain, besides, if an expectation of a reciprocal contribution from them is held out, and that point recommended to the Commissioners, the latter measure is more consistent with his (North's) conciliatory proposition. Has applied to the Lords of the Cabinet to desire them to meet here tomorrow to take their opinion on this point, and desires him to be here before the hour appointed, viz. 11 o'clock.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Lord North 10 Feb. 1778.

RUM CONTRACT.

1778, read February 10.—Paper endorsed:—Calculation referred to in the Observations on the Rum Contract.

Not signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

1776, January 21—1778, February 10. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—Paper endorsed:—Copies of Treasury Minutes relating to Mure & C^o's Rum Contract.

13½ *folio pages.*

LORD BATHURST to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, February 13.—Thinking the two letters of the 4th February to Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton fatal to the affairs of this country, it was impossible for him to continue longer in the confidential cabinet. Expressions of regard and esteem.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^d Bathurst Feb^y 1778.

LORD HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, February (n. d. but written before his letter dated 17th). St. James's Square.—"Critical as the present Conjuncture is, with regard to the Danger of a Union between our Colonys & France," he wishes the terms of accommodation we hold out may be made as palatable and efficacious as possible. Suggests whether it would not be proper to repeal some of the hostile laws made against the Colonies, not directly, but eventually, in favour of such provinces as should return to their allegiance, and renounce Independence by a given time. Considers the departure of the Commissioners should not be delayed. Laments that conciliatory ideas were not proposed before matters were so far advanced with the French Court. Apologises for this freedom. Suggests that Gates might be made useful.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

LORD HARDWICKE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, February 17.—Flatters himself there was nothing improper in the manner, and does not think that the matter of his last letter was so futile as not to deserve some notice. Is sensible that advice obtruded unasked and unsolicited, is often unacceptable, rarely successful.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

William Cruden to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, February 21. Crown Court, Covent Garden.—Has received the enclosed letter from his son only this evening. It contains several hints, which if duly prosecuted might show that the blame of our miscarriages lies, not at the door of Administration at home, but hard by the head quarters in Philadelphia. Intends calling on Monday morning.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure :—

John Cruden, Junr., to the Reverend Mr. Cruden.

1778, *January* 28. *New York.—Return of M^r Cornell and family from Newbern in North Carolina. "J. London went with him from here in the Flag of Truce with a view of getting some of his property out of that Country, from whom I received a letter" dated* 26 *December. Persecution of friends of Government continues. Distress which prevails in New York. Virginia and Maryland supplied with goods from North Carolina into which province an amazing quantity of goods is brought. Is sure of the good that would result if Lord Howe would grant letters of marque to the merchants of this town. The rebel army " have received every necessary in that roundabout way, and the insignificance of the place (Occraook) prevents Lord Howe from Landing Vessels to cruize there . . . . all the Tobb^s of James River in Virginia is shipped from it now" . . . Some gentlemen of Virginia and Carolina who applied to Lord Howe to send vessels there, explained to him the service they would render as well as the profit that would arise to themselves. His Lordship's words were :—' Will you never give these poor people an opportunity of comeing in.'— " If such measures are to bring them in farewell America it will never be my Country." All the resources of the rebels should be cut off by allowing them no trade to the southward and no privateers to the northward. Information received from Mr. Tucker of Virginia, of* 2,700 *men being voted in Congress for the ensuing Campaign. Sentiments concerning the enlisting in the rebel army. Is anxious to hear the result of Parliament in learning the dreadful state of General Burgoyne's captivity. Intended departure for Philadelphia. Enclosure.*

Autograph letter signed. 4¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—American

Enclosure :—

North Carolina Confiscation Act. Forfeiting the land, tenements and moveable property of persons, who were absent from this State and every part of the United States on the 4th July 1776, *who are still absent; or who have aided the enemies of the United States. Instructions with certain provisions for the restoration of such property.*

In J. Cruden's hand. 2 *folio pages.*

COMMISSARY ROBERT GORDON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, February 22. Cork.—Sends return of eight cargoes of provisions and stores for the use of the troops under Sir William Howe at Philadelphia.

Copy. ¾ page.

Endorsed:—N° 8 Copy of a Letter from M^{r} Gordon dated 22^{d} Feb^{y} 1778. Advises that the Mersey's Fleet was ready to sail the first fair Wind. N° 8.

T. WEBB to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, March 3.—That in his efforts to facilitate the success of His Majesty's arms he had not escaped the vigilance and activity of the rebels and had been apprehended by order of the Congress last April and transported to the back parts of Pennsylvania. The propriety of this step they founded on his holding a civil appointment under his Majesty as Barrack Master of Albany. His exchange effected by Lord and Genl. Howe. Desires an appointment in an Independent Company in Great Britain.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅚ folio pages.

Endorsed:—T. Webb. Amer^{a} M^{ch} 1778.

J. GALLOWAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, March 4. Philadelphia.—Details of General Washington's intended movements; his winter quarters fixed at Valley Forge on the Schuylkill 22 miles from Philadelphia, "with design to cover and command the supplies of the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeak, to have easy access to the Jerseys and keep up the communication with the Eastern provinces, to secure his retreat over the Susquehanna and until then to cut off supplies from the city." The quarters for his men are newly-built huts or loghouses, very uncomfortable; cavalry and horses destitute of cover during severe weather; men nearly naked and both men and horses often reduced to the greatest distress from want of provision and forage, in consequence of which his army is diminished by disease and desertion. The loss of Philadelphia has deprived them of supplies, nine-tenths having previously come from there. Petition of the people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Delaware and Maryland to be supported with His Majesty's troops. Considerations with regard to recruiting the army. Hostilities committed by the Indians since October last. "Unpolitic" measures pursued by Congress concerning their troops. Is of opinion that if proper measures are pursued the rebellion may soon be ended by the force now here and those intended by Parliament to be sent; advises that the Loyalists be allowed to take up arms and assist the Government as they can be safely trusted and will secure the country as the army leaves it, with very little assistance. Critical importance of an early campaign.

Letter signed; last part autograph. 10¾ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—M^{r} Galloway Philadelphia M^{ch} 1778.

Enclosure:—

(*Title Page*). "*Father Abraham's Pocket Almanac For the Year 1778; Being the Third Year of the Independence of America. Fitted to the Use of Pennsylvania and the Neighbouring States. Containing (Besides a Number of useful Lists, &c.) The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union Between the States of America, As proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the different States. Lancaster: Printed By John Dunlap, In Queen Street.*"

31 *pages* 5″ × 3″.

Endorsed:—For M^rs Gillespie, From her Affectionate S.B.

The REVEREND WILLIAM STRINGER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, March 6. Philadelphia.—Sends this by Mr. Rankin, who has had the management of Mr. Wesley's affairs. Rankin has been a good deal persecuted by the enemy and made his escape with much difficulty. He himself is the only minister in Philadelphia who has acted consistent with his oath of allegiance to the King and his duty as a clergyman; trials he has encountered from his congregation in consequence. Has presented a memorial to Sir William Howe asking to be appointed chaplain to a newly raised regiment. Distressing state of the province. Thoughts of returning to England.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev^d M^r Stringer Philadelphia M^ch 6, 1778.

WILLIAM CRUDEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, March 10. Crown Court.—Result of his conversation with refugees from America. News from Mr. London of the distress prevailing at Philadelphia and desire of the people for peace. "A Mr. Ingersoul from Pensylvania by the way of France assures that the tidings will be welcome and adds None here know how many lives have been lost thro' cold and hunger as well as the sword. One of the Livingstones from New York writes his brother that if Parliam^t repeal the Obnoxious Acts all will be well; Britain and her Colonies will again unite & tho' the Congress should oppose, the people will overrule them therein." Considers if the proposal of treating should be rejected by Congress, that the Carolinas with Georgia would be found the weakest links in the whole chain.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Rev. M^r Cruden March 1778.

RICHARD OSWALD to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, March 12.—On the subject of M^r Laurens's letter to him, written soon after the former's return to Charlestown in January 1775, which he considers deserves some notice, as the writer is now President of Congress, and his letter seems to express a sensible attachment to the interests of this country, notwithstanding his declared intention of taking part in the proposed opposition to the measures of Government. It must be owned appearances are against him since he has himself gone into the worst of the two extremes he condemns. Reasons for enclosing the letter [not found]. Eulogising the conduct of that gentleman with whom he has corresponded for more than twenty-one years. Refers to conversations he had with him in 1773 and 1774. When he went to Carolina in 1774 he left three sons in England at school and soon after sent over his two daughters. They are now living in the country some distance from London.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed :—M^r Oswald 12 M^ch —78.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, March 15. Corke.—Asks if he may send five ships, laden with provisions, away to Philadelphia, instead of waiting for the others.

Copy. 1 folio page.

ROYAL MESSAGE [to the HOUSE OF LORDS].

N.D. [1778, March 17.]—Draft. Announcing officially the news of the treaty between France and the revolted colonies. A copy of the Declaration delivered by the French Ambassador to Lord Weymouth is to be laid before the House of Commons and in consequence of this offensive communication from France, the King desires orders to be sent to his ambassador to withdraw from that Court. His Majesty further announces his determination to repel every insult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country.

2⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Dra^t of Message. E.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1778, March 21. Whitehall.—Orders to instruct the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in North America to co-operate with and assist the Commander in Chief of the Army to carry into execution the instructions for the employment and distribution of the troops under his command.

Copy. 1 folio page. [The signed originals of this and the following are in the Public Record Office, Admiralty, Secretary of State's Letters, Vol. 50.]

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to the EARL OF SANDWICH.

1778, March 21. Whitehall.—Instructions to be given to the Admiral for the assistance he is to render in the proposed attack upon the Island of St. Lucia.

Copy. 1½ folio pages.

Enclosures :—

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to SIR HENRY CLINTON.

1778, *March* 21. *Whitehall.—Most secret. Expressing the King's indignation at the offensive proceedings of the French Court; his intentions to vindicate the injured rights of his people by an immediate attack upon the French possessions in*

Enclosures—cont.

the West Indies. Sends instructions for the force at New York Necessity of concealing the purpose of the expedition. Recruits for the service.

Copy. 3¼ folio pages. [*The signed letter is in the Royal Institution, American MSS., Vol.* 7.]

1778, *March* 21.—*Extract from the King's Secret Instructions to Sir Henry Clinton for an immediate attack upon St. Lucia.*

1¾ *folio pages.*

JOHN ROBINSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1778, March 21. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—Expressing the surprize of the Board at not having received advices of the sailing of the last division of the fleet, and urging its immediate dispatch.

⅔ *folio page.*

J. GALLOWAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, March 24. Philadelphia.—Account of General Washington's army at the Valley Forge on Schuylkill. Endeavours of the enemy to recruit its numbers. Calculation showing that the fighting men in America at the beginning of the rebellion did not much exceed 400,000. Plan of Congress to draft the Militia into the regular service; his opinion on the subject. Numbers daily flying to this city for protection. Is confident the reduction of America is not, nor ever has been, a very difficult matter.

On the wrapper is a note by Mr Galloway apologising for sending the enclosed papers in a rough state.

Autograph letter signed. 4 *folio pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Enclosures :—

1778, *March* 25. *Philadelphia.—An Account of the Number of Deserted Soldiers, Galleymen &c. from the Rebel Army and fleet, who have come into Philadelphia and taken the Oath of Allegiance, with a particular account of the Places in which they were Born.*

¾ *folio page.*

Sketch of the position of General Washington's camp at Schuylkill.

Original. 1 *folio page.*

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, March 29. Corke.—Respecting the delay of the last division of the fleet with the fourth quarter's provisions.

Extract. 1¼ *folio pages.*

COMMISSIONERS FOR PEACE.

N.D. [1778, about March].—Ideas for Instructions to the Commissioners. This is a rough draft in the hand of William Knox, not dated but apparently drawn up early in 1778 for the Commissioners (Lord

Carlisle, Sir H. Clinton, William Eden and Governor Johnstone) who were appointed to restore peace to America and sailed in April of that year. On another piece of paper is a Memorandum in Lord Dartmouth's hand.

3 *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—America.

Robert Gordon [to John Robinson].

1778, April 1. Cork.—Advising that the fourth Quarter's provisions will sail the first fair wind and inclosing Return of the "British Queen's" fleet.

Extract. ⅓ *folio page.*

Sir James Adolphus Oughton to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, April 11. Caroline Park.—Ideas on the critical state of our public affairs. Is glad his Lordship approves of the receipt of Sir T. C's papers. Mortification that the 10th Dragoons are not going to Scotland this summer.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—S^{r} Ad^{s} Oughton 14 Ap^{r} 1778.

Enclosure:—

Verses on the gloomy state of affairs in 1757.

Intelligence.

1778, April 26. Whitehall.—Paper endorsed:—Account from America. Arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Dyer from Philadelphia with dispatches from Sir William Howe dated 5 March, in which he mentions the report of a revolt in Canada. Intended disposition of rebel troops under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette. Enemy at Valley Forge; sufferings they have sustained. Believes every means will be used to delay the departure of the troops under the Convention of Saratoga for Great Britain; exorbitant demands made by Congress against them. Efforts made by the writer to remove the difficulties. Agreement made with Washington for the appointment of Commissioners to meet at German Town on the 10th March.

3⅙ *quarto pages.*

Thomas Macknight to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, April 27. No. 87 Strand.—Desires justice from Government on account of the claim he had made to Lord Dartmouth. Memorial sent to Lord North. His loss of two vessels. Sets forth his grievances, and his efforts in the cause of the King. Recounts his services.

Autograph letter signed. 6 *folio pages.*

Lord North to Lord Dartmouth.

1778, May 8. Friday night 10 o'clock. Downing Street.—Sending the enclosed.

Not autograph. In the third person. ⅓ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—L^{d} North May 8, 1778.

Enclosure :—

LORD NORTH to the EARL OF SANDWICH.

1778, *May* 8. *Downing Street.—Private. Opinion of Lords Weymouth, Germain, Gower, and Dartmouth that nothing contained in the letter and papers sent by Admiral Duff will justify a change in the destination of Byron's fleet. They continue to think that every dispatch should be used to send the fleet off to North America unless accounts are received of the arrival of the Toulon fleet at Cadiz and either that it continues there or sails to a different quarter of the globe. Remarks upon the apparent intention of Spain to assist D'Estaing with a squadron in his expedition to North America.*

Copy. 2 *quarto pages.*

ROBERT HOGG to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, May 11. No. 49, Threadneedle Street.—Has received letters from North Carolina, enclosing copies of a law made in that province forfeiting the property of all who do not return by October next. Has sometimes thought it would be prudent to proceed to New York and there wait the issue of the terms sent out by the Commissioners and, in case of cessation of hostilities, to endeavour to get to North Carolina, and try to bring away some of his estate. His perplexed and distressing circumstances owing to the prevailing opinion that the object of the Commissioners will not be obtained.

Letter signed. 1 *large folio page.*

Endorsed:—R. Hogg May 1778.

Enclosure :—

1777, *December* 28.—*An Act For confiscating the property of all such persons, as are inimical to the United States, and of such persons as shall not in a certain time therein mentioned, appear and submit to this State, whether they shall be received as Citizens thereof, and of such persons as shall so appear, and shall not be admitted as Citizens; and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Printed. 1 *large folio page.*

A. PEPPERRELL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, May 15. Craven Street, Strand.—Places before his Lordship the circumstances of his loss, sustained in carrying supplies to His Majesty's Garrisons at New York. Refers to the particulars of his imprisonment in New Hants. and his application to Congress for leave to quit America, which was granted to him. His purchase of a vessel and capture by His Majesty's Ship "Greyhound." His vessel and cargo disposed of at New York without trial. His application to Lords North and Germain. Desires his assistance.

Autograph letter signed. 7 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A Pepperell Esq^{r} May 1778.

Enclosures:—

CAPTAIN JOHN LECHE to the HONOURABLE COLONEL HARCOURT, Queen's Light Dragoons.

1776, *October* 29. *Salem.—He and Mr. Lewis had been made prisoners of war on the* 22nd *ultimo. Is sending this by Pepperrell, " a brother of Sir William Pepperrell, who did us the honor to call for any commands we might have to New York. As I find there is an express Act of Parliament to confiscate all American property without distinction; I can do no less than recommend him . . . . . lest he may be taken by some of our Frigates before he reaches New York, and his property condemned indiscriminately . . . ." when his only view and aim in leaving this country is to get to the navy, and to serve the general cause of his King. Desires Colonel Harcourt's interest to get them exchanged.*

Copy. 2 quarto pages.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 71st Regiment, to A. PEPPERRELL.

1776, *October* 30. *Reading.—Sympathizes with him in the great distress he has incurred by the frenzy of the times. Opinion concerning the late Act of Parliament confiscating every species of property laid hold of in American ships. Does not entertain a thought that he will suffer loss by falling into the hands of His Majesty's cruizers. Is persuaded he will meet with that reception to which his loyalty entitles him.*

3¾ *quarto pages.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES GRANT to LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

1778, May 24. Philadelphia.—Sir Henry Clinton has honoured him with the command of a corps of troops to be sent from New York to the West Indies, but as he has not yet received his instructions ventures only on a private letter. He took possession of the place of their destination last war. It was reckoned the most sickly island in the West Indies and it will have a deleterious effect upon his troops. Hopes his efforts will be crowned with success, but he does not wish to be tied down to a particular spot. His expenses during the American war have always exceeded his military appointments. Desires he may be put on the same footing with other officers who have commanded in America and the West Indies.

Copy. 1⅔ *pages.* [The original letter is in the Public Record Office, Series America and West Indies, Vol. 150, fo. 1.]

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, May 29. Cork.—" Our six Sail of Victuallers are ready under Orders at the Harbour's Mouth waiting for a Wind to go to Philadelphia."

Extract. ¼ *folio page.*

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN ROBINSON.

1778, May 30. Cork.—"I have the Honor to send you inclosed a Return of Provisions Shipped by me in Six Ships now ready to sail for Philadelphia."

Extract. ⅓ *folio page.*

Endorsed:—N° 12 Corke May 30th 1778. Extract of a Letter from Mr Gordon inclosing—Returns of the Cargoes of the Sibella's Fleet.

PRECIS of ORDERS to MR. GORDON.

1777, August 2—1778, June 4.—Relative to dispatching the Supplies of provisions to America.

2 folio pages.

JOHN ROBINSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1778, June 4.—Acknowledging his letter of the 29 May, giving information concerning the victuallers. Instructions to complete the loading of the ships, and to get them ready to sail at a moment's notice. Supplies for New York.

Extract. 1½ *folio pages.*

LORD BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, June 8. War Office.—Acquainting him of the appointment of Mr Thornton as Ensign in the 12th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton.

Not autograph. In the third person. ½ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Ld Barrington 8 June 1778, Ensn Thornton. Ex.

J. GALLOWAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, June 17. Philadelphia.—Reason for sending a duplicate of his letter of March 4. Position and strength of General Washington's army. Change of disposition of people in favour of Government. He could have raised 10,000 men on the side of the King in two months after the removal of Washington's army over the Susquehanna.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *quarto pages.* [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—Mr J. Galloway Philada 17 June 1778.

Enclosures:—

1778, *March* 4. *Philadelphia.—Signed copy of his letter of this date.*
8 *folio pages.*

Reasons against abandoning the City of Philadelphia and the Province of Pennsylvania.
6¼ *folio pages.*

Proposal for covering and reducing the Country as the British Army shall pass through it.
3½ *folio pages.*

Enclosures—cont.

A View of the present Strength of America in Respect of Her Number of fighting Men.
2⅓ folio pages.

LORD HOWE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, June 19. Eagle, Delaware.—Mr. Serle undertakes the care of the papers Lord Dartmouth furnished Lord Howe with, regarding Lord Dartmouth's correspondence when in the American Department. Renews his grateful acknowledgements for that beneficial communication.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—L^d^ Howe June 19, 1778.

J. GALLOWAY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, June 21. Delaware Bay.—Sends this by Mr. Serle who is furnished with a great knowledge of American affairs and the civil and military state of the country.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—M^r^ Galloway 21 June 1778.

EDWARD NEWENHAM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, July 3. Barrack Street.—Quotes from a letter he has just read, concerning an intended attack against our West India Settlements. "Unpolitical" state of the Ministry; how he baffled them with regard to the repeal of the test act which he carried by 103 to 74. Hopes the Bill if it returns will return in its pristine state, if it does not, fears it will not be agreeable to the majority of the King's real friends, and a foundation for everlasting dissensions will be originated. His private opinion is, that it was absurd, impolitic and ill-timed to touch on that dangerous ground; the repeal of the Irish Popery laws without Government was sure of a large majority.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, July 17. Bushy Park.—"Last night intelligence was received from Dunkirk that France had declared war." A letter from Calais was intercepted with an account that orders had come from Versailles to take, burn, sink and destroy all English ships. Meeting of the Cabinet ordered by Lord Weymouth. Question to be submitted to the Council.

Autograph letter signed "N." 2 quarto pages. [*See* Stevens's Facsimiles.]

Endorsed:—L^d^ North 17 July 1778. Dec. of War.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1778, July 29. Whitehall.—Instructions for the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Leeward Islands to co-operate with

the Commander in Chief of the Troops there, in carrying into execution any attempts proper to be made upon the French possessions in the West Indies.
Copy. 1 folio page.

Enclosure :—

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to MAJOR GENERAL GRANT.

1778, *July* 29. *Whitehall.—Secret. Is informed by Genl. Clinton of his appointment to command the expedition for the reduction of the Island of St. Lucia. Strength of the French garrisons in Martinico and Guadaloupe; Lord Germain's opinion on the subject. To use his discretion concerning the employment of troops. Concerning provisions, etc.*
Copy. 3 folio pages.

THOMAS DANFORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, August 25. No. 1, Pall Mall.—Thanks his Lordship for his kindness in acknowledging his Memorial. Explains the principles of his proposed application. His employment as Registrar of the Admiralty brought him no salary. Represents his present situation as due to neglecting to make himself known as an Officer of the Crown. His services during the war. A Mr. Francis Johonnot (brother to the Captain Johnson twice brought prisoner to England and who effected his escape by bribing the sentinel) has just left Nantz (*sic*) for America, with recommendations from the American Agents at Paris.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—M^{r} Danforth Aug. 1778.

THOMAS DANFORTH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, August.—Describes his situation, being the younger of the two sons of the late president of the Council of Massachusetts Bay. His visit to England in 1774, and return to Boston where, in the autumn, arrived the East India Company's tea; the province thrown into confusion ; effect upon business; position of his father; his death; imprisonment of his brother. Recounts his services. Thirty gentlemen from Boston prepared and signed a petition to Parliament which he also signed and they were allowed £100 each per annum but he desires further assistance.
Autograph letter signed. 4½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Tho^{s} Danforth Esq^{r} Aug. 1778.

INTELLIGENCE from AMERICA.

1778, September.—" Captain Venture of the Brig Hannah sailed from New York 1st Aug^{t}." Lord Howe's preparations to sail with certain ships. D'Estaing's departure from Sandy Hook on the 22 July. Capture of an American letter-of-marque by Captain Venture on the 9th August; information he obtained from prisoners on board. Howe's intentions against D'Estaing.
2 folio pages.

WILLIAM KNOX to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, October 14. Whitehall.—Announcing the arrival of D'Estaing off Rhode Island 29 July. Lord Howe's movements. Landing of Sullivan and Lafayette at Rhode Island. Lord Howe's pursuit of D'Estaing to Boston, where he blockaded him. Clinton's departure with 4,000 men to the relief of Rhode Island on 29 August. Declaration published by Congress against Governor Johnstone, who has published another " declining to act."

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—American Intelligence 14 Oct^r 1778.

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, October 14. St. James's.—Sends the copy of a letter and paper which have been transmitted by Lord Grantham, the consideration of which is postponed until the 22nd instant, when he desires his Lordship's attendance.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—E. of Suffolk 14 Oct^r 1778. Ex.

Enclosures :—

LORD GRANTHAM to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

1778, *September* 28. *San Ildefonso.—Received* 11 *October. Relating his conferences with Count de Floridablanca respecting the re-establishment of peace between France and England.*

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.* [*The autograph signed letter is in the Public Record Office, Spain, Vol.* 344.]

English translation of a Paper delivered by Count de Florida Blanca to Lord Grantham containing an offer from the Spanish King to mediate between England and France. The best method to be followed is that both these Courts submit to Spain the points each would mean to secure by a treaty. In the negotiation is to be comprehended the mode of agreement with the colonies, without which the desired tranquillity could not be secured.

2⅛ *folio pages.* [*The original Spanish is in the Public Record Office same as above.*]

Endorsed :—In Lord Grantham's № 56.

WILLIAM CRUDEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, October 19. Crown Court.—Hopes his Lordship will benefit by his visit to Bath. Enclosed remarks are the result of his son's observations, and partly communicated by a very loyal friend from North Carolina. Mentions his son's departure with a flag of truce to visit his uncle, now a prisoner among the rebels.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Rev^d M^r Cruden Oct^r 1778. *America.*

Enclosure :—

1778, *August* 15 *and* 17.—*Intelligence from America.* "*The Camp of General Washington at White Plains consists of Eighteen Brigades*," *etc. La Fayette's movements. General Mifflin's quarrel with Congress. General Lee's cause espoused by the New England troops. Accusation brought by General Arnold against General Gates. His opinion with regard to Colonel Butler's plan—that if it had been adopted at the commencement of the present contest a period would have been put to the rebellion ere then. Col. Butler only carries a blanket, he trusts to the country for provisions, takes care to have no enemy in his rear and burns as he goes. State and disposition of North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jersies, New York and Connecticut.*

Not signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, October 28. Duke Street, Westminster.—The Determination taken was to accept in proper Terms the Mediation *as far as immediately relates to Great Britain and France*, and to express our readiness to restore peace and harmony with France if that power withdraws support and assistance to the colonies. Sends the result and substance of the deliberations. Arrival of five India ships.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—E. of Suffolk Oct^{r} 28 1778.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1778, October 31. Bushy Park.—Thought Lord Suffolk's messenger would have brought him to town; supposes he knows the business upon which he was summoned. Mediation offered by the King of Spain. Lord North does not think it probable that peace will continue with Spain two months longer. Considers it a cruel reflection that so little has been done with our fleets and armies this year. Gloomy prospect. Glimmering of an alliance with Russia and Prussia. Has just heard that a fleet of French and American frigates with a small body of troops attacked Dominica in the beginning of September. Vice Adml. Barrington at Barbadoes. "You have read in the Gazette that Lord Howe is returned and has left D'Estaing at Boston. By Governor Johnstone's account there would be some probability of a speedy reconciliation with the Americans, if there was not an apprehension that the claim of independence would be admitted, and the forces withdrawn. It will soon be known that neither of these measures will take place, but as our troops can not be re-inforced, I am afraid we can not hope for much success in that quarter."

Autograph letter signed "*N.*" 4 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Lord North—1778.

CAPTAIN JAMES AYSCOUGH.

N. D. [? 1778].—Memorial. Entered the navy in 1745. In 1769 raised 1800 volunteers for the navy; for this was appointed to the command of the "Swan" which was, by his own desire, stationed at

North America. Has been unable to meet expenses incurred in the cause of Government and therefore hopes for a more lucrative appointment or pecuniary assistance.

Signed. *2 pages.*

Endorsed :—N° 26, Memorial of Capt. James Ayscough.

[LORD NORTH.]

N. D. [? 1778].—Remarks submitted in Answer to the Observations communicated by Lord Dartmouth on the "Motions made some Time ago for Papers and the Difficulty of making them out in any reasonable Time."

In Lord North's hand. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—L^{d} Dartmouth.

1778.—Paper headed "First Division for Philadelphia."

½ *folio page.*

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to SIR HENRY CLINTON.

1779, January 23. Whitehall.—(Secret and Confidential). Has received and laid before the King letters received by Colonel Stewart and by Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden. Meetings have been arranged with the Commissioners and their opinions heard on every important point respecting the mode of conduct to be pursued toward the revolted provinces, the result of all which, with regard to Sir Henry's command, Lord Germain proceeds to state.—It is most earnestly wished that "M^{r}" Washington may be brought to a general and decisive action at the opening of the campaign, but if not, it is imagined that with an army of 12,000 men Sir Henry might force him to seek safety in the Highlands of New York or the Jerseys, and leave the Inhabitants of the open country to follow what the Commissioners represent to be their inclinations, and renounce the authority of Congress and return to the King's allegiance; thus Civil Government might be re-established in New York. It is also intended that two corps assisted by a naval force should act on the coast of New England and in the Chesapeake and a diversion be made on the side of Canada. Lord Germain then enumerates the reinforcements to be sent out and the supplies with instructions as to the employment of the various forces.

Copy. 9¾ *pages.* [The quadruplicate signed letter is in the Royal Institution, American MSS., Vol. 10.]

RICHARD LEVER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1779, April 14. Lothbury.—Remarks upon the enclosed petition. Propositions made by him to Lords Weymouth and North to settle the business. Trusts that relief may be granted to him.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Lever 1780 (*sic.*) concern^{g} Spain taking Ships.

Enclosures :—

1779, *April* 14. *Lothbury.—Richard Lever. Petition to Lord Dartmouth. Recounts the commerce carried on by him to West Florida and the Mississippi. Seizure made by the Governor of*

Enclosures—cont.

New Orleans. Losses he has sustained. Ineffectual applications made for restoration and relief. Prays for letters of request to enable him to be reimbursed for his losses.

Original signed. 2½ *large folio pages.*

Printed papers containing the Case of the Seizure of the British Vessels by the Spaniards in the River Mississippi, and copy of a letter from Thomas Lloyd to Governor Bernardo de Galvez, dated 4 *May* 1777, *demanding release of prisoners.*

2¼ *folio pages.*

THOMAS MACKNIGHT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, June 8. No. 67, Strand, London.—Begs his perusal of the enclosures; desires him to recommend his case to Lord North.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *folio page.*

⁄ *Endorsed* :—M^r Macnight June 1779.

Enclosures :—

1779, *April* 28. *Copt Hall Court.—Account of the value of the ship "Belville" and her Cargo and of the Sloop lost in the service of Government with copy of a certificate signed Antho: Bacon.*

Copy. 1⅔ *folio pages.*

Thomas Macknight. Petition to the Lords of the Treasury. His loyalty having rendered him obnoxious to the Rebels in America he was obliged in October 1775 *to leave North Carolina to avoid assassination. Seizure of a ship of his by the rebels, in December of that year. Recounts the subsequent capture of this vessel by one of His Majesty's ships of war, her first detention having prevented her beginning her voyage till after the Prohibitory Act took place. Other losses he has sustained. Prays reparation for them, and that their Lordships will grant redress, instead of allowing him to suffer by the effect of British laws.*

Copy. 2½ *folio pages.*

W. RAWLINGS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

N. D. [1779, June or July].—Trusts we shall yet be enabled to overcome the machinations of enemies at home and abroad. Desirability of having an honest man at the head of this port; recommends Mr. William Billing as Collector, Mr. Phillips having died the previous day. If Billing is appointed "I shall soon see the nest of smugglers at Newhey demolished and the pirates that have so long infested our coast and in the last week taken 27 vessels no longer harboured there." Embarkation of Frenchmen on board an Irish wherry, Thorn, master; next day another party came, but too late; apprehends they are lurking and secreted by the smugglers. Received last week a letter from Lord Shuldham at Plymouth, who has sent round the "Swallow" ship-of-war; has despatched Bellany to pilot her where she may find the wherries. Has secured a Spanish vessel, a prize to the "Black Prince," put the Lieutenant of the pirate and three of her men in irons, and sent them to Falmouth. The lieutenant says he is an American and produces a commission signed by Franklin, but it is a common thing for these cutters to hold three commissions, one from Franklin, one from France, and one from England; the villians thus escape with impunity.

Autograph letter signed. 3¾ quarto pages.

W. RAWLINGS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, July 31. Padstow.—Thanks him for the relief from the depredations of the pirates. Hopes Thorn will be taken on his return to Newhey; he carried off nineteen prisoners from there a fortnight ago. Application of one Day for the post as Collector, states him to have been a smuggler. Strongly recommends Mr. Billing.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

TAYLOR PENNY to PHILIP STEPHENS.

1779, August 14. "Marlborough" at Sea.—Details of his having been chased towards the Lands' End by French and Spanish ships.

Copy. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed:—Marlborough 14th Aug. 1779, Capt. Penny. Copy. Ex.

W. RAWLINGS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, August 15. Padstow.—"On Thursday last we had a most respectable county meeting at Bodmyn when an address to the King on the present situation of affairs was unanimously voted." Trade of the county in a most deplorable state and a greater quantity of pilchards was hardly ever known on the coast. A paper stuck up in the market-place exhibiting complaints against Samuel Martyn of Newhey. Information received from the Supervisor of Truro, concerning smuggling at that town; believes it to be the cargo of the "Black Prince." Details concerning the smuggling. Necessity for Sloops of War on the coast.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

W. RAWLINGS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1779, [about August].—In consequence of the information conveyed to the sloop-of-war by Mr. Billing, the smuggling armed cutter was chased, taken, and carried to Bristol; his sentiments on the subject of smuggling. Arrival of Martyn the Newhey officer who brings an account that the cutter had discharged her cargo of brandy and tea before she was taken.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Rawlings. 1779. Smuggling.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY to LORD AMHERST.

1779, August 21. Plymouth.—"In my last of the 19th I informed your Lordship of my intention of sending the Prisoners to Exeter." Proposes to keep the American prisoners here. Trusts the steps he has taken will meet with the King's approbation.

Copy. 2½ folio pages.

Copies of seven other letters which passed between Lord Amherst and Sir David Lindsay from July to September 1779, relative to the steps to be taken to prevent the enemy landing in Devonshire, and the defence of the county, and Lord Lindsay's request to be relieved of the command of the Western part of the Kingdom.

BRY. BROUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, September 3.—Delay of Mr. Downing's appointment. Pursuit of Sir Charles Hardy's fleet by the French and Spanish. Hardy's intentions.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

BRY. BROUGHTON to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, September 7.—Announcing an action between Byron and D'Estaing; fears we have been worsted; difficulty of obtaining information. Grand fleet still at Spithead. Paul Jones and his little fleet on the Limerick coast.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, October 25. Waldersham.—Lord Gower's retirement from the Council. Stormont has accepted the Seals of Secretary of State. Offers Lord Dartmouth the post of President of the Council. Intends writing to Lord Lewisham. Ireland is running the same course with America. Apprehensions concerning the movements of D'Estaing. Glimmering of hope from Russia, where Sir James Harris shows himself a capital minister.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed on wrapper:—L^{d} North 25 Oct. 1779.

Autograph copy of Lord Dartmouth's answer, not dated, saying that after having taken some hours to consider the offer, he begs to decline.

1⅓ *quarto pages.*

PARLIAMENT.

[1779, November 25.]—Drafts, not dated, of the King's Speech to the Houses of Parliament, of the Motion for an Address of thanks in reply, and of the Lords' Address.

9 *pages in all.*

In these last two months are about half-a-dozen papers, statements, etc., with reference to the troops, stores, and defence of Plymouth and the adjacent coast in anticipation of a threatened attack by the combined fleets of France and Spain.

LIEUTENANT T. G. BARRETTE, 23rd Regiment, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1779, December 16. Brooklyn Heights.—Enclosing copy of a former letter. Desires he may be promoted. Speaks of enclosing papers, which will show the gallant defence of our army at Savannnah. Troops in this garrison are under orders for embarkation. Asks for letters to Lord Cornwallis and Governor Tryon.

Autograph letter signed. 4 folio pages.

Enclosure:—

THOMAS BARRETT, Ensign 70th Regiment, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1779, *August* 24. *New York.—Reasons for his long silence Disappointment with regard to his promotion. His choice of a regiment. Quotes from a letter by Major General Mathews who commanded the expedition, and who, after giving an account of the success of His Majesty's arms in Virginia, recommends Barrett. Appointment as Ensign granted to him by General Tryon. Appointment he desires in the foot guards. Losses he has sustained. Refers him for further intelligence to Captain Watkins.*

Duplicate. Original sent by Captain Watkins of the Guards. Copy. 6½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Letter Copy to the Earl of Dartmouth, N. York 24 *Aug^t* 1779. *N.B. This person afterward was thought to behave ill—to the Gov^r & M^rs Browne.*

Précis of Correspondence in the American Department 1779. With two tables of Troops at New York and Rhode Island, the latter dated 1st September 1779.

68⅓ *pages.*

S[OAME] JENYNS.

N. D. [1779].—Verses on the Dean of Gloucester's plan to relinquish the American Colonies. They begin,

> "Who first contrived the Pin
> To Loose Mad Horses from the chaise
> And Save the Necks within."

2 *quarto pages.*

The EARL OF SANDWICH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1780, January 3. Monday Morning. Blackheath.—"Captain Fielding has fallen in with the Dutch Convoy under the command of Admiral Byland." He is now on his way to Spithead with the Dutch Admiral, and two other men-of-war, and seven or eight merchant ships loaded with naval stores for Brest.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

*Endorsed:—*L^d Sandwich 3 Jan^y 1780.

The DUKE OF RICHMOND to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1780, January 8. Goodwood.—Desires to advertise a County Meeting for the 20th instant. Refers him to letters printed in the Lewes Journal and in most of the London evening papers, for the particulars of the transactions. Hopes he will stand justified in his Lordship's opinion for thinking that the country should have an opportunity of consulting upon the present situation of public affairs. His ideas upon the subject. Solicits his presence at Lewes on the 20th instant.

Letter signed. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—D. of Richmond 8 Jan^{y} 1780.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1780, January 19. Maidenhead Thicket.—His thoughts upon America never fail to give him pain; considers his sentiments upon that country are peculiar. Thinks that if the terms offered at Philadelphia in 1778 were conceded, that the most pernicious consequences would result to this country from that event. Anxieties for his country and family.

Autograph letter signed. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Serle Jan^{y} 1780.

COUNT HAXTHAUSEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1780, April 7. Schleswic.—Introduces Count Moltke, who intends to become a volunteer upon one of our fleets, to help subdue our enemies, be they Spanish or French. He is accompanied by his nephew, Baron Wedell. His hopes for peace. Asks for his Lordship's picture.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Count Haxthausen 1780.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1780, June 10. Maidenhead Thicket.—A report in circulation that Lord Dartmouth had said to a Mr. Newton "That if Government could succeed in suppressing the American Rebellion, its next object would be, entirely to reduce the Dissenters." Effect of such a report. Remarks concerning His Majesty's religious views. The very arts which were practised to inflame America, are practising here. Suggestions for the suppression of these false reports.

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Serle 10 June 1780 *M^{r} Ashburner &c.*

The DUKE OF MANCHESTER to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1780, June 26. Tystree Camp.—Writes on behalf of his brother Lord Charles Montagu, who upon his removal from the Government of South Carolina, made application for employment. Losses he sustained in the Colonies. Considers it cruel that a man of his rank, capable and willing to serve his country, either in a military or civil capacity, should be totally refused, and forced to seek refuge in another.

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{2}{3}$ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—D. of Manchester June 1780 *L^{d} Cha^{s} Montagu.*

SAMUEL HOPKINS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1780, July 24. Cork.—The land he was about to rent at Morley belonging to his Lordship has been withheld, owing to the persuasions of a Captain Elmsall and one Bywater. States these two men to be rebels to Government. He was in America at the breaking out of the war. Information he has previously given to Lords Dartmouth and North. Asks for redress.

Autograph letter signed. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed:—S. Hopkins July 1780 *Morley.*

INTELLIGENCE.

1780, September 25. Whitehall.—Brigadier General Dalrymple arrived this afternoon having left Rhode Island September 1st. French and Spanish fleets at St. Domingo 30 July. Capture of some of the spring Quebec fleet by rebel privateers. Rowley's movements. Great cordiality between the Rhode Island Assembly and Count de Rochambeau. Lafayette is near Washington and commands the light corps distant two miles from Paulus Hook about 3,000 strong. Washington has twelve brigades about 12,000 men, and there are 1,500 at West Point under Arnold. Clinton means to stand his ground on or near New York. Cornwallis's letters from Charles Town go down to 10 August; some of his detachments had been checked from an imprudent zeal in the officers to push forward. Repulse of Rawdon at Lynche's Creek by Gates. Proclamation by La Fayette that Canada is the object of attack. Arrival of Clinton's reinforcements in Canada. Departure of Cornwallis from Charles Town August 13.

3 *folio pages.*

WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D. [? 1780].—Reasons for sending his commission as provincial surveyor. He is conscious how it will appear at the time of the Great Trial. His interview with Mr. Robinson, who assured him that the proof he (de Brahm) had given, would take off all the blame which Governor Grant's accusation had brought against him. Recommends himself to Lord Dartmouth's protection.

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *folio pages.*

Enclosure:—

1764, *June* 13. *St. James's.—The King's Commission to William de Brahm, Constituting him Surveyor General of East Florida.*

Original Sign Manual of the King. 1 *skin parchment.*

Endorsed:—2 King's Commission William de Brahm Esq^r to be Surveyor General of Lands in the Province of East Florida, Ent^d at the Treasury—T. T. Ent^d at the Aud^r Genls Office this 14*^th June* 1764 *by David Balfour Ent^d in the Office of the Lords Commiss^rs for Trade & Plantations J. Pownall.* [*In* 3 *different handwritings, the last of which is Pownall's.*]

RICHARD OSWALD.

1781, April 10.—A paper headed, "The Plan proposed in February altered, and contracted within a narrower compass." "The Papers of February were intended to shew that it is in the power of Russia to make a compleat Conquest of the Spanish Settlements on the South Seas." Russia's power over that of Spain; necessity of the former making a perpetual alliance with England. Plan to be introduced to the contemplation of the Russian Court. Oswald proposes that we should only desire to take a body of their troops into our pay on the same footing as those we have from the Princes in Germany, to be employed in the defence of our Colonies in North America. Effect our connection with Russia would have on all our operations.

Autograph, not signed. 37⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed on a wrapper :—9th April 1781. Mr Os——d RO.

THOMAS MACKNIGHT to the LORDS of the TREASURY.

[Not dated, query about May 1781.]—Petition, accompanied by copy of testimonials from Lord Dartmouth and Lord George Germain 4 June 1781, and copies of letters from Governor Martin 6 July 1776 and the Earl of Dunmore 29 May 1777.

3½ *large folio pages.*

LORD STORMONT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1781, June 11. St. James's.—As the business is of great importance, does not wish to deliver the papers until he has had his Lordship's opinion.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—Ld Stormont 11 June 1781.

LORD NORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1781, June 14. Downing Street.—Last meeting of cabinet held at Lord Hillsborough's; next one to be at Lord Germain's. On the consideration of Governor Morris's bills at the board. If Governor Browne has sent a Memorial to the Treasury, it will come under consideration. The Scotch pension list already burdened but will try to find room for Mrs. Inglis. Remarks concerning Lord Dartmouth's Shropshire friend.

Autograph letter signed "N." 4⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Ld North June 14, 1781.

THOMAS MACKNIGHT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1781, July 19. Kensington Gore.—Loss he sustained by the resentment of Congress, who seized and sold his estate in America; reward bestowed upon him by the laws of Great Britain under which that part of his property which escaped from the Rebels, was captured and condemned. These facts are fully proved by the testimony of the Governors of North Carolina and Virginia. Inadequate grant of an allowance from the Lords of the Treasury. The Petition he presented to Lord North, with its accompanying testimonials, has not been granted. Asks for an audience with Lord Dartmouth.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Ex.

THOMAS MACKNIGHT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1781, July 24. Kensington Gore.—Detailed reasons which led him to petition in the manner he did to Lord North, for support rather than compensation. Amount of claim (about £4000). Lord North's determination concerning the petition; his mortification. Interview with Lord North. Leaves it to his Lordship's consideration, whether he will help him to procure relief.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *large folio pages.*

NAVAL INQUIRY.

N. D. [1781].—Paper relative to naval proceedings in America, at the time of Cornwallis's defeat, as obtained from letters and papers whose names are given in the margin. At the end of the document is:—"N.B. The Papers marked thus × do not come within the Order of the House, and will not therefore be presented unless moved for on Monday next, which will probably be the case."

19⅓ *folio pages.*

[W. G.] DE BRAHM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1782, July 22. Topsham.—On the subject of the enclosure. His intention to come to town and learn whether he continues in, or has been discharged from His Majesty's service. Represents himself as having been left without support since 1779. Dreads to reassume the Surveyor's office in St. Augustine. Desires his Commission as Surveyor for East Florida and account of surveys may be remitted to him. Recommends to his Lordship's benevolence a clergyman in distress.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} De Brahm 1782.

Enclosure:—

A Biblical pamphlet entitled "The Watchman" founded on Isaiah xxi. 8.

WILLIAM SMITH to GOVERNOR SKENE.

1782, December 20. New York.—Refers to the success at Gibraltar. Lord North's observation that Smith was almost alone in not abandoning to despair upon the instructions to Mr. Grenville. "You are not always to suppose that the Loyalists of this place speak the minds of that Great Body of faithfull subjects in all parts of the continent." They perceived that the Rebel party drew no comfort from the Commissioners' letter "and concluded as I did, that this came from their Friends in Your Cabinet; and it was natural to hope the best of Lord Shelburne"; considers he acted wisely. "And now if any man doubts the practicability of recovering the Provinces, he must be utterly ignorant both of their Condition and temper." The consternation into which the Loyalists have been thrown by the instructions, has abated the dread of revenge. He has not the least doubt of immediate peace here if there was complete authority to agree upon a settlement clogged with no condition of future approbation to be obtained. Taxes laid on by the Congress for the year 1782 received in November last, and only show 7,853,305 of 8,000,000.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—American.

J[OHN] WENTWORTH to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1783, February 12. Hammersmith.—Recommending Mr. Simon, an Indian, educated at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, and lately arrived from America, as a deserving object of that laudable institution to which his Lordship has extended his benevolent protection. That gentleman was employed for two years as a schoolmaster to the Stockbridge Indians, and afterwards as a missionary to the Oneidas; he is now reduced to real indigence.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—J. Wentworth Esq^r Feb 1783. *Mr. Simon.*

THOMAS MACKNIGHT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1783, March 13.—Is now advised to send a petition to Parliament as enclosed, to desire payment of the money advanced by him in the public service on the request of Government and compensation for his vessels. Reasons for sending his case and claim to Lord Dartmouth; asks him to recommend it to the attention of Lord Lewisham.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :— M^r M^cKnight 1783.

Enclosure :—

Thomas Macknight. Memorial [to Parliament], with copies of Testimonials from Lord George Germain and Lord Dartmouth, that from Lord George Germain dated 4 *June* 1781. *Steps taken by the Memorialist, under the direction of Government for opposing the violent measures of the Convention. Recounts in detail his services. Failure of previous applications he has made for compensation for his losses. Refers to testimonials of Lords Germain and Dartmouth and desires redress.*

Printed. 2½ folio pages.

Endorsed :— The Memorial of Thomas Macknight.

WILLIAM CRUDEN to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1783, July 4. Crown Court, Russel Street.—Reasons for not having called upon his Lordship for so long a time. Shortly expects the pleasure of welcoming his eldest son to Britain after an absence of eight years. Enclosure.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—Rev. M^r Cruden 1783.

Enclosure :—

Extracts of letters from John and James Cruden to [W. Cruden], in William Cruden's hand. Knows he can be of use to his country; he would not have felt his present distress, had he

Enclosure—cont.

> *considered his own interest, and neglected that of his King and cause. . . . . . James Cruden writes, " We have advice from England till April the change of Ministry I hope will avert some of those evils which the peace portended:"—Policy which prevails in these American States and deplorable situation to which they are reduced. Picture of anarchy and misrule. Determination of all to gratify their resentment at the expense of public faith by refusing compliance with the treaty of peace as far as regards the Loyalists and their property.*
>
> 1¼ *quarto pages.*

PHILIP SKENE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1783, August 27. Chelsea, five fields.—" Permit me to apologize for the Liberty, I thus take in enclosing the Copy of a Memorial which I presented to Lord North through the hands of M^r^ Nepean a few days before his Lordship left Town. The foundation of my Claim originating with your Lordship, I was necessarily obliged to Ground my Pretensions of right in the Manner the Memorial sets forth, had I not been otherwise encouraged under your Lordships assurance that you would take an Opportunity of mentioning the facts in my behalf to his Lordship. Give me leave now my Lord to solicit of You that favor (not that I entertain the Shadow of a doubt of his Lordships readiness to befriend me) but for the additional Weight of Your Lordships Sanction, must give to the justness of my demand; The loss I have sustained in my income in loosing the appointment of inspector of the Woods, the total confiscation of my Estate in America (through my Evil Genius Lord Shelburne) myself and Son under a Bill of Attainder which leaves me very little prospect of any future recovery of the same, are the powerfull Arguments, that enforce my application, for those Arrears which other resources hitherto made of little Account; I hope Your Lord^p^ with (*sic*) consider it in that point of View, and kindly Aid me in Your Friendly Assistance, as it is now become a very Arduous task (sustaining such losses) to find a means of affording myself and family the necessary Supplies of Life."

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Col^l^ Skene Aug 1783.

Enclosure :—

> *Colonel Philip Skene. Memorial to Lord North. His appointment as Lieutenant Governor and Commandant of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. His arrival at Philadelphia ; seizure and imprisonment by Congress. Recounts his following General Burgoyne in his expeditions. Losses he has sustained. Asks for payment of sums due to him as Lieutenant Governor of Crown Point etc. from* 28 *January* 1775 *to the present time.*
>
> *Not signed.* 2 *folio pages.*

[ADMIRAL] R. DIGBY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1783, October 1, with additional paragraph on the 6th. New York. —Has just received a letter from Sir Charles Middleton concerning his (Dartmouth's) son, who is a very fine young man. Has placed him with Captain Keats; intended leaving him acting-lieutenant of the "Bonetta" and to have desired the Admiralty to leave her in this country; considers he is in the best way of making himself perfect in his profession. 6 Oct.—Return of the "Bonetta;" desires his Lordship will apply that she may not be relieved.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

JONATHAN TRUMBULL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1783, October 1. Lebanon.—Refers to letters written by him, in his previous official capacity, to Dartmouth at the beginning of those troubles which brought on a war between Great Britain and America. Particularly mentions one of March 1775 and regrets that his suggestions were not followed. Recommends Mr. Temple, who is going to England; he and Dr. Franklin were the only Crown officers of rank who were dismissed from very lucrative and honourable employments for their attachment to America, or rather for not falling in with the other Crown officers in the misrepresentations which so fatally deceived Great Britain. Dr. Franklin has been employed and amply honoured and rewarded and would not accept, if offered, any reparation. Mr. Temple is therefore singular in his sufferings; he had been Lieut.-Governor of one province, had a seat at the council-board in five others, was surveyor-general of the royal revenue in America, and Surveyor General of Customs. Writes this not only for Temple's sake but to show that he also wishes oblivion to past injuries and a lasting return of friendship and commerce between the two nations. Sends this by his son who returns to England to improve his natural turn to the pencil, which his countryman the celebrated Mr. West considers worthy of cultivation.

Letter signed. 3½ *folio pages.*

Note.—Trumbull was the only royal governor who joined the American cause; he retained his post fourteen years; died in 1785.

[ADMIRAL] ROBERT DIGBY to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1783, October 28. New York.—Has thought it advisable to appoint Mr. Legge as Acting Lieutenant, if his Lordship has interest enough to keep the "Bonetta" upon this station until he has served his time. Should he think otherwise, it will be extremely easy to send for him home next summer.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

ADMIRAL ROBERT DIGBY to SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON.

1783, October 30. N[ew] Y[ork].—Hopes to leave here the first week in December. Writes to tell him what he has done with respect to Mr. Legge. Hopes Middleton and Dartmouth will contrive to keep the "Bonetta" out here, until Mr. Legge has served his time.

Autograph letter signed R.D. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Adm^{l} Digby Oct^{r} 28 (*sic*) 1783.

MONTFORT BROWNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1783, December 3. Crooms Hill.—Regrets he was unable to see his Lordship when he called. Sets forth the persecution and malevolence to which he has been subjected. Expresses his mortification that Colonel Fanning's and some other regiments had been put upon the British Establishment, and his had been passed over.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ folio pages.

Enclosure:—

WELBORE ELLIS to SIR GUY CARLETON.

1782, *March* 20. *Whitehall.—States that His Majesty's orders for Brigadier General Browne to come to England were positive and peremptory, and did not allow him to wait for leave from the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America; neither was it the King's intention that he should be deprived of those emoluments of which he was in possession as a military officer.*

Copy. 1 folio page.

Endorsed:—Gov^r Browne Dec^r 1783.

J. CRUDEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1784, October 28. St. Mary's River, East Florida.—Intelligence he has received of a serious and important nature which demands the attention of those who love their country. His eagerness to support Pitt. Has a plan for restoring America to England. "America shall yet be ours, but the House of Brunswick do not deserve the sovereignty of it." Boasts of his descent. Recounts his efforts to carry into execution a certain plan which was divulged by some one to General Tonyn. His movements in consequence. British property at stake in this province; offers his services.

Autograph letter signed. 4 large folio pages.

Endorsed:—Earl Dartmouth E. Florida M^{r} Cruden Nov^{r} 1784.

REV. JOHN VARDILL to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1784, November 9. No. 22, Norton Street, Portland Row.—The Commissioners have left it to him (Vardill) to apply to his Lordship for a certificate of his loyalty and services, or to subpœna him as evidence on his case. Recalls to his recollection his introduction in 1774 by General Gage; details his movements in the cause of loyalty in New York. "I take the liberty also of assuring your L^{dp} that I am not at present concern'd in the wild Scheme projected by the mad Ambition of some of our Clergy of being consecrated Bishops by the nonjuring Bishops in Scotland. One of them, Dr. Seabury, intended to be, & I suppose was yesterday made Bishop of Connecticut at Aberdeen."

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Rev. M^{r} Vardill 9 Nov^{r} 1784.

PAPERS TO WHICH NO DEFINITE DATE COULD BE READILY ATTACHED, BUT PROBABLY BETWEEN 1772 AND 1784.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to LADY . . . .

On the subject of the objections of Mr. Russen to go to America after being advanced by the Bishop for that express purpose.
Autograph. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

Paper in Lord Dartmouth's hand beginning "Dissentient." "1° Because it is avowed in the Debate that the words of the Address intend to convey an absolute promise & Engagement, w^{ch} we think unprecedented in an address upon a message of this nature, & highly unbecoming an house of Parliament to make":—2ndly. Because it is a high indignity to this House to insist upon words which bind down its future proceedings and preclude the freedom of debate and power of rejection. 3rdly. Because they disagree with the argument that they bind themselves only to comply with His Majesty's request for whenever the bill comes they must consent to it as it is, or amend, or totally reject it.
3 *quarto pages.*
Endorsed:—Prot.

Paper in Lord Dartmouth's hand headed "For Cabinet" consisting of brief memoranda of various business. "Proposal of Gen^l Carleton for a Citadel at Quebec. African Co's memorial . . . . Fortifications at Placentia . . . Stopping Grants in N. York." The second page is headed 'For the King's pleasure.' "Reports to be sent . . . Continuance of detachment at Kaskaskias . . . Allowance to M^{rs} Roman—Hutchinson Letters . . . 2000 to Leeward Islands . . . Morris from St. Vincents . . . Rum Soldiers."

DELAWARE RIVER.

Pen and ink sketch showing the three branches called the Mohawk, Pakacktan and Fish kill.
1 *small sheet.*

EAST FLORIDA.

Paper beginning "A solution of the following plain questions is expected by the non-addressers. What sum has been annually given by Parliament for the Contingent Expenses of this Province, as the Application is wholly invisible? Whether the Indians have not with Impunity committed many outrages & are daily seducing away & openly protecting our slaves," etc., etc.
1 *page and* 2½ *lines.*

A Map of East Florida from Surveys made since the last Peace, adapted to Dr. Stork's History of that Country, by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King.
1 *printed sheet.*
Endorsed:—A Survey of East Florida.

Plan for the settlement of East Florida, drawn up by Mr. William Stork.

3 *pages.*

Endorsed:—plan for the settlement of East Florida.

Note on back of document:—"The within Contents is drawn up by M^r^ W^m^ Stork at M^r^ Atkinsons in Hunts Court St. Martins Lane.
He lately came from East Florida."

East Florida. Provincial Litany beginning—

"O God of nature potent friend of all
Hear oh Hear thy peoples ardent Call
ffrom Grants Return w^th^ pow^r^ Invested
ffrom Debts & Dues & bills protested
Good Lord deliver us.'

1¾ *note pages.*

EMIGRATION.

Thoughts on the means of preventing the emigration of people from this country to America, the principal cause of which appears to arise from the difficulty small farmers and labourers find in gaining a subsistence for themselves and their families.

2 *pages.*

Endorsed:—Thoughts on the Method to prevent Emigrants to America.

[WILLIAM KNOX.]

Memorandum concerning Mr. Mease.

Autograph. 5½ *lines on a slip of paper.*

Endorsed:—A. 44. M^r^ Mease recom^d^ by M^r^ Adderley a Mem. v. Cor. p. 8. Ent^d^.

Plan for lands in New York. "To Apply to the Crown for a Licence to purchase from the Indians within the Limits of the Province of New York 500,000 Acres of Land to be granted when the consent of the Indians shall be obtained exempt from Quit Rents for 20 years on the payment into the Exchequer of the sum of £2,000 Sterling. The Grant to be divided into Five Shares, each share containing 100,000 Acres."

Autograph. 1 *page.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ K——x's plan for Lands in N. York.

Paper on the state of religion in America by William Knox Necessity of providing for the subsistence of the Clergy of the Church of England in America. Suggests queries to be sent to the different Governors to ascertain what is wanted in that respect in their provinces.

Autograph. 5⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Knox on the State of Religion in America. Ex.

Lieutenants John Lees and William Scott and ten others, to the King.

Petition. Desire a grant of 5,000 acres of land to each of them, free of quit rent, in either of the provinces of New York or New Hampshire.

⅔ *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—To the Kings most Excellent Majesty
The Humble Petition of Lieut^{s} Lees, Scott &c^{s}.

Isaac Levy to [Lord Dartmouth].

June 13. Lancaster Court, Charing Cross.—Takes the liberty to enclose a Memorial which he intends to lay before the Lords of Trade, and desires to see his Lordship on the matter.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Levy.

Enclosure:—

Memorial to the Board of Trade. Has a scheme of commerce to propose by which Great Britain and America will be greatly benefited. Requires £2,000 from Government to start it, which shall be repaid.

½ *quarto page.*

Daniel Little to the Reverends—Stevens, Lyman, and Lancton.

Postscript of a letter. Has obtained from good authority the "number of families from the westernmost extent of the province on the shore up to the western side of Penobscot Bay." Gives list of families in different districts, and remarks on their houses and state of soil. Amongst them are about 70 or 80 Penobscot Indians. 5 November. Wells.—Arrived at Marblehead October 27, thence to this place, where he found his family well.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅓ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—State of Families on Penobscot. To the Rev^{d} Mess^{rs} Stevens Lyman & Lancton Trustees to the Care of a Missionary under an App^{t} of y^{e} Gen^{l} Court.

Massachusetts Bay.

List of names belonging to Boston, Charles Town and Cambridge, Marble Head, Salem and Newberry.

1 *quarto page.*

New York.

State of Facts in support of the Secretary of New York's claim to the office of Register of the Prerogative or Court of Ordinary. "The office of Secretary was created by Patent from King William and Queen Mary when they established a Royal Government in New York in the first year of their Reign Anno 1688."

3 *pages.*

NOUVELLE FRANCE.

Carte de la Nouvelle France, où se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de S. Laurens et de Mississippi Aujourd'hui St. Louis, Aux environs des-quelles se trouvent les Etats, Pais, Nations, Peuples etc. de la Floride, de la Louisiane, de la Virginie, de la Marie-Lande, de la Pensilvanie, du Nouveau Jersay, de la Nouvelle Yorck, de la Nouvelle Angleterre, de L'Acadie du Canada, des Esquimaux, des Hurons, des Iroquois, des Illinois etc. Et de la Grande Ile de Terre Neuve: Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux recueillis pour l'Establissement de la Compagnie Françoise Occident

1 printed sheet.

Endorsed:—North America.

PLANTS AND TREES.

A Catalogue of Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ferns, Gales, Mountainous and Bogg Plants collected in the different provinces of North America by William Young.

1 printed page.

POTOMACK RIVER.

Paper endorsed "Computation of Carriage from Potomack to the new Government. It is proposed by Mr Ballendine, that the Locks in the River Potomack, shall always have *four feet Water in them.*"

2¾ pages.

JOHN POWNALL.

Memorandum in John Pownall's hand. The papers relative to Africa are ready to be laid before the House. Remarks on the possession of Sagadahoc. Barbadoes Act.

2½ quarto pages.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENTS.

Copy of An Act for reuniting the Proprietary Governments in America to the Crown.

3⅔ pages.

QUIT RENTS.

Heads of a Plan for improving His Majesty's Revenue of Quit Rents in America.

7½ pages.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

Two Plans of the Court House.

Original, pen and ink. 1 *folio and* 1 *quarto.*

Endorsed:—Plans of the Court House &c. St. Augustine No. 7. Plan & Elevation of the Court House at St. Augustine

TIMBER.

Proposal for procuring a constant supply of timber from His Majesty's North American territories.

1⅓ pages.

WASHINGTON PEDIGREE.

Showing the relationship of General George Washington with the Dartmouth family.

1 *folio page.*

Endorsed:—Washington Pedigree.

Octavo manuscript volume bound in red morocco containing a List of offices, Officers, how appointed, salary, and how paid in the provinces of Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, St. John's, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Grenada, Dominica, Premiscuous offices and Senegambia.

72 *pages.*

Two volumes containing indexes to some of the Dartmouth MSS., only partly filled up.

A folio volume bound in calf containing under the three divisions of "Governors in America," "Law Offices," and "Miscellanies," names of persons recommended for these posts, by whom recommended, and, on interleaved pages, the dates and references to the letters of recommendation.

MARQUIS DE CHARTIER DE LOTBINIERE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1790, Avril 5. New York.—His two Seigneuries situated at the head of Lake Champlain have been incorporated in the Province of New York. Has stayed away so long from Canada on account of his bad relations with Lord Dorchester.

Autograph letter signed. 3 pages. French.

Endorsed:—M^r Lotbiniere New York 1790.

Sir Guy Carleton, K.B., long Governor of Canada, was created Baron Dorchester in 1786.

W. LEGGE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1798, June 21. Bodmin.—Asks for a trifling annuity on account of his impoverished state.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2 quarto pages.

Enclosure:—

> 1761, *July 25. Trois Rivieres.—Francis Legge to his brother Dick. Sends this by Commissary Pitcher who goes to New York. Has placed his will (leaving everything to Dick) in the hands of James De Lancey who is to send it to him. Pleasure at his (Dick's) promotion. Has been encamped at Trois Rivieres since 28th June with five companies under his command.*
>
> *Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.*

3 *pag*

DR. JOHN WHEELOCK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1801, May 1. Dartmouth College.—Gives an account of the progress of Dartmouth College. Two sons of Captain Brant the famous chief of the Six Nations are in it. Recommends Mr. Joseph Nancrede who brings this dispatch to London.

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *quarto pages.*

SAMUEL PETERS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1807, March 21. New York.—Informing him of a grant of land of 3000 or 4000 acres west of Lake Champlain made to Major Francis Legge in 1764. According to existing laws the land is not lost to the grantee, and he or his heirs may sell the same. The Honourable Stephen Thorn of Grenville New York State is willing to pay a fair price for it.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—1807 March Peters, N. York grant of Land.

Copy of a poem by Reginald Heber on the death of Mr. Pitt. From "Europe."*

"And thou, bright star of Europe's darkest hour,
Whose words were wisdom, & whose counsels power,
Whom Earth applauded thro' her peopled shores;
Alas! whom Earth too early lost deplores."

1 *quarto page.*

On the back is—"My dear Bob"—and an initial.

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* "Europe" was published in 1812.

[WILLIAM WOOD] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1826, November 20. New York.—Unsuccessful attempt to find the portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth, founder of the College of Dartmouth. Asks if he has another portrait or a copy which he will present to the College.

Autograph letter. 1 *quarto page.* *With seal.*

Endorsed:—New York.

Enclosure:—

1826, *August* 19. *Dartmouth College.—Letter from Professor Daniel Oliver to the Editor of the Rockingham Gazette and one [from Mr Wood] to the Portsmouth Prints dated New York* 26 *July. Both letters upon the subject of a full length portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth, by Copley, supposed to have been in Dartmouth College, and their inability to find the same.*

2 *pages.*

WILLIAM WOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1827, October 1. No. 39 South Street, New York.—Concerning the portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth. "be assured noble Sir the donation of the Head of your Grandfather will be highly acceptable to that

Institution, and shall be immediately forwarded on arrival to New Hampshire." Invites him to take a trip to the States.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—W^m Wood with a parcel of News Papers.

William Wood to Lord Dartmouth, Sandwell, Birmingham, per Packet.

1827, October 15. New York.—"Sir I have the honour to inclose a letter from the President of the Dartmouth College with a print of the day and remain" etc.
Autograph letter signed. ½ *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

1827, *October* 1. *Dartmouth College.—D^r Bennet Tyler to William Wood,* 39 *South Street, New York. Thanking him for the trouble he has taken in obtaining a portrait of the Founder of the College. Satisfaction of the Offiecrs at receiving it.*
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

William Wood, Agent for the Portrait, to Lord Dartmouth, Astley Castle, Coventry, per Packet Chelsea.

1828, February 20. New York.—"I have the honour to inclose a letter recd. from General Morton President of the Corporation of this City, and the next packet will probably (under charge of the captains) bring to the Earl of Dartmouth, the Book of the *Erie Canal* the projector of which, Governor of the State, *De Witt Clinton* breathed his last, on the day this vol^{me} was voted to your Grace."
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

J. Morton to Mr. Wood.

1828, *February* 11. *New York.—"It gives me pleasure to inform you, that your wish, that a copy of Coldens Memoir on the completion of the great Erie Canal should be presented to the Earl of Dartmouth, will be accomplished." "We shall have it handsomely bound & with a suitable inscription."*
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

William Wood to Lord Dartmouth.

1828, October 20. New York.—Per packet "Cambrian" from New York, Captain Griswold. "Our Country is divided about equally in its wishes, towards the two Presidential candidates, Messrs. Adams, and Jackson." "we observe Great Britain is still agitated with the Catholick question." Several illustrious European travellers are visiting the States.—"we still wait, with pleasure, for the hour when the Portrait of that liberal ancesstor of your Family, will arrive."
Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Enclosures :—

1828, *February* 16. *New York.—Newspaper cutting. Orders for the First Division of the New York State Artillery. "The Major-General has the melancholy duty of announcing to the corps the death of the late Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency De Witt Clinton. He departed this life at Albany on Monday the* 11*th inst." Mourning Orders to the Company by order of Maj. General Morton. William D. Henderson, Aid-de-Camp.*

1828, *February* 25.—*Newspaper cutting containing, amongst other items, a paragraph headed "Courtesy." On application being made to Lord Dartmouth for a portrait of his Grandfather to replace the lost one belonging to Dartmouth College, "the Earl very promptly and handsomely replied, that he had only a single portrait of his grandfather, which, of course, he could not part with; but that he would have a copy of it taken by the first painter in the kingdom, (Sir Thomas Lawrence, we presume,) and present it to the College, with great pleasure."*

William Wood to Lord Dartmouth.

1829, May 16. No. 39, South Street, New York.—Per ship Hudson, Captain Champlin. "The Author of the Life of Clinton, has presented me a Copy, of that work, for the Earl of Dartmouth, wh he is requested to accept,—Governor Clinton has filled a large space in the affairs of our country, for many years, and has left us covered with fame, if not—glory. . . . the good people of this City are delighted that our Mother has settled the *Catholic* claims so nobly—so honorably to herself."

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page.

William Wood to Lord Dartmouth.

1829, July 4 and 6. No. 39, South Street, New York.—Per Packet Napoleon, via Liverpool. Acknowledges receipt of the painting of the late Earl of Dartmouth. Requests of the Corporation to have it in the Hall of Justice upon the national anniversary. After some deliberation he ventured to permit it to stand in its case, beside the portraits of Washington, Franklin, and a goodly number of their citizens. Desire for the painting to be exhibited in the Academy.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 3 quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

John Trumbull to William Wood.

1829, *July* 4.—"*I have just seen at the City Hall the fine portrait of the late Earl of Dartmouth, which I understood was to remain there only for the day:*"—"*permit me to beg that it may be placed for a few days in the Gallery of the Academy of the fine Arts.*"

Autograph letter signed. With seal. ½ octavo page.

WILLIAM WOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1829, July 15. 39, South Street, New York.—Informs him that the Portrait has been sent to the College, via the Connecticut River. This morning a young painter brought the writer an excellent half-length of the picture. Thought of sending it to London. Presses Lord Dartmouth to visit the States.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2¼ quarto pages.

WILLIAM WOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1830, June. 39, South Street, New York.—Acknowledges receipt of His Lordship's favor of 22d April. "The *Colonial* trade with your West India Islands is about to be opened again with the U. S. which circumstance gives much pleasure to our Merchants." "We have rec^d the first Vol^m of Moores Life & of 'Byron's'." Remarks upon Byron and his parents. Believes Dartmouth's Grandfather figured on the American side during the "first part of the Rebellion"; asks if he has "any *memos* that will throw light upon the subject." "I am desired to say by our Recorder, (of the Corporation,) that they would be received here, with pleasure, & interest should time & op^ty permit, I hope they will reach this side of the Atlantic."

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 2½ quarto pages.

1830, June 10.—Newspaper Cutting from the New York Journal of Commerce dated Wednesday morning June 9, containing remarks upon Lord Dartmouth's generosity in presenting a painting of his Grandfather to Dartmouth College, and a letter from Lord Dartmouth to [William Wood] dated Berkley Square, 22d April, 1830. Pasted on a sheet of paper and addressed to Lord Dartmouth with a note from Mr. Wood:—"Your Lordships Letter to the Corporation has been received by that Body with pleasure, truly, your Lordships Serv^t &c. W^m Wood, New York June 10^th 1830.

DR. NATHAN LORD, President, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1830, July 1. Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.—Transmits vote of the trustees thanking him for the Portrait of his Grandfather. Has been informed by his predecessor in office that documents, relative to the severe contest the College had sustained with the Legislature of New Hampshire in defence of its chartered rights and to the ultimate favourable decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, had been forwarded to his Lordship. The effects of the controversy, however, paralyzing to the institution. Its losses and law expenses soon brought it to a state of almost hopeless insolvency. Successful result of subscriptions, which will relieve its embarrassments. Deficiency in the Library particularly in the departments of natural science and English literature, and great inconvenience is felt from the want of permanent instruction in the modern languages of Europe.

Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—D^r Lord.

WILLIAM WOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1830, July 16. New York.—"Mr Wood has the pleasure to enclose a Letter, & to write that a package of Books is on board the Packet *Cambria* for the Earl of Dartmouth."

Original, in the third person. With seal.

½ quarto page.

Enclosure :—

SAMUEL L. KNAPP to WILLIAM WOOD, Brooklyn.

1830, *July* 14. *New York.—Understands he is well acquainted "with the present Earl of Dartmouth, whose ancestor was the munificent patron of my* Alma Mater *Dartmouth College, and it is said, that the living Peer is worthy of his lineal honors." Requests him to send to Lord Dartmouth,* "Lectures on American literature" *whose author "begun & finished the work in hours stolen from professional duties and those which should have been devoted to rest."*

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

LORD DARTMOUTH to DR. LORD.

N.D. Possibly 6 September 1830.—"Sir, I beg to assure you that I am extremely gratified by the vote of the Trustees of Dartmouth College communicated to me in your letter of the 1st of July." Is pleased at the successful efforts of the College to defend its chartered rights, also in raising subscriptions. Offers to give an Encyclopædia which he has understood would have been presented by his grandfather had not his connection with the institution been put a stop to by political events. Will furnish other volumes if he has a memorandum of what will be most acceptable.

Autograph rough draft. 4 quarto pages.

DR. NATHAN LORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1831, April 30. Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.—Acknowledging receipt of Lord Dartmouth's letter of 6th September. Thanks him for his kind sentiments towards the College. Gratification of the Trustees at his proposal to send over some new books for the library. Encouragement given to the Trustees by the increased number of students.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 4 quarto pages.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to [DR. LORD].

1831, November 29. Sandwell.—Pleasure afforded him at the success and encouragement given to the Trustees of Dartmouth College. "I was much gratified also by the manner in which my offer of a few volumes to the College, in lieu of those which had been destined by my Grandfather for its use, was accepted by yourself & the Trustees." The case of volumes is shipped in London by the "Columbia" for New York.

Autograph rough draft. 3 quarto pages.

[LORD DARTMOUTH] to [WILLIAM WOOD].

1831, November 29. Sandwell.—Acknowledges receipt of books by the Columbia Packet viz.:—Mr. Knapp's "Lectures on American Literature" and Dr. Robertson's "Sketches of Public characters." "I hope you will not consider me as trespassing unwarrantably on your kindness if I request you, once again to assist me in conveying my sentiments to those whose addresses you are better acquainted with than I can be, and to make my best acknowledgements to D^r Robertson and M^r Knapp for the attention which they have been good enough to shew me in presenting me with their very interesting production."

Autograph rough draft. 2½ *quarto pages.*

WILLIAM L. STONE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1839, March 30. New York.—"At the request of M^r William Wood, a personal friend, residing in the interior of the State of New York, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a work recently published, of which I am the author, illustrating the border history of the war of the American Revolution, and other events connected with the life of Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk warrior, distinguished for his bravery and attachment to the British Crown."

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—M^r Stone New York.

LORD DARTMOUTH to [WILLIAM L. STONE].

1839, May 15. London.—Acknowledges receipt of his letter of the 30th March, and thanks him for his Life of Joseph Brant, remarks upon the engravings, etc.

Autograph rough draft. 2 *quarto pages.*

PART II.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE WEST INDIES.

[The endorsements to the following being in most cases merely a repetition of the names and dates, are here omitted except when they contain any discrepancy in date or any additional information.]

ANTIGUA.

1765, December 20.—Copy of a letter from Antigua. "This Island being the only one submissive to the Stamp Act is in eminent danger of being ruined by Famine for want of Provisions from N° America & undone for want of Stores to make Sugar & Rum Casks, ... it will be well worth your while or any Merchants to hire a Ship & to load her with grey Pease and Beans & you need not fear a Charter at a moderate Freight, since your Friends here can easily load her."

1¾ *quarto pages.*

[1766, May.]—Note, undated, touching the solicitation of Colonel Douglas for the Government of the Leeward or Caribbee Islands Governor Thomas being about to return to England on account of his health.

1 *quarto page and* 2 *lines.*

Endorsed :—Col. Douglass.

LT.-GOV. VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 26. Antigua.—Asking his Lordship to appoint him to succeed Sir William Young or Governor Laybourn [Leyborne]. His father served the Crown for nearly forty years in the army with singular honour and reputation.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 26. Antigua.—Recommending Mr. Lyons, who has practised many years at the bar at Antigua, with the most acknowledged abilities and unblemished reputation, but who was a few months ago appointed Chief Justice of Dominica by Sir William Young.

Autograph letter signed. 3½ *quarto pages.*

JOHN LYONS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 29. Antigua.—On account of impaired health must give up practising as a lawyer. Asks to be recommended to some light post, where his knowledge of law would be valuable to him.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

WILLIAM MACKINNON to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 8.—Intends residing in Antigua where he is a considerable proprietor, and wishes to become a Member of the Council; begs his Lordship's countenance of this application.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Mr W. Mackinnon. 7 Oct. 1773.

Enclosure:—

NATHANIEL GILBERT, Speaker, [of Assembly of Antigua] to WILLIAM MACKINNON.

1765, *December* 13.—*Thanks for his long and faithful services as a member.*
Copy. 2¼ *pages.*

SAMUEL MARTIN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 7. Marshalswick near St. Albans, Herts.—In Behalf of Mr. Byam to be Judge of the Admty. at Antigua.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

C. F. GREVILLE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 3.—Recommending Mr. Wm. Mackinnon.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, February 23. Antigua.—Acknowledges his Lordship's letter of the 1st December previous, signifying the King's pleasure that he should repair to the Island of St. Vincent to enquire into the health and situation of His Majesty's troops stationed there. His embarkation for that Island (several times arranged) has been prevented by the illness of Mrs. Morris, but hopes to start in a few days in a Government sloop. Owing to fever he is unable to embark in the little coaster which sails for St. Vincent that night.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Val. Morris Esq Antigua 23 Feby 1774 relative to his Visit to St. Vincents.

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, July 19. Antigua.—Thanks for a letter of the 28th October previous and for approbation of his conduct.
Private. Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *large folio pages.*

A duplicate of the same.

JAMES HUTTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 23. King's Road, Chelsea.—Private. Describes the spread of Christianity among the negroes of Antigua, and the want of funds for carrying on the work. Non-registration of the deeds with regard to the possessions in St. John, on account of the death of the Revd. Mr. Isles founder of the Mission.

Autograph letter signed. Seal removed. 3 quarto pages.

JAMES HUTTON (Secretary of the Unitas Fratrum) to the LORDS OF TRADE.

1774, August 23.—Memorial. Praying for a grant of land at or near Falmouth, Antigua, to build a chapel and mission house, and for a burying ground.

Autograph, signed. 1¾ pages. In addressed wrapper. With seal.

VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 20. Antigua.—"While I lament my own, & the nation's loss by your Lordship at so critical a time quitting the post you lately held, permit me to congratulate you on your release from the extreme fatigue" etc. Wishes to be reimbursed the money he has spent on the repairs of the Government House. Has been unable to go to St. Vincent owing to his wife's illness.

Autograph letter signed. 2 large folio pages.

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 7. Antigua.—His visit to England on account of Lady Payne's health. Mr. Nugent spent ten days at Antigua before proceeding to Tortola. "I dare persuade myself that he will acquit himself of the Commission with which his Majesty hath honour'd him, with Reputation." The people among whom he is to live are neither the most tractable or pleasant in a political Light, nor the most sociable or amiable in a convivial one . . . . he shall not want the Interposition of my auxiliary authority for the Support of his own in the Virgin Islands, and I will exert every Endeavour in my Power to render his Residence in them, easy and comfortable to Him."

Autograph letter signed. 3½ pages.

Endorsed:—S^{r} Ralph Payne Antigua 7th Feb. 1775. On his Leave of Absence.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, October 4. Antigua.—Acknowledges receipt of letters of 5 July and 2 August. Pleasure at his Lordship's approbation of his endeavours to furnish a true state of St. Vincent. Attitude of the Caribs as regards the Articles of Peace and ceded lands. His fears of trouble from them justified by their recent conduct.

Autograph letter signed. 13 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Lieut^{t} Gov^{r} Morris Aug. 1775.

1775.—Memoranda of Subjects on which Sir Ralph Payne has had the Honour of Speaking to the Earl of Dartmouth and which his Lordship has been pleased to promise to take under his Consideration.

M.S. 6¾ pages.

Endorsed:—Mem. from S^{r} R. Payne, respecting the Affairs of his Government. 1775. Ex.

BAHAMAS.

Petition of John Green.

1764, June 6, Wednesday.—Addressed to Governor William Shirley and the Honourable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council constituting a Court of Chancery. Copy certified by P. Brown *Reg. Can.* 7 August 1772. Has been unsuccessful in getting security. Prays that his equity may not be hurt.

1 *page.*

Endorsed:—filed 6th June 1764. P. Brown Reg. Green to The Court.

Petition of John Green.

1765, February 13.—To the same. Copy also certified by P. Brown, 6 August 1772. His case of the dismissal of two bills filed against Gould and Massey, on the ground that they were not signed. The Governor exacted a "Pistole for his Fiat" as it is called, but would never have any motion about it after—no loan or ordinance to support such exactions. . . . . "Hoping to save expences I lost a Pistole more in submiting to the imposition . . . . the dismission may appear to be want of security for Costs, but the Judges to me talked on the heads here handled. As things are so secret it is probable at a private consultation they altered their intended proceedings & assigned a new cause of dismission. They are capable of anything."

2½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—John Greens Petition to the Court, filed this 13th Feby 1765 Philip Brown Regr.

Andrew Symmer to Lord [Dartmouth].

1765, August 12. London.—Since the last peace he has been employed about Inagua and Turks Island, and from observations he made, Mr. Gambier, who commanded at Providence in the absence of Mr. Shirley, gave him a Commission to take possession of Inagua, which, before he could do so, was seized by the French by orders of D'Estaing the French Governor of St. Domingo, who immediately gave up possession on seeing Symmer's Commission saying "He never would dispute His Britannick Majesties Right to these Islands."

Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Enclosure:—

Andrew Symmer to Lord Dartmouth.

Remarks on Inagua and Turks Island. "Turks Island and Inagua, are the Southernmost of the Bahama and Lucayos Islands . . . The Importance of their Situation to the French appears from their repeated Attempts to get Possession of them which if they had effected, would not only have secured their own Trade, but would likewise have had our Jamaica Trade at their Command. . . . The great Quantity of Salt, capable of being made on Turks Island is an Object which cannot be, too much attended to, on account of our Fisheries. . . . The other Conveniences attending a Settlement from their Neighbourhood

Enclosure—cont.

to the Rich & Opulent Islands of Porto Rico, Hispaniola & Cuba, I shall not point out."

Autograph, signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

JOHN GREEN to the COURT of CHANCERY.

1766, April 23.—Petition. Copy certified by Philip Brown 7 August 1772. Praying to be permitted to leave these Islands where he has for several years been confined by a *Ne exeat.*

3½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—In Chancery. John Green To the Court. Petition filed 23^d^ April 1766 P. Brown Reg: Can:

THOMAS SHIRLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 3. New Providence.

Letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—B. 1. Gov^r^ Shirley 3 Nov^r^ 1772, desiring Removal to a better Government.

JOSEPH GREEN (Linen Draper in Wine Street) to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 20. Bristol.—With reference to his brother in the West Indies.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Enclosures:—

Copy of his petition to the Earl of Hillsborough on behalf of his brother John Green of New Providence.

10 *quarto pages.*

1771, *November* 31. *New Providence. From my false imprisonment.—" Copy, or nearly so, of M^r^ William Taylor's second letter to Joseph Green on his own and John Green's false imprisonment and ill treatment."*

16¾ *quarto pages.*

Manuscript Pamphlet headed:—View of the Dungeon in which John Green Esq^r^ then a Member of the lower House of Assembly was confined near eleven Months for a Contempt of Chancery, and he all the Time so sick and weak as to be scarce able to sit up right. From the rough draft of a Petition to Governor Shirley dated 10 *November* 1767, *delivered* 23^rd^ *December.*

10 *small quarto pages.*

*The above are in a wrapper Endorsed:—N^o^* 1. *Letter of* 20^th^ *Feb.* 1773. *from M^r^ Green of Bristol—with Copies of a Petition, and Papers which were delivered to Lord Hillsboro & by his Lordship sent to the Governor of the Bahamas on the* 4^th^ *Dec^r^* 1771.

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 6. Bristol.—Same subject.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

BARLOW TRECOTHICK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 30. Addington Surry.—Recommending Mr. Shirley to the Government of Dominica, Sir William Young having resigned.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—A—14. M^r^ Trecothick, Addington, Surry, 30^th^ May 1773, for Gov^r^ Shirley.

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 7. Bristol.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Endorsed .—A—16 M^r^ Green Bristol 7 June 1773 in behalf of his Brother at Providence, Bahamas.

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 7. Bristol.—Has received a large packet of papers from his brother bearing on his case. Is convinced New Providence affairs want searching into.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Enclosures :—

JOHN GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, *April* 17. *New Providence.—The injustice of one man holding several offices in the Island—all the appointments worth having being held by Mr. Stirling, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Hutchinson the Governor's nephew. "We want a great change of Men & Measures; & in nothing more so, than the uncertainty & omission of facts in order to contest illegallities, which are designedly supprest."*
2¾ *quarto pages.*

JOHN GREEN to the COURT OF CHANCERY.

1764, *April* 25.—*Petition, with several memoranda on the back. Copy, certified by Philip Brown.* 1½ *large folio pages.*

*Endorsed:—*25 *April* 1764 *Petition to take off the Ne Exiat but never heard after a Copy served altho' several times mentioned in Court.*

Another petition to the same.
8 *folio pages.*

JOHN GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, April 1. New Providence.—Recounting his troubles and bad treatment, "has had the misfortune to suffer severely from the mis-rule of this Colony."
32 *quarto pages.*

THOMAS DUNN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 18. Dulwich.—Sends the following.
Autograph letter signed. ¾ qvarto page.

Enclosures :—

Manuscript Pamphlet sewn in stiff pink covers, " Case of John Green Esq^{r} as extracted from his Letters."
22½ pages, small quarto.

N.D. Petition of John Green to Governor Shirley and the Council.
3¼ folio pages.

1767, *March* 3.—*Oath concerning the seizure of M^{r} Green's goods by the Marshal Philip Brown, with notes on the back. John Green Defendant and James Rigby Plaintiff. Commenced February* 1764.
1½ *quarto pages.*

1776, *January* 29. *Presented and read in Court. Petition of John Green to Governor Shirley and the Court of Chancery. With memoranda on the back.*
2⅛ *quarto pages.*
Endorsed :—This Petition is remarkable, & deserves Attention N^{o} 6.

Manuscript Pamphlet sewn in stiff pink covers—" New Providence Transactions as extracted from Jn^{o} Green Esq^{rs} Letters."
26½ *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR BROWNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 16. Greenwich.—Hopes His Lordship will seriously consider the enclosure.

Autograph letter. In the third person. ⅓ *folio page.*

*Endorsed :—*Gov^{r} Browne 16 May 1774 conc^{g} a Vessel for the use of the Bahamas.

Enclosure :—

[LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR] JOHN GAMBIER to GOVERNOR BROWNE.

1774, *May* 13. *Queen Ann Street.—Advantages to be gained by the Governor of the Bahamas having a vessel under his command.*
Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 19. Charlotte Street.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *quarto pages.*

*Endorsed :—*Gov^{r} Browne 19 May 1774, concer^{g} administra^{n} of Justice in the Bahama Islands.

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, August 27. Bristol.—With reasons against the Chancery Decree.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR MONTFORT BROWNE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, October 24. Providence.—Private. Safe arrival in Providence 22nd September. Reception by Governor Shirley and the inhabitants. Disposition of the people. Distress for the want of a Chief Justice, "for neither Law nor Justice has been administered here for some years;" Begs his Lordship to send a qualified person in case Mr. Attwood refuses his offer. Desires leave to go to West Florida to settle his affairs.
Autograph letter signed. 3¼ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r^ Browne Private 14 (*sic*) Oct^r^ 1774 +

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMAS ATTWOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, February 1.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Ch. Justice Atwood, 1st Feb^ry^ 1775 respecting his own Affairs and Gov^r^ Browne at the Bahamas.

JOSEPH GREEN to MR. SECRETARY POWNALL.

1775, April 6. Bristol.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Green of Bristol 6th April 1775, relative to his Brother's Imprisonment in the Bahamas. M^r^ Secretary Pownall.

Enclosure:—

JOHN GREEN to JOSEPH GREEN.

1774, *December* 8, *and* 1775, *February* 5. *New Providence. From a Felon's Dungeon.—Blaming his brother for his tardiness in seeking relief for him.*
4 *large folio pages.*

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, April 20. Bristol.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Green Bristol, 20th April, 1775, relative to his Brothers Imprisonment in the W. Indies.

CHARLOTTE (MRS.) BROWNE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, June ye 8th. New Providence. Government House.—Recommending Captain Green to his Lordship's notice. "Capt Green must do justice to your Lordship, which if he do's the favorable impression he must give the People of this Colony of your Lordship will be such as will make me inexpressibly happy to hear; likewise flatter myself it will give them a more partial turn in *our* favor which hitherto they have not had."
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

AMBROSE SERLE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, December 2.—Explaining the case of D. McCarthy who possesses the secret for the manufacture of *Artificial* stone.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Enclosure :—

D. McCARTHY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, *November* 29.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*
Endorsed : — Mr M^c^Carthy, concerning a bond from Gov^r^ Browne.

THOMAS ATWOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, March 29. Nassau, New Providence.—Sends duplicate of his former letter and enclosures, whereby His Lordship will easily perceive that the words and actions of the people do not in the least correspond. " They treat the Governor with contempt." " By the Incident that has lately happen'd there is too great Reason to suspect that the place has been sold to the Rebels."
Autograph letter signed. 2¾ *quarto pages.*

JOSEPH GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, July 13. Bristol.—Encloses a letter from his brother shewing the abuses and mis-government in the Island of New Providence.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Enclosure :—

JOHN GREEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, *May* 7. *New Providence.—Has pointed out in previous letters certain actions of the Governor and sundry officers, " thereby continuing the infamous character all Nations round have justly entertained of New Providence from bad Rulers." States other circumstances which are misrepresented in dispatches sent home, and which shew the Governor and Council to be in league with the Rebels.*
4 *folio pages.*

MONTFORT BROWNE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1779, August 4. New Providence.—Pleasure afforded him in gaining his Lordship's approbation of his conduct. Sir William Howe's apparent surprise and pleasure at his raising a brigade which has always distinguished itself. " I lament exceedingly, My Lord, the necessity I am under in declaring to your Lordship, that since my arrival at my Government I have been in a second Hell. . . . The servants of the Crown who are all engaged in carrying on an extensive & lucrative trade with the rebellious Colonys are now become the principall Abettors." Unhealthy state of New Providence.
Autograph letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Papers by Andrew Symmer.

1780.—On Turks Island. "The American Trade hath suffered more interruption, this War from any other in the West Indies, for which I need only appeal to the Admirals Gayton & Sir Peter Parker. But its greatest Value arises from the immense Quantity of Salt which is now made on those Islands, which are capable of supplying all North America with that important Article." The enemies chiefly to be dreaded are the Spanish and French Piccaroons belonging to the Island of St. Domingo. Sets forth the force it would be necessary to have there to keep them in subjection and the inhabitants and salt rakers in allegiance to the Mother Country.
Autograph, signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

N. D.—Queries in relation to Turks Island and Inagua. Beginning : —"The Situation of Turks Island & Inagua Command the Passage of all French Vessells bound to the North or West Parts of Hispaniola and all North American Vessells bound to Hispaniola or Jamaica."
In Symmer's hand, not signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

N. D.—Descriptive Account of the Bahama Islands. "The Buccaneers first settled them on account of their vicinity to the Spanish settlements, who were at that time the only Power, which had an American Trade worth attending to." Points out the importance of salt-making on Turks Island. "All the Vessells from North America bound to Jamaica pass thro' Turks Channell, and the Caiques, which is exceeding Safe." Sets forth the large trade that could be carried on with these Islands.
Autograph, signed. 8 *quarto pages.*

N. D.—To Lord Dartmouth. An account of the Bahama Islands. Several of the Keys and Islands are capable of growing cotton and indigo. Cotton has been tried at Providence, and found to be of superior quality to that grown in Jamaica. Proposal that the Crown should grant lands to proprietors on condition that they cultivated and brought them to a certain state of culture within a specified term of years.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

BARBADOES.

The word is spelt Barbados or Barbadoes indifferently. We have followed the document in each case.

Barbados Council and General Assembly to the King.

N. D. [1766, May.]—Address. Speaking in high terms of the satisfaction Governor Charles Pinfold has given to all classes during the period he has held Office—a "ffree and faithfull Tribute of Applause which our Duty and his Desert alone conspire to draw from us at its closing Scene."
Original, signed. 1 *large page.*

JOHN WALTER to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, August ye 23. Farley Hill near Reading.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Walter 23d Augst 1772, recommending Mr Cobham. Mr Walter. Counsellor in Barbadoes.

GEORGE WALKER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, August 26. Bentinck Street, Cavendish Square.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Mr Walker 25 Augst 1772, recommending Mr Cobham to be a Councillor in Barbados. Mr Walker. Counsellor in Barbados. Ex.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, October 15. London.—Is laid up with a fever. Believes there are no letters of importance received at the Office during his absence except one from Barbadoes announcing the death of Governor Spry of a putrid fever. Wishes to be appointed to that Government himself.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

EDWARD HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 16. James Street, Westminster.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B 35. Honble Mr Hay 16 Oct. 1772, desiring to be appointed Govr of Barbados.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 22. Brodsworth.—Recommending his brother Mr. Edward Hay for the Government of Barbados.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

LORD TYRAWLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 24. Isleworth.
Original, in the third person. ½ folio page.

Endorsed:—A 38 Lord Tyrawley 24 Oct. 1772, recommending his Son for a Government in America.

Enclosure:—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles O'Hara, Memorial to The King. Setting forth his twenty years' service. Praying to be appointed to the Government of Barbadoes.
1 folio page.

EDWARD HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, Fryday, October 30. James Street.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Honble Mr Hay, 30 Oct. 1772. Thanks for his Appointmt to the Govt of Barbados. Honble Mr Hay 30 Octr 1772.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 2. Brodsworth.—Thanks for appointing his brother to the Government of Barbados.
Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.

W. S. CLARKE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 4. West Bromwich.—Recommending his brother in Barbadoes to his Lordship's notice, to be mentioned to the new Governor, in case of a vacancy occurring which he might be fitted to hold.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

SAMUEL ESTWICK (Assistant Agent for Barbados) to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 9. Portman Square.
Autograph letter signed. 3¾ folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Estwick 9 Nov^r^ 1772, respecting the Impropriety of a Lieut. Gov^r^ for Barbados.

[1772.]—Printed paper headed "The Case of Joseph Keeling, Esq.; Relative to His Claim to a Large Estate in the Island of Barbados."
2½ folio pages.

[1772.]—Memorandum respecting Mr. Keeling's Affairs.
Draft in Lord Dartmouth's hand. 2 small quarto pages.

EDWARD HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 14. James Street, Westminster.—Thanks Lord Dartmouth for speaking to Lord Sandwich about a ship to convey him to his Government; that he will go by the merchant ship "Favourite Betsey" Joseph Lee, Master, which will be at Gravesend by March 10.
Autograph letter in the third person. 1 quarto page.

NOTE by GOVERNOR HAY.

[? 1773, February].—Relative to a ship to convey him to his Government.
Autograph. 2 pages.

GOVERNOR HAY to GEORGE WALKER.

1773, September 7. Barbados.—His dealings with the Council. Low state of the Island owing to the landed proprietors leaving their estates to managers, or letting them go to ruin entirely. The Island wants encouragement. "An Act similar to that in favour of Jamaica & Dominica, would be of great advantage to it."
Autograph letter signed. 7 quarto pages.

GOVERNOR HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, February 8. Barbados.
Autograph letter signed. 3½ pages.

Endorsed:—Gov^r Hay Barbadoes 8 Feb^y 1774, desiring the Collectorship of the Port of Bridge Town for his Son.

GOVERNOR HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, June 27. Barbados.—Private. Recommendation of Mr. Hugh Cairnes. Settlement of Mr. Clarke's affairs. Mr. Jordan's proposed resignation in the Council. Destruction among the sugar-canes by the vermin general throughout the West India Islands.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

GEORGE WALKER to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, Thursday, July 20. Cavendish Square.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—G. Walker Esq^r 20 July 1775, relative to the forfeited Bonds of the Merchants of Barbados.

GOVERNOR HAY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, June 7. Barbados.—On His Lordship recommending M^r Fitzherbert to be the Agent of Barbados.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Gov^r Hay, 7 June 1777. G. R.

N. D.—Paper endorsed:—Extract from the Commission to the Governor of Barbadoes. In case of the death or absence of the Governor, and there be no Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief appointed, the eldest councillor to assume the duties of same.
⅔ page.

N. D.—Queries by the Bishop of London on Instruction 55 arising on account of the petition of "the Parishioners of St Lucy to deprive M^r Harris their Rector" for immorality.
Original. 3 quarto pages.

LORD SEAFORTH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1801, December 29. Pilgrim.—Wishes to be at the head of the commission coming out to survey and sell the Carribbee Lands; asks his Lordship to help him to that post.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Duplicate of the foregoing, with an extra paragraph concerning his property in Guiana.
2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—1802. L^d Seaforth Pilgrim Barbadoes Dec. 29. Original sent by the D. of Cumberland Packet 29th Dec^r 1801.

BERMUDAS.

1766, January 31.—Memorandum of minutes, possibly of the Board of Trade, relative to the trade of the Islands.
1 quarto page.

Robert Nettleton to Lord Dartmouth.

1766, May 1. Leadenhall Street.—Praying his Lordship's recommendation for some provision for Mr. Popple.
Letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.

Enclosure :—

Henry Popple to Lord Dartmouth.

> *Memorial. Is the son of Governor Alured Popple of Bermuda, deceased. Sets forth his case, prays his Lordship to take it into his consideration, and to recommend him for some provision.*
> 1 *page.*

Lionel Chalmers.

1773, May 18.—Account of Whales. The species which frequent the Bermuda Islands, their season for breeding, the quantity of oil furnished by them, the manner of capturing them, the danger to which ships are exposed on meeting a company of them, etc. Sent to his friend Dr. Fothergill.
Copy. 9¾ pages.

Henry Boldero to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, March 7. Lombard Street.—Transmitting papers relative to the recovery of a debt at Bermuda.
Letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Within this is a memorandum or statement of these papers and the amount of the bond given by Messrs. Thomas and Robert Hunt, late of St. James's Westminster, then resident in Bermuda.
2 quarto pages.

Mr. Leonard, Chief Justice of Bermuda, to Lord Dartmouth.

1783, May 22. No. 14, Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate.
Autograph letter in the third person. 1½ quarto pages.

Enclosures :—

> *Facts of the State, Inhabitants, and Customs Revenue of the Island of Bermuda.*
> *Original. 1¼ pages.*

> *Memorial to Lord North. "That there is no Salary annexed to the Office he has the honor to hold, and that all the Emoluments arising from it do not exceed* £30 ꝑ *annum"; "Humbly prays*

Enclosures—cont.

that such a Salary may be annexed to the Office of Chief Justice of Bermuda, as shall be sufficient to support the dignity of his Majesty's Commission."

Signed duplicate. 2½ pages.

DOMINICA.

HENRY GUINAND to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1766, April 14. Little St. Hellens.—Sending the reflections that have occurred to him relative to a free port at Dominica.

Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.

Enclosure :—

Paper endorsed :—M^r^ Guinand's Plan of a free Port.

6¾ pages.

N. D.—Mr. Dinwiddie's plan for a Free port at Dominica. A True Copy taken this 28 Decr. 1768. Campll. Dalrymple.

2¾ *folio pages.*

N. D.—The chief points of the foregoing.

2 *pages.*

N. D.—Paper endorsed :—Col. Dalrymple's plan for a free port at Dominica.

2⅓ *folio pages.*

N. D.—Regulations under which it is proposed to open the Island of Dominica as a free port in order to extend and improve the British American trade and to support and increase the manufactures of Great Britain.

M.S. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed :—Free Port.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1768, June 21. Whitehall.—Transports for the 62d Regiment to return to Ireland.

Copy. ¾ page.

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1768, June 21. Whitehall.—The same subject.

Copy. ¾ page.

MERCHANTS to the KING.

1772, October 19. Lond^o^.—Petition of the Proprietors of Lands, Merchants, Traders and others concerned in His Majesty's Island of

Dominica who are now resident in or about London. That a battalion might be stationed at Dominica for its protection.

Copy. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto pages.*

OLIVER NUGENT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, December 15. Bury Street, St. James's.—Remarks upon the enclosed paper.

Letter signed. 4 *quarto pages.*

Enclosure :—

1772, *December* 15. *Bury Street, St. James's.—Observations On the present State of the Island of Dominica; pointing out the Alterations in the Political Arrangement necessary to promote the Welfare of the People and the Interest of the Crown in that Settlement.*

Original, signed. 8 *large pages.*

*Endorsed :—N*º 1. *M*r *Nugent's Observations on the present State of Dominica, (with his Letters of* 15 *Dec*r 1772 *and* 28*th* *Feb.* 1773).

THOMAS ATWOOD to LORD BRUCE.

1773, January 13.—Has been superseded by Mr. Hall who is not fit to fill the post of Chief Assistant Judge. Prays to be restored to his position, which he understands will give general satisfaction in the Island.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

MR. NUGENT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 28. Bury Street, St. James's.—Wishes to know if his "Observations" met with his Lordship's approbation. Intends soon returning to the West Indies, and asks if his Lordship has any commands to charge him with.

Autograph letter in the third person. $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarto page.*

JOHN SHEPHERD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 8. No. 13, Cambden Street, Islington.—Asking to be appointed chaplain to the Garrison of Dominica. Is well acquainted with that Island and some of the principal Inhabitants.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 *quarto page.*

LORD BRUCE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 30. Seamore Place.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

*Endorsed :—*Nº 2 Ld Bruce 30 March 1773, recommending Mr Atwood.

Enclosure :—

THOMAS ATWOOD to LORD BRUCE.

Acquainting him with the death of Mr. Hall and praying his influence to secure him the vacant post.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 *quarto page.*

JAMES BOGLE FRENCH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 8. Swithins Lane.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A.—9. Ja. French Esq^{r} 8 April 1773, recommending M^{r} Lyons to be Ch. Just. of Dominica.

LUCIUS FERDINAND CARY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 15. Lower Grosvenor Street.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—B—18. Hon. M^{r} Cary 15 Sept^{r} 1773. For the Government of Dominica.

[JOHN LYONS] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D.—Concerning the enclosed.
Incomplete. 4 quarto pages.

Enclosure:—

1773, *May* 13, *passed the Assembly.—An Act for settling a Salary on John Lyons Esquire Chief Justice of and in this Island during his continuance in the said Office and actual Residence in the said Island.*
Copy certified by John Gay. 1¼ large pages.

DANIEL SHAW, Captain of the 62d to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 15. Winchester.—Praying to be appointed Governor of Dominica.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 16. Somerset House.—The same request.
Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.

EDWARD LEWIS to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, November 2. Stratton Street.—In behalf of Mr. Martin of Grenada for the Government of Dominica.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

EARL HARCOURT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, January 1. Dublin Castle.—Recommending Mr. Hewitt either for the Receivership or Government.
Autograph letter signed. 3¾ quarto pages.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM PARRY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, May 13. "Chatham," in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.—Geographical account of Dominica, more particularly of Prince Rupert's Bay and Roseau.
Letter signed. 3 folio pages.

J. Wilson, Chief Justice of Dominica, to Lord [ ].

1774, October 30. Roseau.—Describing the business of the Department over which he presides. No fixed salary attached to it. Prays for recompense.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Sir Lawrence Dundas to Lord [Dartmouth].

1775, June 25. Moor Park, Herts.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

Endorsed :—S^r^ Law^r^ Dundas 25 June 1775, rec. Lt. Col. Bruce to be Gov^r^ of Dominica.

William Knox to [? the Secretary of the Treasury].

1779, April 30. Whitehall.—Concerning the salary of Governor Shirley of Dominica.
Copy. 2 folio pages.

Endorsed :—Gov^r^ Shirley.

N. D.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Shirley to Mr. Cumberland.
⅓ folio page.

Endorsed :—Pedigree of Governor Shirley &c &c &c &c.

[1403—1774].—A Table of the Descent of the Shirley Family.
2 *large folio pages.*

GRENADA.

W. Lindon to Abram Rawlinson, Senr.

1766, February 12. Grenada.—His arrival in Grenada on the 13th January and cool reception by the Governor. He (the Governor) "pays little or no Regard to His Majesty's Orders."
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

Governor William L. Leyborne to Thomas Townsend.

1772, July 24. Grenada.—Suspending him from his office of Councillor on account of his conduct at the Council meeting of 23 July.
Copy. ⅔ page.

Governor William L. Leyborne to the Earl of Hillsborough.

1772, July 25. Grenada.—No. 25. Acknowledging receipt of despatches Nos. 6 and 7. Will observe His Majesty's pleasure respecting the yellow Caribbs of St. Vincent and make particular enquiry into Captain Higginson's claim upon the Deputy Vendue Master.
Copy. 1 folio page.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to GOVERNOR LEYBORNE.

1772, October 1. Whitehall.—To return immediately to Grenada (owing to the disturbed state of the same,) and to leave the command of the expedition against the Charibs as well as the execution of His Majesty's orders concerning the 32d Regiment to Mr. Dalrymple who will receive the rank of Major General.
Copy. 2 pages.

The REVEREND JOHN BOTHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 12. Abbey Yard, Bath.—Praying an appointment for his son in Grenada.
Letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Rev^{d} M^{r} Botham 12 Augst 1772 for his Son at Grenada.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 27. Grenada.—Introducing Sir Francis Laurent a gentleman of considerable property in the Island.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

GENERAL ROBERT MELVILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, January 7. In the offing of Madeira.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—Gen^{l} Melvill, 7th Jan^{ry} 1773. Respecting a Memorial.

GENERAL ROBERT MELVILL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 24. Great Pulteney Street.—Asking that all dispatch may be made concerning the payment of the claim due to him. Annexed is a copy of his note to Lord North of the previous day requesting an audience concerning a memorial which was sent to Lord Dartmouth while he (Melville) was abroad.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

D'HERMAND DE CLERY, avocat au Parlement de Paris et aux conseils du Roy, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, Avril 28. Rue Jacob, a Paris.—Sends the following and asks a reply.
Autograph letter signed. With seal. French. 1 quarto page.

Enclosure :—

1774, *Avril.—Memorial on behalf of M. le Chevalier Des Baratz, signed D'Hermand de Clery, to Lord Dartmouth. Claiming his Lordship's protection for this gentleman, who went to live in Grenada when it was under the rule of the King of France.*
Original, signed. 4 pages. French.

HENRY WILMOT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 11. Bloomsbury Square.

Letter signed. With seal. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—Hen. Wilmot Esq^{r} 11th Augst 1774. M^{r} Horne Att^{y} Gen^{l} of Grenada.

WILLIAM SNELL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 26. Austin Friers.

Letter signed. 2 large folio pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} W^{m} Snell Austin Friars 26 Aug. 1774. Stating objections to a Law of Grenada for the Recovery of debts.

1774, November 5. London.—Memorandum, not dated. Grenada Bill—Mr. Montagu Agent attends with Mr. Mansfield Council—Grenada planters and merchants attend. With a paper dated 5 November headed and endorsed "Reasons against the Grenada Bill now depending before the Right Honorable the Lords of Trade."

2 *pages.*

BEESTON LONG (Chairman) to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 4.—Thanks his Lordship on behalf of the West India Merchants for the part he has taken in disallowing the Grenada Act.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

BENJAMIN DUHAMET, curé de St. George representant Les nouveaux Sujets du quartier, to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, ce 11 fev^{r} a la ville St. George, Grenade.—Thanking him for his attention to the petition presented to him last October concerning the lands of their church.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page. French.

WILLIAM MACINTOSH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, April 17. Grenada.—Has cause to believe the death of General Leyborne "will create a suspension in those measures particularly which it may have been the views of Government to effectuate." In spite of the distresses in the country caused by the failure of credit in the commercial line, he believes the new Islands would have quietly granted a duty to His Majesty and his successors equal to the revenue raised by the $4\frac{1}{2}\,^{0}/_{0}$. The sooner a new Governor is appointed the happier it will be for His Majesty's service and the Inhabitants. "Gov^{r} Leyborne had just attain'd a true Idea of the Constitution & people, and was entering into measures to effect a reformation, when the Colony received a severe shock by his death."

Autograph letter signed. $3\frac{3}{4}$ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—M^{r} Macintosh Grenada 17 April 1775, respecting Grenada Affairs.

COMTE DE GUINES to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, Mai 27. Paris.—Introducing M. Le Comte who wishes to see certain papers in his Lordship's department concerning an important affair conducted in England.
Autograph letter signed. French. 1 small quarto page.

GEORGE MERCER to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 14. Curzon Street.
Letter signed. 2 quarto pages.
Endorsed:—Col. Mercer 1775, desiring Gov^t^ of Grenada.

THOMAS HARLEY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 16. Aldersgate Street.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.
Endorsed:—R^t^ H. Tho^s^ Harley 16 June 1775, recom^g^ M^r^ Martin for Gov. of Grenada.

ROBERT YOUNG to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 6. Harrowgate.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.
Endorsed:—M^r^ Young 6^th^ July 1775, soliciting the Gov^t^ of Grenada for his Brother in the room of M^r^ Leyborne.

SIR GEORGE MACARTNEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, July. Sunday night. Charles Street B.S.
Autograph letter signed. ¾ quarto page.
Endorsed:—S^r^ G. Macartney July 1775, requesting the Governm^t^ of Grenada.

WILLIAM HEWITT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 1. Craven Hill.—Some months back he was unsuccessful in obtaining the Receivership of Moneys arising from the sale of lands in the ceded islands; prays for the Government of Grenada.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

REV. J. FOUNTAINE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 20. Marybone.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ quarto pages.
Endorsed:—Rev^d^ M^r^ Fountaine Aug. 1775, desiring a Place for his Son.

WILLIAM HEWITT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 21. Craven Hill near Kensington.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.
Endorsed:—M^r^ Hewitt Aug. 1775, soliciting the Government of Grenada.

ROBERT YOUNG to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 21. Crescent, London.
Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.
Endorsed:—M^{r} Young Aug. 1775, recommending his Brother to succeed to the Gov^{t} of Grenada.

LADY JANE MACARTNEY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 25. Charles Street.—Soliciting the Government of Grenada for her husband.
Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

COMTE DE GUINES to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, Août 30. Londres.—Asking his Lordship for a letter of recommendation for M. Vaihant to take to the Governor of Grenada, he having business matters to settle there.
Autograph letter signed. 2 small quarto pages. French.
Endorsed:—French Ambassador.

COMTE DE GUINES to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, Août 31. Londres.—Thanking him for his kindness in granting his requests.
Autograph letter signed. 1 small quarto page. French.

W. LUCAS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D.—Concerning a dispute that occurred in 1774 respecting Mr. Corsar's seat in the Council.
Letter signed. 4 folio pages.

MERCHANTS to the KING.

N. D.—Petition of British Planters and Merchants, Proprietors of Lands in the Island of Grenada or concerned in the Trade thereof. Setting forth the discontinuance of the terms held out to induce them to reside in that and other Islands ceded at the Treaty of Paris of 1763, and praying the restoration of the said original constitution conformable to the royal proclamation and letters patent under the sanction of which they were induced to become settlers and purchasers in the Island.
1⅘ *folio pages.*

N. D.—State of Grenada. Case. Quoted here is the speech of Thomas Townsend to the Council 23rd July 1772 for which he was suspended (see Governor Leyborne's letter of 24 July of that year).
7¼ *large folio pages stitched.*

N. D.—Papers endorsed, "Extract from the Commission to the Gov^{r} of the Grenades." Touching the provision for the carrying on of the Government in case of the death or absence of the Governor.
1½ *folio pages.*

N. D.—Paper endorsed "Grenada," and beginning,—"The Islands of Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago, tho' all under one Governor General, are nevertheless each of them separate and distinct Governments." "In each Island where the Governor General is not resident the Administration of Government devolves upon the Lieutenant Governor, who has a Commission from the King; and where neither the Gov^r^ General nor the Lieu^t^ Governor are Resident, the Administration devolves upon the President of the Council." Thus it is seen that in case the Lieutenant Governor is absent from an Island where the Governor does not reside, the full power devolves on the principal Councillor, who receives his instructions from the Governor General, but has not the power to increase or diminish them. Comments upon the evil of this rule, especially when it occurs in an Island where the King's troops are stationed, though in the present state of the constitution it is unavoidable.
2½ *folio pages.*

Draft of the foregoing.

GUADALOUPE.

ELIZABETH TOLVER, a native of GUADALOUPE, to the KING.

N. D.—Petition. Praying recompense from the Government for discovering a plot of the French inhabitants to massacre His Majesty's forces and subjects in the Island of Guadaloupe in one night. With recommendation of members of the 62nd, 63rd, and 65th Regiments, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Earl of Hillsborough.
2¾ *folio pages.*

ELIZABETH TOLVER to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, September. London. At M^rs^ Crafford, Arundel Street, Panton's Square in the Top Hay Market.
Letter signed. 3½ *folio pages.* *French.*

Enclosure:—

Copy of the above petition to the King and of one to Lord Hillsborough.

JAMAICA.

1724, May 18.—Paper endorsed, "Extract of a Report of S^r^ Philip Yorke and S^r^ Clement Weary, His Majesty's Attorney & Solicitor General, dated 18 May 1724." "As to the Revenue it does not appear to us that any will subsist after the Determination of the present Revenue Act, besides the Rents reserved upon the Grants of Lands, Licenses for selling strong Liquors, and the casual Revenue of Fines, Forfeitures and Escheats." The power of levying new taxes rests on the question whether Jamaica be considered a colony of English subjects, or as a conquered country.
3 *pages.*

1756, December 27.—Minutes. Touching Jamaica papers and questions of resolutions as to riots and authority.
Rough draft. 1 *page.*

[About 1763].—Remarks on the Spanish Trade at Jamaica from the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1739 when the Assiento Contract was stop'd to the present time.

8½ *pages.*

Endorsed:—Spanish Trade.

Second part of the foregoing.
13⅔ *pages.*

LORDS of the PRIVY COUNCIL to the GOVERNOR of JAMAICA [William Henry Lyttleton].

1765, March 19.—Expressing the King's approval of the Governor's conduct, and his displeasure at several resolutions passed by the late House of Assembly, in support of certain pretended Privileges.

Extract. 1½ *pages.*

MRS. SARAH EWER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, March 26. Hatton Garden.—Concerning the collection of debts due to her in Jamaica. "Mr. Barrett notwithstanding his repeated Promises to my Attorney's in Jamaica as by the Enclosed Abstract from their Letters,) now denies to pay his Father's Debts, in consequence of which it is thought necessary to file a Bill in Chancery to make him discover to what Purpose his Fathers Effects were Apply'd."

Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure:—

1762, *February* 27—1764, *March* 10. *Kingston.—Abstracts from Messrs Dwarris and McLean's letters to Mrs Sarah Ewer.*
2½ *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM HENRY LITTLETON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1766, May 1. Jamaica.—Thanks for granting him leave of absence. Misconduct of Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave; thinks he ought to be brought to a General Court Martial.

Autograph letter signed. 2⅓ *quarto pages.*

1766, May 1. Jamaica.—Duplicate original of the above.

SIR ROBERT MURRAY KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 10. London.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A 52. Sir Robert M. Keith. London, Sept. 10, 1772, recommending his Brother Sr Basil. v. Cor. p. 1—2. Entd Sr Robt Keith Sr B. K.

Enclosure :—

ROBERT KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, *September* 3. *Hermitage near Edinburgh. Asking his Lordship's influence in behalf of his son Sir Basil Keith.*

Autograph letter signed. 2⅕ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr Keith, Hermitage near Edinburgh, Sept. 3d 1772, *v. Cor. p.* 1 *&* 3, *Ent.*

1772, September 14. Sandwell.—Drafts of Lord Dartmouth's answers to these two letters. That Sir Basil will be among the first he will wish to recommend to the King and that he hopes at some future time to be able to give him a post as Governor.

Autograph. 1¾ *pages and* ½ *page respectively.*

MR. SWINEY to MR. HORSEFALL.

1772, September 29. Pontefract.

Autograph, in the third person. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—29 Septr 1772 Mr Swinney to Mr Horsefall respectg His Sons at Jamaica R/ from Ld Dartmouth.

LORD ROCHFORD to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GAGE.

1772, October 7. Whitehall.—The first battalion of Royal Americans is to relieve the 36th Regiment at Jamaica.

Draft. ¾ *page.*

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

[Early in 1773].—Announcing the death of Sir Willam Trelawney on the 18th (*sic*) December and his burial the next day.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

MESSRS. ROSE and STEPHEN FULLER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 21. Gerrard Street.—Begging the honour of a private audience on the subject of a successor to Sir William Trelawney. Mr. Frederic Vane's name was mentioned the previous day at a meeting of several of the gentlemen of Jamaica as a proper person to succeed him, and they believe his appointment would give general satisfaction.

Original, in the third person. 1 *quarto page.*

WILLIAM DE GREY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, February 26.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—A—4. Lord Chief Justice De Grey. Feb. 26, 1773, recommending Col. Dalling v. Answ. Cor. p. 11.

Enclosure :—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN DALLING to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, *December ye* 13.—*Acquainting him of the death of Sir William Trelawney on the* 11*th, and begging to be retained at his post in the Government.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 11. Caroline Park.—Sir Basil Keith's appointment to the Government of Jamaica has given general satisfaction. Seamen's riots in Glasgow. "Poor Sir Basil is, I am sure, too full to tell any part of what he feels; (in proof of which I enclose you his Letter to his Father)."

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

Enclosure :—

SIR BASIL KEITH to ROBERT KEITH.

9 *o'clock, Friday evening. Announcing his appointment.*
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

ROBERT KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 11. Hermitage.—Expresses his agreeable surprise on being acquainted of his son's appointment to the Government of Jamaica. Thanks. "I never doubted of his being soon provided for in the way he so much wished, but the Government of Jamaica was an object so very considerable that my hopes, nay even my wishes never reached so far."

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *quarto pages.*

SIR ROBERT MURRAY KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, March 27. Vienna.—Private. "Will your Lordship permit me to say of my Brother that I know him to be active, ingenuous, and disinterested? He loves his Duty and he feels the extent of it."

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed :—S^r^ Rob^t^ Keith Vienna 27 M^ch^ 1773. With Thanks for conferring the Gov^t^ of Jamaica on his Brother.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN DALLING to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 3. Jamaica.—Has received an intimation from Sir Basil Keith that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint him Governor of the Island. Is at a loss to express his sense of Lord Dartmouth's attention to his (Dalling's) interest in assuring him that no unusual expedition (*sic*) should deprive him of his present situation. Is disappointed at hearing that Sir Basil Keith intends leaving England in October as he had hoped to remain in administration the usual time allowed to all Lieutenant Governors. His Lordship's letter had revived those hopes, and he has the firmest reliance on the assurance there given.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN DALLING to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May ye 1st. Jamaica.—"I am very nearly made miserable by having succeeded to that, for which many years have been dedicated, not that I look'd anxiously to keep the government of this Island, at the same time, my Lord, I own that I expected to be indulg'd with the same span of time, which has ever been given to the most insignificant of my Brethren, this expectation has been overset from the immediate appointment of another Gov^r I still hope but in part, for I look up to your Lordship in particular, and flatter myself that altho' there has been so immediate an appointment yet that Capt^n Keith will not be allow'd to leave England so soon as he intimates, (in Oct^r next)" . . . "in short, my Lord I am absolutely ruin'd."

Autograph letter signed. 1½ quarto pages.

SIR GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, May 3. Jamaica.—Acknowledgment of the polite manner in which he has been told of the King's intention of bestowing the government upon another person. Humbly submits to His Majesty's pleasure. Offers his services while he has the honour of commanding in these seas.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN DALLING to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, June ye 12th. Jamaica.—Asking to be created a Baronet of England.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

OLYMPIA WEBB to [ ].

1773, July 24 ? [mutilated].—Craving protection for Mr. Webb who is in Jamaica, having purchased estates there.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed :—M^{rs} Webb from E. F. Stanhope Esq.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, September 14. London.—Recounts the arrangements which were made for him to proceed to Jamaica about the middle of October; surprise and disappointment at the "Squirrell" not being ready to depart at the specified time; asks if he may take a passage in a merchant ship as he wishes to get to Jamaica before the Assembly rises. "Coll^l Dalling will by that time have had his full twelve months in the Government . . . If I go in the Squirell I cannot expect to be at Jamaica before the middle of February." If his stay in England is prolonged it will much prejudice his private fortune.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

Endorsed :—N^o 4. S^r Bas. Keith Sep^r 14, 1773. On his Passage to Jamaica.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, September 29. London.—Will take his passage to Jamaica in a merchant ship as the "Squirrell" will be so long getting ready.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 25. Falmouth.—Has been waiting at Falmouth since the 6th for the "Dawkins," the ship to convey him to Jamaica. As the wind is favourable he hopes to sail this day.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

BRYAN EDWARDS.

1773, December 20. Jamaica.—Thoughts on the Spanish Assiento Contract. The King of Spain having granted the Spanish Assiento Company permission to remove their principal factory to the Havannah and to purchase slaves from the neighbouring Colonies and convey them in Spanish vessels to their own settlements, it occurs to the writer that from the vicinity of Jamaica to the Spanish Settlements where negroes are most demanded a large trade might be established there, providing the slaves could be purchased in sufficient numbers and under as advantageous terms as in the other British Plantations. "I consider the renewal of the free port Law, for another Year, a fortunate Circumstance for the Island of Jamaica, as the Spanish traders will for their own Sakes, most certainly prefer those ports in which their Safety is founded on Law, to places where their preservation depends only on the weak and precarious Tenure of Connivance and favor." Suggests that instead of renewing the Free Port Act, the Navigation Act should be moderated in regard to *Spain only*, in admitting all their vessels to every British Port, on condition that they do not break bulk while there. Should this occur, the increased number of slaves purchased by the British on the Coast of Guinea will necessitate an increase of at least twenty vessels, also an increase of flour and other provisions for the extra slaves, which will employ at least 15 or 20 more vessels from North America, thus increasing the trade not only of Great Britain but of the whole of her Colonies, preventing the several Plantations from repining "at that illiberal preference which they say is now shown to Jamaica" and "which would soon open a golden fountain flowing through the Colonies to Great Britain, enriching like the Nile the Territories through which it flows."

Signed. 2½ large folio pages.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, January 9. King's House, Spanish Town, Jamaica.
Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—S^r Basil Keith Jamaica 9 Jan. 1774 informing of his Arrival at Jamaica.

SIR BASIL KEITH to MR. POWNALL.

1774, February 19. Jamaica.—"What with Business, Parade, & Ceremony my time has been entirely taken up since my arrival in this Island." Returns his best thanks for all favours; and begs the continuance of his friendship and kindness. "You'll see by my public Letter* that a most disagreable, and unexpected matter has happen'd on my outset in Government." Trusts his superiors will approve of his conduct on the occasion especially as he believes his Majesty's service will not suffer by the steps taken. "The more I consider of the matter, the more I think the words of the intend'd act were misconstrued." Doubts not but that he will have some instruction or opinion sent to him in order that he may act in the best manner for the King's service and the peace of the community. "If you can further me such Assistance it will be doing me a Service that no lenth of time or distance shall ever make me forget."

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* This public despatch is in the Public Record Office, Colonial Correspondence, Jamaica, Vol. 11.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

EDWARD STANLEY to JOHN POWNALL.

1774, March 23. Custom House, London.

Letter signed. 1¼ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—M^r^ Stanley to M^r^ Pownal w^th^ account of Cotton imported from & Linen exported to Jamaica.

Enclosures:—

1774, *March* 23. *Custom House, London.—An Account of the Quantity of Wool Cotton Imported into England from the Island of Jamaica from Christmas* 1763 *to Christmas* 1766, *and from Christmas* 1768 *to Christmas* 1770. *Signed by John Tomkyns Assistant Inspector General.*

Original. ¾ *large folio page.*

An Account of the Quantity of British Linens Exported from England to Jamaica for the same period. Signed as above.

Original. 1 *large folio page.*

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, March 23. Jamaica.—M^r^ Knill's short stay in Jamaica prevents Sir Basil shewing him any particular attention as Lord Dartmouth wished. "He has executed his Commission here to the satisfaction of everybody; and I believe to the great advantage of the Crown; and with the greatest Credit to himself; you'il find him a most intelligent Man; well able to give you information to every question you may please to put to him relative to this Island."

Autograph letter signed. 2½ *quarto pages.*

STEPHEN FULLER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, April 21. Southampton Street, Bloomsbury.

Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed:—Ste^n^ Fuller Esq^r^ 21 April 1774. Inclos^g^ copy of a Letter concer^g^ the Free Ports of Jamaica.

Enclosure:—

1774, *January* 4.—*Paper by Bryan Edwards (same as above under* 20 *December* 1773).

Copy. 3½ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—The Hon^ble^ Bryan Edwards Esq^r^ of the Council of Jamaica dated 4^th^ *Jan^y^* 1774, *under Cover to Stephen Fuller Esq^r^ Agent for Jamaica.*

The EARL OF NORTHAMPTON to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 3. London.—Asking for a Government in the West Indies or on the Continent of America for Sir George Rodney, who is to be immediately superseded in the command at Jamaica by Admiral Gayton and is only waiting his arrival there.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

1774, May 18.—Prayer of the Jamaica Petition. "The two Regiments at Jamaica to be augmented to 1000 men each. "One Regiment of 1000 men to be added." "N.B. Mr Fuller finds upon conversing with the Gentlemen lately arrived from Jamaica that the Cannon in general in all the small Forts are in very bad condition, and the carriages decayed & fallen to pieces."

1 *quarto page.*

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 29. Jamaica.—With pleasure gives Colonel Dalling a letter of introduction to his Lordship as he (Dalling) requested. "His Abilities, and long residence here, well qualify him to give your Lordship every kind of information relative to this very important Settlement, the Strenth of its Neighbours, and *I am very sorry to say* its own weakness." Will make the inquiries Lord Dartmouth desires about the office in Chancery and report thereon.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Sr Bas. Keith Jam. 29 May 1774, relative to Col. Dalling, the Island of Jamaica, Office in Chancery, &c.

SIR G. B. RODNEY to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 1. Jamaica.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Sr Geo. Rodney. Jamaica 1 July 1774 relative to obtaining a Govt.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 11. Jamaica.—Has made a particular inquiry respecting the office of Examiner in Chancery, and finds there are eleven of these in ordinary and twenty-two extraordinary in the different parishes of the Island, therefore little profit can accrue from such an appointment, and such an officer would be unacceptable to the Master in Chancery.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

STEPHEN FULLER to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, June 17. Southampton Street, Bloomsbury.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—St. Fuller Esqr June 17 1774, with Intelligence of Quiet in Jamaica.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, September 2. Jamaica.—"Your private Letter of the 3d of June is wrote in a stile so delicate, & friendly as doubly adds to the repeated obligations you lay me under. . . . I will continue to pursue the only acceptable mode of shewing my gratitude to you; which is by convincing the people over whom I have the Honour to preside; that you have sent them an honest man, zealously attach'd to his Majesty & ever anxious for their prosperity & happiness." Is much distressed by the death of his secretary Captain Robertson.

Autograph letter signed. 2½ quarto pages.

STEPHEN FULLER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 7. The Office Whitehall.—The "Seaford" of twenty guns and one hundred and thirty men being ordered home, hopes Lord Dartmouth will order another ship to be sent out in her room.

Autograph letter in the third person. ½ page.

Endorsed:—Note from the Agent of Jamaica.

COLONEL W. DALRYMPLE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, November 3. London.—Lays a memorial and account before his Lordship [not here]. The poor man concerned has "been most unjustly dealt with by the Island."

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Col. Dalrymple 3 Nov^{r} 1774 with a Memorial of W. Walker.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, November 19. Jamaica.—If Government sends a further assistance of troops to Jamaica as desired by the legislative petition, asks that he may be appointed Colonel of the Regiment with the usual pay and perquisites. Justifies his request by shewing that the Governor's salary has decreased fully one third during the last twenty years, and how expensive a country Jamaica is to live in.

Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

CHARLES NETHERCOTE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 29. Hull.—Thanks for mentioning his name to Sir Basil Keith.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

SIR BASIL KEITH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, June 12. Jamaica.—His gratitude for the repeated marks of friendship and kindness shewn to him by his Lordship. His efforts to prove worthy of the protection afforded. Refers his Lordship to his public letter for the general defence he has endeavoured to make for his conduct. "From the very extraordinary Nature of the Petition I cannot be surpriz'd at the great offence it has given to His Majesty, and the Legislative Authority of Great Britain." He expects and dreads the consequences. "I have all the Laws now before me that I have assented to since I came to the Administration, yet I cannot guess at *the other improper ones* your Lordship mentions to have pass'd the Assembly: and I trust no further proof of my misconduct will be found." Attempts to vindicate himself with regard to the delay in transmitting the laws as they pass. He has been blamed for giving his assent to the Additional Duty Bill without a suspending Clause. Unsuccessful searches he has made for a precedent in the shape of an annual money bill carrying a suspending clause. Desires his Lordship to enquire of Sir William Trelawney (who is on his way to England) the history of the petition, and the necessity of the Additional Duty Bill.

Autograph letter signed. 8 *quarto pages.*

1775, June 12. Jamaica.—Duplicate original of the foregoing.

Memorial for Francis Douglas.

[1775].—Sets forth the dissatisfaction caused by Robert Hodgson, Superintendent of the Mosquito Shore; representations made in consequence to Sir William Trelawney Governor of Jamaica and to the Earl of Dartmouth. Sir Basil Keith ordered to make strict inquiries into these complaints. Francis Douglas recommended as a proper person to hold the post, should Mr. Hodgson be removed.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ *pages.*

1780.—Paper endorsed, "Precis 1780. Applications for assistance from the Island of Jamaica from 1773 to 1779." In margin:—"This Precis was drawn up for Lord George Germain's Use, and refers to Inclosures which were too voluminous to be Copied in time but the Contents of them are abridged, and stated in this Paper.—Lord Stormont will have the originals, the most material of them are here inserted and referred to Alphabetically."

Stitched with red silk. $13\frac{3}{4}$ *pages.*

Accompanied by the following:—

A. Extract of a letter from Sir Basil Keith to Lord Dartmouth dated Jamaica 11 June 1774, concerning ordnance stores for Jamaica.

B. Paper endorsed, "Ordnance. In M^r^ Boddington's to M^r^ de Grey 17^th^ Dec^r^ 1779," and, again, "B. Jamaica, no supply of ordnance and Stores from 1747 to 1777 May be Relied upon. I have Compared the Estimates to Parliament & Orders which agree. J. Boddington."

C. Light artillery wanted for the Island of Jamaica. (Enclosure in Sir Basil Keith's letter of 11 June 74 above.)

D. Forces at Jamaica during the last war.

E. Totals of the latest Returns of the Forces at Jamaica. November 1779.

F. Comparative View of the Naval Force stationed at Jamaica during the last and present war.

G. Copy of a letter from several of the Merchants &c. of Jamaica—Sir John Taylor, M. Goulbourn, Sir John Wedderburn & 45 others to their Chairman, Chaloner Arcedeckne Esq. dated London, 7 February 1780, expressing their reasons for dissenting from the petition.

H. Extracts from the Jamaica correspondence from 1756 to 1763 concerning the French and English squadrons.

I. Copy of a letter from Lord George Germain to Stephen Fuller. Whitehall 13 December 1779. "To acquaint the Jamaica

Planters and Merchants, that The King, and all His Majesty's Confidential Servants continue to have the fullest impressions of the very great value and importance of Jamaica, and therefore they may be assured, that no Attention will be wanting to its Security and the protection of its Trade."

THOMAS PALMER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1802, Tuesday, June. Madeira, on board the "Phœnix."—To know what his Lordship will have done with his wine supposing it should arrive while he is absent from town.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

N. D.—Desires Lord Dartmouth to recommend his Brother (Lieut. Colonel of Lord Adam Gordon's Regiment in Jamaica) to the Governor.
Autograph, in the third person. ½ *quarto page, a piece torn off.*

N. D.—Charles Williamos, Collector of Customs at the port of Lucea in Jamaica. Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Went to that place in 1768. Difficulties in establishing a Custom House owing to the adverse temper of the people. Owing to his bad treatment his health has suffered. Prays to be removed from Jamaica and to be granted further leave of absence till he can be appointed to another office.
3 *large folio pages.*

N. D.—Considerations on the State of the Smuggling trade in the Island of Jamaica, and regulations proposed to Stop it.
6⅓ *pages.*

N. D.—Considerations on the Free Port Act in Jamaica.
5½ *pages.*

N. D.—Memorandum relative to the Free Port Act of Jamaica.
3⅔ *pages.*

N. D.—Further Considerations relative to the free ports in the Island.
2⅔ *large folio pages.*

N. D.—Memorandum. "M^{r} Radcliffe, M^{r} Tipping and M^{r} Hilton of Manchester, M^{r} Turner an Agent at M^{r} Beans Essex Street."
⅓ *quarto page.*

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 14. St. Christopher's.—Sends by the "General Payne" a turtle, wine and snuff for his Lordship. Lady Payne sends Lady Dartmouth a box of sweetmeats and pickles of the country. Forwards a case of views of the different islands, also a turtle for the King.
Autograph letter signed. 2½ *pages.*

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, August 30. St. Christopher.—Called at Nevis for the purpose of making Mr. Robinson "perfectly easy, with Respect to all Points of Militia Duty," but found he had previously embarked for the continent of America. Mr. Robinson on his return to these Islands, will encounter no trouble, "on Occasion of any Service in the Militia."
Duplicate autograph letter signed. 1½ *pages.*

1774, October 10. St. Christopher.—The same to the same. Private. Reasons for desiring leave of absence.
Autograph letter signed. 4 *pages.*

Duplicate original of the foregoing. 3½ *pp.*

The DUCHESS OF ANCASTER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

[1774–5.] Thursday.—Sends the enclosed.
Original note in the third person. ⅓ *quarto page.*

Enclosure :—

> *N. D.—Richard Hawkshaw Losack, Lieutenant General of all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands. Petition to the Queen. States that he was given his present appointment by Earl Shelburne in* 1767*; the duties he undertook; that he is and has been without any salary or emolument belonging to his post as Lieutenant General. Hears that he may be required to go to the Leeward Islands immediately, to take the place of Sir Ralph Payne who is soon expected in England. Prays for a salary to be annexed to his post.*
> *Signed.* 2¾ *pages.*

[1774–5.]—Paper endorsed, "Mem concern^{g} M^{r} Gorham and M^{r} Losack."
1 *quarto page and* 3 *lines.*

JAMES DOUGLAS to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1775, July 11. Hook near Titchfield, Hants.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*
Endorsed :—L^{t} Col. Douglas July 1775, soliciting to succeed S^{r} Ralph Payne, in case of his vacating his Gov^{t}.

The REVEREND M. MADAN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, September 26. Woodcote End.
Letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*
Endorsed :—Rev^{d} M^{r} Madan Sept^{r} 75. M^{r} Robinson's letter.

Enclosure :—

JOHN ROBINSON to the REVEREND MR. MADAN.

> 1775, *September* 25. *N^{o}* 9 *Adelphi.—Hearing that M^{r} Gamon, the Collector of Basseterre, has resigned and returned to England, he asks M^{r} Madan if it is true, and begs him to use his influence with Lord Dartmouth to obtain the post for him.*
> *Autograph letter signed.* 1½ *quarto pages.*

SIR RALPH PAYNE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 31. Charles Street, St. James's.—Sends an address which he had previously mentioned, "with M^{r} Rawlins's remarkable Animadversion upon it."

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ quarto pages.

Enclosure:—

> 1775, *June* 9.—*Newspaper cutting. A letter from Stedman Rawlins to M^{r} Tyson. "Sir, In the address delivered to the General on board the Deal Castle last Friday, I find that the authors and penners have wantonly taken liberties with the characters of several Gentlemen in this Island." Declares the authors and "penners of such address, a set of medling Rascals."*
>
> 14 *lines.*

WILLIAM PAYNE GEORGES to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, October 31 (*sic*). Welbeck Street.—Two years previously he was appointed by the constituent branches of the legislature of St. Christopher, their agent in London, at a salary of two hundred pounds yearly. Understands this Act has been lying before the Council without any report. His suffering in consequence. Prays his Lordship to intercede in his behalf.

Autograph letter signed. 1⅔ quarto pages.

Endorsed:—W. P. Georges Esq^{r}. 31 Oct^{r} 1775.

ST. CROIX.

N. D.—The Case of a considerable Number of British and American Merchants, and of the British Inhabitants and Proprietors of the Island of Santa Cruz, addressed to the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

Printed. 2½ folio pages.

STEPHEN SAYRE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

N. D.—Giving a detailed account of the produce and trade of the Island.

Autograph letter signed. 2¾ large folio pages.

Endorsed:—Island of St. Croix.

SANTO DOMINGO.

SIR STANIER PORTEN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, Friday, December 30. St. James's.—Encloses papers relating to the "Hawk," an English sloop arrested for illegal trading in the Spanish Island of St^{o} Domingo.

Autograph letter in the third person. ¾ quarto page.

Enclosures :—

1772, *September* 3. *St. Ildephonso.—Extract of a letter from Lord Grantham to the Earl of Rochford. No.* 36. *Sending a precis of the evidence.*

½ *page.*

1772, *August* 30. *St. Ildefonso.—Copy of a translated letter from the Marquis de Grimaldi to Lord Grantham. Account of what happened on the Island of St^o Domingo to the "Hawke" sloop, Daniel Frisby, Captain.*

1¾ *pages.*

1772, *March* 26. *St. Domingo.—Translated copy of a letter from Don Joseph Solano to Don Julian de Arriaga, No.* 34, *containing information on the same incidents.*

3¾ *pages.*

Translation of the proceedings at St^o Domingo. On Saona Island under the Government of Sto Domingo, several English were discovered with huts under pretence of carrying on turtle fishery, and their trade having several armed vessels, carrying it to such an excess that they came in with them as if they had been in British Dominions, orders were given by the Governor to Captain Don Lorenzo Daniel to go to Saona, take up as many as he should find in huts there, and not to suffer any Captain or men of the crews to escape. The English vessel in question was seen coming from the Island, and as when fired upon she held out no colours, she was secured and taken from La Cathalina to St^o Domingo. She was afterwards released, being condemned to pay costs.

6 *pages.*

1773, *January* 21. *Madrid.—Extract of a letter from Lord Grantham to the Earl of Rochford. Fears he cannot obtain satisfaction for the owners of the "Hawke" as the report made by the Governor of St^o Domingo differs widely from that of M^r Sullivan, who went from New York to that island to obtain redress, and it appears the steps taken against the vessel were quite legal.*

1 *page.*

ST. VINCENT.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, July 30. St. Vincent.—No. 26. Arrived at the island 28 July. Incursions of the Charibbs to St. Lucia and Martinico more frequent and in greater numbers; they appear determined not to submit to the King's government. Arrival of six companies of the 68th Regiment, want of accommodation for them. Has appointed Captain George Chamberlaine of the 70th Regiment Quarter Master General.

Copy. 4¾ *pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, September 12. St. Vincent.—No. 30. Arrival of the 14th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple from Boston. Has issued a proclamation to the Charibbs setting forth the King's offers, to them in case they will peaceably submit. Disposition of the inhabitants towards them. Cannot depend on any information he receives from the windward, but has good reason to believe the Charibbs meet with no encouragement from the Governor of Martinico.

Duplicate letter signed. 2½ pages.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 21. Whitehall.—Sees plainly by Governor Leyborne's letter that the expedition against the Charibbs will be an expensive and tedious business. Some representation ought to be made to the French Court with regard to the assistance they receive from the Island of St. Lucia. Formal declaration of the Duke of York's marriage. Fall in India stocks.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 23. Whitehall.—Understands the 6th Regiment of foot is to embark at Plymouth to relieve the 32d at St. Vincent; suggests that the 32d should be retained after the arrival of the 6th on account of the unsettled state of the country with the Charibbs.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

JOHN POWNALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, Friday evening September 25.—" I now send your Lordship for your signing every Letter that appears to me to be necessary upon the business now on our Table." Sir R. Payne is ordered to send some field pieces from Antigua to St. Vincent. Death of Mr. Sharpe member for Callington.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

LORD DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1772, September 27. Whitehall.—Concerning tents for the 6th regiment ordered to embark at Plymouth for the relief of the 32d doing duty in the ceded islands.

Copy. ¾ page.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1772, October 1. Whitehall.—On account of the state of affairs in Grenada Governor Leyborne is to return from St. Vincent; command of the expedition against the Charibs is to be given to Major General Dalrymple. Their Lordships to acquaint Vice Admiral Parry of these matters.

Copy. ¾ page.

The EARL OF ROCHFORD to MAJOR GENERAL DALRYMPLE.

1772, October 1. Whitehall.—Acquainting him that he has been raised to the rank and pay of Major General, and that he is to take command of the troops in the expedition against the Charibbs. If he thinks necessary he is to detain the 32nd Regiment for his use. Not to miss any opportunity in sending Lord Dartmouth the fullest particulars of his proceedings.

Copy. 2 pages.

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1772, October 2. Whitehall.—If the stores and camp necessaries ordered for the 6th Regiment of foot under orders for St. Vincent cannot be received on the ships with the troops, their Lordships are to charter another vessel for the conveyance of them.

Copy. 1½ pages.

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1772, October 2. Whitehall.—The 6th Regiment of foot to embark as soon as the transports are ready to receive it.

Copy. ½ page.

Duplicate of the foregoing.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1772, October 9. St. Vincent.—No. 34. In consequence of his Proclamation the Charibs held several Consultations, and sent to him promising to behave well if they were left in possession of their lands. As this could not be done the troops were sent into their country; in the several attacks three English and eight Charibs have been killed. Is glad to see the safe arrival of Major Mackenzie and the 31st Regiment. Fears the reduction of the Charibs will be a work of time, "for they Possess a country very inaccessible, and seem to have a knowledge how to avail themselves of this Advantage." With the Council's advice he has formed a company of "Voluntiers," out of the militia. Has ordered a supply of rum for the use of the troops. Asks his Lordship to obtain the baggage and tonnage money applied for by the Officers, as the service upon which the troops are engaged is a very severe one. Orders given by Admiral Parry to the Commanding Officers here to assist with marines and sailors should they be wanted.

Duplicate letter signed. 4½ pages.

Enclosure:—

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, Secretary at War.

1772, *October* 9. *St. Vincent.—Sends his Lordship a state of the troops on duty in the island together with a general and field return, and a return of arms, accoutrements and clothing of His Majesty's* 14th *Regiment.*

Copy. 1 page.

GRANVILLE SHARP to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, October 10. Old Jewry.—Hears from a friend just returned from the ceded Islands that a body of His Majesty's troops is to be sent to St. Vincent to act against the Caribbees. Informs Lord Dartmouth that the climate will be disastrous to the British, and that there will be great difficulties in pursuing the Indians in the mountains and woods. Discusses the justice of the campaign.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 4 quarto pages.

GRANVILLE SHARP to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, Friday, November 27. Old Jewry.—"My Lord, Having accidentally seen a Letter addressed to your Lordship in the *Publick Advertiser of Wednesday last*, on the same subject as my private letter of the 10th ult° I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that I am no way concerned in that publication, nor have the least knowledge of the Author." Shews further the injustice of the campaign against the Caribbs.

Autograph letter signed. 3 quarto pages.

LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1772, December 8. War Office.—Respecting the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent.

Copy. 1½ pages.

MINUTE OF CABINET.

1772, December 8.—"Lord D. read to the meeting two letters from Gov^{r} Leyborne concerning the progress he had made in the execution of the expedition against the Charibbs." Lord Dartmouth to instruct Colonel Dalrymple not to proceed to extremities, "if the state of the service shall admit of any treaty."

In Lord Dartmouth's hand. 2¼ quarto pages.

LORD DARTMOUTH to MAJOR GENERAL DALRYMPLE.

1772, December 9. Whitehall.—"It has been very satisfactory to His Majesty upon this occasion to find that Gov^{r} Leyborne has with great Prudence & Propriety, taken every Step that would give Facility to such Operations as may, under these Circumstances, become necessary." Hopes further bloodshed may be avoided, and that hostilities will have ceased before this letter reaches its destination.

Copy. 3 pages.

VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1772, December 24.—Thanks for his appointment of Lieutenant Governor.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1772, December 26. St. Vincents.—Sends an account of the progress of the expedition against the Charibbs. Fears if they are driven from the coast to the mountains the nature of the war will be changed and spun out to a great length. Is obliged to detain the 50th Regiment from Jamaica on account of losses by the war and climate. "To conclude, there is great reason to believe that the Reduction of the Savages will be a work of Time, & attended with great Expence."

Copy. 1⅓ *pages.*

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE to the EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

[? 1772].—Left everything perfectly quiet at St. Vincent, and every arrangement made in case the Charibs should take any hostile steps. The heavy rains have prevented a full House from assembling. "There appears no longer any Opposition to Government but what arises from Mr Burke's Friends." . . . "The Act respecting the Maroon Slaves has been attended with every Salutary Effect." States why Mr. Townshend was suspended from the Council.

Copy. 3 *pages.*

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, February 22. St. Vincent.—Announcing the total reduction of the Charibbs. Entreats his Lordship to lay before His Majesty the activity, bravery and patience of the troops employed on this service. The enemy's loss was great, nearly all their chiefs being either killed or wounded.

Copy. 1¾ *pages.*

Endorsed:—N° 5 Copy of a Letter from Major General Dalrymple to the Earl of Dartmouth. Dated St. Vincent 22d February 1773.

Killed & wounded	abt 150.
Dyed of desease	abt 110.
Sick	abt 400.

DAINES BARRINGTON, MARMADUKE TUNSTALL and WILLIAM HUDSON (Committee of the Royal Society) to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, March 1. Crane Court.

Letter signed. Barrington's autograph. 1⅔ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—Comttee of Roy1 Society 1 March 1773. Relative to the procuring the indigenous Insects & Plants of the Island of St. Vincent.

Enclosure:—

Note of information wanted. "It is desired that the Trunks of the largest Trees, of different sorts, in the Indigenous Woods of St. Vincent's be measured, & also their height ascertained," &c.

Original. 1 *quarto page.*

Apparently accompanying this is a printed sheet headed:—"Short Directions For Collecting, preserving, and transporting Specimens of Natural Productions."

4 *quarto pages.*

ADAM WOOD to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 5. Great Titchfield Street.—Quotes from a letter of Major Mackenzie of the 31st Regiment dated Grand Sable St. Vincent 14th January, "I am still working the way to accomplish a Junction with General Dalrymple's Army." On the 12th instant Colonel Walsh was kidnapped by the Charibs and barbarously murdered.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

ADAM WOOD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, Tuesday, April 6. Great Titchfield Street.—Nine of the Charib Chiefs have met General Dalrymple and have surrendered on behalf of themselves and all the Charibs in the Island.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, April 21. London.—Has received letters from the island confirming suspicions "of a very dangerous disposition in the Planters towards the Charibs. . . . Such folly and wickedness must produce the worst effects, and I doubt not something very cruel & improper will be done by the people of St. Vincents."
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

DR. M. MATY (Secretary to the Royal Society) to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, April 21. London.—With the thanks of the Royal Society for his obliging answer to their application with regard to the island, for his promise of recommendation, and for the King's assurance that directions would be given to the different governors to aid the Society's plan of making a collection of the natural productions of the American colonies.
Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

COLONEL WILLIAM DALRYMPLE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, June 5. London.—Sends the enclosed.
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

Enclosure :—

1773, *February* 27. *St. Vincents.—Copy of his letter to Lieutenant Colonel Cane,* 32^{d} *Regiment, or the Officer for the time being Commanding His Majesty's troops at St. Vincents. That as peace is concluded with the Charibs he is returning to Europe. The Lieut.-Col. is to direct such additions to be made to the usual expenses as he shall think necessary. Governor Leyborne will communicate with him.*
1¾ *quarto pages.*

G. HILLOCK to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, August 21. Saint Vincent.—Has sold his Commission in the 32d Regiment to pay his debts, and has nothing to live upon; asks his Lordship to assist him to some employment.
Autograph letter signed. 4¼ quarto pages.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 6. St. Vincents.—The new post established at Bayabou for the troops has proved advantageous in everyway. Is happy to acquaint his Lordship that the Legislature of the Island has adopted most of the ideas recommended by him for the act to prevent the further augmentation of the runaway negroes.
Autograph letter signed. 3⅓ quarto pages.

Duplicate of the foregoing.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, January 20. Saint Vincent.—Forwards a letter addressed to Lord North but, doubting the propriety of such an act, leaves it unsealed to be sent or suppressed as Lord Dartmouth pleases. An application has been received from a French gentleman of Martinico, Le Chevalier de St. Maurice Givran, to be naturalized.
Copy, signed. 1 page.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 16. St. Vincents.
Autograph letter signed. 4 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—L^t^ Gov^r^ Morris. April 1775, soliciting to succeed Gov^r^ Leyborne.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 21. St. Vincents.—Writes "just to say, that fresh information leaves me not the least reason to doubt of Bigô the Charib chief's profound dissimulation, & insincerity, & of his real unfriendly inclinations towards his Majesty's Government." Thinks a Charib war should not be risked if it can be avoided and his conduct will be dictated by his idea of the fitness of a general pacific, yet resolute and firm system. The letter continues with details of the capture of negroes.
Autograph letter signed. 6 quarto pages.

HENRY WILMOT to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1775, June 13. Bloomsbury Square.
Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—M^r^ Wilmot, 1775, inclos. lett^r^ from Val Morris Esq^r^.

Enclosure :—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to HENRY WILMOT.

1775, *April* 16.—*Per the "Thomas & Sally" Captain Isaac Smith. Notifying the death of Governor Leyborne at* 7 *o'clock that morning; asks him to make application to Lord Dartmouth for him (Morris) to succeed to the Government.*
Autograph letter signed. 1 *quarto page.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to the LORDS of the TREASURY.

1775, June 20. Saint Vincent.—Petition. Points out the expenses of living there, that although his salary is £600 a year, he is a great loser. Prays to have some small " Spots of Land " in the island granted to him.
Signed. 1¾ *large folio pages.*

ABOAN FITZMAURICE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 29. No. 4 Common Side King's bench.—Sets forth his claim, as next of kin, to the property of his brother the late Ulysses Fitzmaurice, the right being transferred by an act passed in the last Session; his arrest and imprisonment in consequence of having borrowed on the credit of his claims; asks for assistance by the agency of the Legislature either in an act of insolvency, or a repeal of the power vested in the trustees.
Autograph letter signed. 1¾ *pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1776, June 10.—Thanks him for using his influence on his behalf. Expresses his regret at his Lordship giving up office to Lord Germain. That he will continue to keep him informed of the affairs of his government.
Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, October 20. Government House, St. Vincent.—Vindicating his conduct. Asks his Lordship to continue his protection to a man who " finds himself misrepresented, and forged Official Attestation made use of against him to stamp authority to false facts."
Duplicate letter signed. 2 *large folio pages.*

Enclosure :—

1777, *Saturday October* 11. *Kingstown.—Saint Vincent. Minutes of Council, with W. Taylor's Certificate that they are a true copy. Sworn before Valentine Morris* 16 *October* 1777. *Certified by Valentine Morris. Shewing the unjustifiable and irregular conduct of Mr Crooke, on which Governor Morris*

Enclosure—cont.

> *was obliged to suspend him; also the conduct of the great demagogue Mr Campbell, the head of the Opposition Party.*
> *Certified second copy. 2⅔ large folio pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH, Lord Privy Seal.

1777, October 23. Saint Vincent.—Concerning the confirmation of the appointment of Mr Malloun to be Judge of the Admiralty.
Letter signed. ⅔ large folio page.

Enclosure:—

> 1777, *October* 23. *St. Vincent.—Copy of his letter to the Lords of the Treasury. Remarks on his appointment of Robert Malloun, to be Judge of the Admiralty of St. Vincent, on its being made a separate Government from Grenada.*
> *Quadruplicate, signed. 2¼ large folio pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, November 18. Saint Vincent.—Explaining the cause of his quarrels with the Colony. Sends home papers bearing upon the subject, which he hopes his Lordship will carefully study, and judge him leniently.
Letter signed. 1¾ large folio pages.

Enclosure:—

> *Particulars of instructions, thought absolutely requisite and requested to be sent out to Governor Morris.*
> 1⅔ *large pages.*

Duplicate of the foregoing letter and enclosure.

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, November 20. Saint Vincent.—Vindicating his conduct with regard to the complaints made by this Island to the Lords of the Treasury of the Governor making improper grants of land to improper persons.
Letter signed. 3 large folio pages.

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1777, December 4. Saint Vincent.—Sends to his brother Wilmot papers referring to his dispute with the Assembly, to vindicate his conduct and show the injustice done him.
Letter signed. Autograph Postscript. 3 large folio pages.

Enclosure :—

Duplicate of his letter of 20 *November to Lord Dartmouth.*

With this is the following, probably transmitted by the brother referred to :—

1777, *November* 20. *St. Vincent.—The same to Lord George Germain. Same subject.*
Copy. 4 *large folio pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1778, March 31. St. Vincent.—Thanks him for the trouble he has taken respecting the complaints made of his conduct to the Boards of Trade and Treasury. Suggests fresh methods of granting lands in the island.

Autograph letter signed. 9 *quarto pages.*

GOVERNOR VALENTINE MORRIS to the LORDS of the TREASURY.

N. D.—Petition. Was appointed Governor 11th March 1776. That their Lordships agreed to pay him a salary of £1200 a year out of the revenue of 4½ °/₀ arising in the Island. If the Assembly refuse the grant he will be much inconvenienced. Prays that his salary may be granted from some other source.

1⅔ *pages.*

TOBAGO.

1774, April 7. Tobago.—Address and Petition to The King from the Council and Assembly, Thomas Fairholme, Speaker, Charles Ashwell, D. Secretary. The number of slaves being greatly in excess of the white people they are in danger of an insurrection which they have no means to quell. Pray that the Island may be put into an immediate state of defence, that the number of troops may be increased, and that they may be supplied with the means of making public roads, buildings and churches.

Copy. 5⅔ *folio pages.*

Endorsed: —Copy of Address and Petition of the Council & Assembly of Tobago to The King. R/ 27 Aug. 1774 from Govʳ Leyborne/. Ex.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. TORTOLA.

RICHARD BROWNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, December 2. Tortola.—Asks that he may be appointed Lieutenant Governor in the room of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Home deceased.

Autograph letter signed. 2 *quarto pages.*

William Payne Georges to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, April 18. Welbeck Street.—Expresses a few "loose Thoughts which have occurred to him upon the Subject of the Tortola Negotiation with the Court of Spain."

Autograph letter signed. 2¼ *large folio pages.*

WEST INDIES. GENERAL.

1764.—Essay on the Translation of Plants from the East to the West Indies. By Dr. Walker.

Manuscript. 46 *pages.*

Joseph Smith Speer to Lord Dartmouth.

1765, November 6. Gerrard Street, Soho.—On his arrival in England he met his creditors who immediately put him in prison. Attributes his misfortune to being obliged to spend his money in doing the duty he was ordered on to the Spaniards, and which he has not charged in his accounts. He has served in the West Indies and on the "Musketoe" Shore for twenty-one years. Hopes when his Lordship settles the affairs of the "Musketoe" Shore, he will provide for him in such a manner as he considers his services to his King and Country may deserve.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *large folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Lieut. Speer 5th Novr 1765. Stating his Distresses & praying Relief.

Captain Joseph Smith Speer to Lord Dartmouth.

[1765].—Memorial. Has served both in the army and navy for upwards of twenty-nine years without intermission. Petitions for such relief and promotion as His Majesty shall think proper. Copies of certificates are annexed proving his services.

6½ *pages.*

[1765], Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, November 26 to 29.—Minutes, probably of the Board of Trade, beginning "Read Letter from Governor Melville inclosing address of the Inhabitants of Grenada praying an Assembly."

1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Board Minutes Novr 26 & 28, 29. Grenada, Quebec, Gordon.

[1765], Thursday, December 5 and 6.—Minutes beginning "Read draft of Repret on Governor Shirley's Letters, and Mr Symmer's memorial concerning settlement and Fortification of Bahama Islands."

2½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Minutes Decr 5 & 6 Symmer, Grenada, Senegamb., Sr W. Codrington, N. Jersey, Bermuda, Barbados.

Francis Gildart, Town Clerk, to Lord Dartmouth.

1766, July 6. Liverpool.—That the Corporation of Liverpool has granted Lord Dartmouth the freedom of the town, for the part he has taken in obtaining an Act of Parliament for establishing free ports in the West Indies.

Autograph letter signed. With seal. 1 quarto page.

A draft of Lord Dartmouth's reply follows, acknowledging the honour.

Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Shelburne.

1768, June 15. Whitehall.—The 62d Regiment detained in the ceded Islands is to return to Cork.

Copy. ¾ page.

1772, July 14. 4½ per Cent. Office.—An Account of the Nett Produce of the four and a half per cent Duty for Five Years last past distinguishing each Year and each Island. Signed John Barnes Husband.

1 *double page.*

Lord Barrington to Lord Dartmouth.

1772, September 23. War Office.—Exchange of Regiments in the West Indies, America, and at home.

Letter signed. 1 page.

Endorsed:—L^{d} Barrington Relief for this year. Military.

[1772, after September].—Paper endorsed:—Mem^{m} Cabinet.

1½ *folio pages.*

The Earl of Rochford to Sir Ralph Payne.

1772, October 1. Whitehall.—Relief of troops in the West Indies.

Copy. 1 page.

Lord Clare to Lord [Dartmouth].

1772, November 12. Bath.

Autograph letter signed. 2 quarto pages.

Endorsed:—A 47. Lord Viscount Clare, Bath, Nov^{r} 12th 1772, with a Letter from M^{r} Dunning, recommending M^{r} Iles, v. Cor. p. 8, —7. Ent^{d}.

Enclosure:—

John Dunning to Lord [Clare].

1772, *November* 9. *Putney Park.—On behalf of M^{r} Iles who wishes to be Attorney General of the Leeward Isles.*

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

1773, March 11.—[Minutes of Cabinet].

1 *small quarto page.*

JOSEPH SMITH SPEER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 30. Bridge Street, Westminister.—Has completed the large chart of the West Indies for the Public Offices, also a smaller one for navigation purposes, begs an audience to submit the whole to His Majesty's inspection.

Letter signed. 1¾ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—C—15. Cap. Speer, June 30, 1773, on American Surveys.

HECTOR MUNRO to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 28. Novar.

Autograph letter signed. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—A—22. H. Munro Esq^{r} 30 July 1773, in behalf of M^{r} James Bailly, to be Comm^{r} for Sale of Lands in Ceded Islands.

LORD LIFFORD to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 21. Dublin.—Praying an appointment in the West Indies or America for his brother Mr. Hewitt who is one of the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands.

Autograph letter signed. 3 *quarto pages.*

WILLIAM MACINTOSH to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

1774, May 4. Red Lyon Square.—Has lately returned from Holland where he had an opportunity of obtaining much information concerning the British, Dutch and Portuguese trade on the coast of Africa. As he understands matters concerning this trade are likely to be agitated in Parliament, he offers his Lordship such information as he is possessed of. Having resided a long time in the ceded islands, he can give his Lordship information concerning them if he will grant him an audience.

Autograph letter signed. 1¼ *quarto pages.*

Endorsed:—M^{r} Mackintosh 4 May 1774 respecting an audience upon the West India Concerns.

1768, September 16 to 1774, May 20.—Captain Speer's Expenses for "Drawing, Engraving, Printing & Publishing a General Chart of the West Indies."

Signed. 1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Cap^{t} Speers Acc^{t} which he desired might be deliver'd your Lordship.

1774, September 7.—Card on which is written—"M^{r} Long, Sir James Cockburn, M^{r} Maitland and M^{r} Hankey wait on Lord Dartmouth, from the West India Merchants, with the Extracts of the Minutes of their yesterday's Meeting, and entreat his Lordship's immediate Attention to their Request." The Minutes accompany this card. The merchants represent that it would be a dangerous precedent for the other colonies, to confirm an "Act passed the 6th June last, in the Island of Grenada, entitled An Act to explain and amend an Act entitled An Act for re-establishing Courts of Common Pleas, Error, King's Bench and Grand-Sessions, and for the compelling the Specific Performance of Money-Contracts and an equitable Performance of other Contracts and for the better regulating and settling due Methods for the Administration of Justice, and limiting a Time for executing Executions out of the Court of Chancery and other Courts in this Island, and more effectual Support of Credit."

1½ *folio pages.*

Endorsed:—Minute of a meeting of West India Merchants 6 Sep^r 1774.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1778, November 21. Whitehall.—Their Lordships to give orders for transports to be provided to carry 400 recruits and 16 Commissioned Officers to the West Indies.

Draft. ¾ *page.*

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to LORD TOWNSEND, Master General of the Ordnance.

1778, December 7. Whitehall.—His Lordship to order travelling carriages with limbers, ammunition-boxes and elevating screws, guns, mortars, ropes etc. to be got ready for the West Indies.

Draft. 1⅓ *pages.*

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1778, December 8.—Their Lordships to order transports to convey 90 recruits to the West Indies in addition to the 400 already destined for that station.

Copy. ¾ *page.*

BRY: BROUGHTON to LORD [ ].

1779, September 10.—Arrival of Admiral Barrington in town, who gives a different account of the West Indian engagement from that which has been understood. "We have had rather the best of it." On Adm^l Byron's approach the whole French fleet, amounting to 26 sail of the line, came out of S^t George's Harbour, Grenada. Byron immediately gave the order for chase and for close action. Barrington, who led the van, came up with the fastest sailing ships and began the engagement with seven. He drove the "Languedoc" out of the line twice and cleared her decks, as did the "Boyne" by the next largest French ship; on this the French, having the advantage of the little wind there was, edged away. Rowley who was left with three ships to take care of the transports was ordered to intercept them and in attempting it received the fire of the whole French line. They however got away, Byron not being able to get up so as to bring on a general engagement. "Our loss is 180 killed & 146 wounded.—The French is said to be much greater, 3 Captains, 18 Lieutenants & upwards of 2000 men being said to be killed & wounded. Our fleet is gone to Antigua to refit & the French to Martinico. Barrington gives great praise to Byron."

Autograph letter signed. 3⅔ *quarto pages.*

HENRY BOTHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1788, March 21. No. 66 Bond Street.—Sends his Lordship a paper of remarks which will prove that the sugar estates can be worked cheaper by freemen than by slaves.

Autograph letter signed. 1 quarto page.

Endorsed:—Henry Botham Esq^r^ March 1788 concern^g^ the employm^t^ of Slaves West Indies.

Enclosure:—

1788, *March* 17. *London.—Remarks. As he has been for two years in the English and French West Indies and since conducted sugar estates in the East Indies, he thinks he may be able to give some useful information concerning the employment of slaves and freemen on the same, before the abolition of the slave trade is agitated in Parliament. Describes the working of a large sugar estate carried on near Batavia on which freemen only are employed, and points out where the advantges accrue from employing the same instead of slaves.*

Signed. 3⅛ *pages.*

PART III.

CANADA, LABRADOR, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, ISLAND OF SAINT JOHN.

The calendar of this portion of Lord Dartmouth's manuscripts, being pages 545 to 606, is supplied by Mr. Douglas Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., archivist at Ottawa, Canada.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO CANADA.

1757, April 4. Montreal.—Montcalm to Berryer, Minister of Marine. (A translation.) By a few contraband articles properly disposed of, the English dispatches are brought to him regularly, some of which open to him the greatest secrets of the English state. His (Montcalm's) correspondent appears to have been a Mr. J——, who says that the reason they (the French ?) know so little is, that their Governors are French nobility who are enemies to trade. Referring to the disposition of the Colonists (in New England), Mr. J—— says: "Take my word you may manage 'em; they entirely act according to their own interests." . . . . . Montcalm continues: "I can venture to assure you from knowledge and will show it you in another letter, that England will be the first victim of her Colonies." He then advises that as the Colonies have all sorts of manufactures the French should not interfere with them; "leave therefore Canada to be despoiled by them; give them every assistance in their manufactures to make a general commerce over all the English Colonies. If Canada was to be ceded, it would not be an irreparable Loss. As I suppose the Court would not give up the Fishery, the Source of Riches, therefore it would be necessary to have Louisbourg or some neighbouring Isle for that purpose, and to bring our merchandizes too for the English; and this little Port (or Post) would be as favourable to us, as Canada would be unfavourable to the English." (A note says: "This advice of Montcalm's made the French at the Peace insist on the Isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon.")

1758, October 1. Montreal.—Montcalm to Berryer. (A translation.) Bougainville is carrying the account of the defeat of Abercromby. His time is given up to fighting in summer and thinking in winter. "With a little policy I am satisfied the Governors of Canada would be able to carry to old England more rude Blows in the Bosom of Peace than we can do in War time. These Colonies are so little cemented to the Mother Country, that if I thought it expedient for our interest, I could get one Part of them now to sign a Neutrality; but this is not a proper time to distinguish them by so public a mark of Disaffection." The letter continues that the Colonies have always objected to fortifications, on the ground that there was nothing to fear from Europe, but in reality because they knew that forts and garrisons were the surest means to keep them in subjection. He is clear that the erection of a fort or anything that interfered with them would lead to sedition. They do not object to back settlement forts as they protect from Indians, are garrisoned by themselves and supported by convoys which could be cut off. "The several advices I receive daily assure me, England will one day lose her Colonies. As to the English Colonies one essential point should be known: it is, that they are never taxed—they keep that to themselves. An enormous fault this in the Policy of the Mother Country. She should have taxed them from the Foundation. I have certain Advice, that all the Colonies would take Fire at being taxed now."

1759, August 24. Quebec.—Montcalm to de Molé, first president of the Parliament of Paris. (A translation). Is here (Quebec) after standing a three months' bombardment from Wolfe, who can never succeed, so long as he attacks from the other bank. The campaign cannot last a month, on account of the terrible autumn winds, which are totally against the Fleet. Quebec must be taken by a *coup de main.* "The English have nothing to do but make a Descent on the Bank where this City is situated without Fortifications or Defence. Mr. Wolfe (if he understands his business) has nothing to do but bear the first Fire—advance fast upon my Army—stop at his Discharge—my Canadians without Discipline, at the sound of the Drum &c., will get into Disorder and fly—such is my deplorable situation." He believes he will not survive the loss of the Colony, the only thing that remains is to die with honour. "But in this I console myself, that the loss of this Colony, this Defeat will one day be of more Service to my Country than a Victory; And that the Conqueror in aggrandizing himself will find a Tomb even in that. The English must breathe the Air of Freedom, and these Americans more so; And the Children of these are not degenerated from the Republican Principles of their Parents. Their maxim is to obey as little as possible and when their Interests are touched they will revolt. Can England send one or two hundred thousand Men to oppose them at this distance?" The Northern parts and sea might be kept in obedience by the shipping, but who would conquer the interior parts? "Besides, on a general Revolt, the Enemies to England in Europe will aid the Revolters." If the English conquer they will have the conquered become English, forgetting differences of race, &c. Is clear that his ideas will be accomplished in less than ten years after the Conquest of Canada, but shall, as ordered act for its preservation.

These three letters occupy 6¼ quarto pages.

1763, November 3.—Extract from instructions to Murray, Lieut. Governor of Quebec, to transmit to the Lords of Trade a report of all occurrences and to one of the principal Secretaries of State such occurrences as are to be communicated directly to the King.

½ quarto page.

1764, March 6. Quebec.—Commission by Murray to Jean Baptiste De Bergere Rigauville Vere Major and Commandant of the Provincial battalion to be raised for the campaign against the Indian Nations (the Pontiac war).

1 *foolscap page.*

1764, September 17. Quebec.—"An ordinance for regulating and establishing the Courts of Judicature, Justices of the Peace, Quarter Sessions, Bailiffs and other matters relative to the Distribution of Justice in this Province."

10½ *foolscap pages.*

1764, September 20. Quebec.—Ordinance for ratifying and confirming the decrees of the several courts of justice, established prior to establishment of Civil Government throughout this Province, upon the 10th day of August, 1764.
5 foolscap pages.

1764, October 16. Quebec.—Presentment of the Grand Jury of Quebec, containing a representation against the admission as jurors of Roman Catholics.
8 foolscap pages.

A paper (undated) explaining the motive of the representation to be made to prevent cases between two Protestants from being tried before Roman Catholic jurors, but that it was never meant to remove any Roman Catholic from holding any office or filling any public employment.
1½ *quarto pages.*

Demand (in French) of the French jurors, dated 26th October, for a translation of the two deliberations of the Grand Jury on 16th October and pointing out which part of the presentment they had signed. A reference to the presentment shows that they signed the part before the article respecting French jurors to which they object.
9½ *foolscap pages.*

1764.—Instructions to Murray, that the miscontruction of the proclamation of 7th October, 1763, be removed and that in making provision for the due and impartial administration of justice that there shall extend to all "subjects in general the protection and benefit of the British laws and constitution in all cases where their Lives and Liberties are concerned" but "shall not operate to take away from the Native Inhabitants the Benefit of their own Laws and Customs in leases where Titles to Land and the modes of Descent, Alienation and Settlement are in Question, nor to preclude them from that share in the Administration of Judicature, which both in Reason and Justice they are intitled to in common with the rest of Our Subjects." The proposed instructions with notes of alterations suggested.
21 *foolscap pages.* [The instructions as finally sent are in the Colonial Office].

Another draught of the instructions contains nineteen and a half pages, each one half of the page, equal to nine and three quarter pages foolscap.

1764.—Paper endorsed: "Draught of an Instruction to the Gov. of Quebec, concerg the establishment of Courts of Judicature." Addressed to Murray.
20¼ *half pages foolscap.*

Another endorsed: "Extracts from the Commission and Instructions to the Governor of Quebec relative to the Establishments of Courts of Judicature." Murray's name occurs in the body of the document.
8½ *foolscap pages.*

1765.—Various dates.—A collection of copies of letters unsigned but evidently from Thomas Walker, who was attacked in his own house in Montreal, and partly from a friend of his on the subject of the trial, at which those accused of the outrage were acquitted. The letters are dated 20th February, 8th and 24th April, 30th May, 7th, 22nd, 25th and 27th June, all in 1765. The Governor (Murray) is charged with gross partiality and the military officers with behaving in a most outrageous manner towards the inhabitants. The State papers show that five officers were arrested, John Frazer, St. Luc la Corne, John Campbell, Daniel Disney, Simon Evans and one merchant, Joseph Howard. The bills were laid before the Grand Jury in March, 1767, and, with the exception of that against Disney, thrown out, but Disney was acquitted by the petit jury.
5¾ *foolscap pages.*

1765, February 4. New York.—Gage to Rigauville (in French). His pleasure that the Canadian corps had returned to Montreal before the bad weather. His satisfaction with the services and good conduct of the corps and his thanks to him and his officers for their conduct.
¾ *foolscap page.*

1765, June 10. Lincoln's Inn.—Opinion of Counsel by the Attorney General (Norton) and Solicitor General (de Grey), on the status of Roman Catholics in countries ceded to the Crown in America. "We have taken Mr. Pownall's Letter into our Consideration, and are humbly of Opinion, that His Majesty's Roman Catholick subjects residing in the Countries ceded to His Majesty in America by the Definitive Treaty of Paris, are not subject, in those Colonies, to the Incapacities, disabilities and Penalties, to which Roman Catholicks in this Kingdom are subject by the Laws thereof."
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

Enclosure :—

Enclosed is an opinion of Counsel, dated 18*th October* 1705, *signed by Edward Northey, in respect to the Province of Maryland, that the charter to Lord Baltimore does not give power to do anything contrary to the ecclesiastical laws of England. On the general question whether the Laws of England are in force in the Plantations against Romish priests by the statute of* 27 *Elizabeth, Counsel states that that extended to all the dominions the Queen had when it was made but it is doubted whether it is extended to dominions acquired after, as the Plantations have been, but the Statute* 11 *William (III.) to the same effect, "extends to the Plantations, they being Dominions belonging to the Realm of England, and extends to all Priests, foreigners as well as natives." Romish Priests or Jesuits, if aliens, may be turned out of Maryland, if not made denizens or naturalised, but native born subjects cannot, they may be proceeded against by the last mentioned law.*
3¾ *foolscap pages.*

Also enclosed, rough jottings for instructions to the Governor of Quebec, apparently in consequence of the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General.
3 *half pages quarto and* ½ *foolscap.*

There is a second copy of the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

1765, July 20. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Congratulates His Lordship on his appointment of *premier lord dans le bureau des plantations* (President of the Board of Trade). Is a jesuit of the College of Quebec, who has been ill treated. From his familiarity with Montcalm and his residence among the Indians he is thoroughly acquainted with the country, so that he has been employed by Murray to reduce this knowledge to writing and to proceed to London to give the minister full information respecting Canada, especially in regard to the clergy, hoping that the Court as a reward for his fidelity would grant him subsistence were it only from the Jesuit properties, to which it seems he has some right and in this sense Murray had written to Hillsborough, who had given him hopes which had not been realised. He had handed Lord Hillsborough some of his papers, from the notes which he had he could with some trouble prepare a clean statement for presentation to His Lordship (Dartmouth). Asks for an audience and liberty to lay certain papers before him. He had long desired to have an employment in His Lordship's house as French tutor to his son, but although he had used various means he had not been able to secure sufficient influence. Hopes for other employment as he knows all parts of Canada and can give all necessary information and prays for his recommendation to the Governor of Quebec.
3 *quarto pages.*

1765, August 17. London.—D. (Dartmouth) to Roubaud (in French). If he has proposals to make to the Board of Trade in name of the Governor of Quebec, he will be received with all respect. Has not time either for an interview or to examine his papers. When Murray shall have given notice to the Board of the commission with which he has charged him (Roubaud) he would find him (Dartmouth) ready to testify his sentiments.
1 *quarto page.*

1765, August 24. London.—Cramahé to Dartmouth. Murray had sent him to give an account of the state of Quebec so as to assist in the framing of instructions for his guidance. The Canadians have been alarmed, first, on account of their religion, second, with regard to the administration of justice in a language unknown to them, and the sudden introduction of laws of which they have no idea, and of lawyers not knowing a word of their language. Regulations are wanted on the following: Ecclesiastical affairs, administration of justice and revenues. Under the first are described the various classes, the three vicars general, with the powers of bishops, with the exception of ordaining, confirming and consecrating oils; the chapter; the clergy, regulars and seculars, the nuns. The Jesuits having been expelled from France and Portugal, thinks they cannot be surprised if they are removed from Quebec; proposes limitation to the admission of novices to the Recollets and nunneries. The necessity for prudence in selecting a protestant clergy, two at Quebec, two at Montreal, and one at Trois Rivières would be sufficient. The constitution of the courts of justice; all lawyers should understand French. The various classes of revenue described. List of civil offices with salaries of the officers. State of the public buildings. Respecting Indians and the presents that might be given them.
15 *foolscap pages.*

1765, August 31. Lincoln's Inn.—Fowler Walker to Dartmouth. Sends letter, copies of which had been sent to Lords Bute, Halifax and Hillsborough by the writer (name not given) for the redress of the insupportable grievances of the inhabitants of Quebec. The copy sent to Bute was from the belief that Murray was patronised and protected by him. Seven charges are stated to be contained in the letter against Murray, but they are not given, reference as to their nature being made to the letter, which is not here. Walker states that he has been appointed agent for the complainants, but whether these were new or old subjects does not appear.

3 *quarto pages.*

The letter is endorsed: "With another letter complaining against Gen^{l} Murray, Gov^{r} of Quebec."

1765, September 27. Quebec.—Levesque, Lemoine and Porlier, to Henry Guinand, merchant, London (in French). As he has been informed by his correspondents and others who have been recommended to him from Canada, they will not enlarge on the past. They have submitted with pleasure to the new government and have received favours from it they never enjoyed under the French government, but temporal benefits are wanting. France spent annually for military and other political purposes from ten to twelve million livres, which distributed gave a spring to industry, which the country, still poor, required; it was like sowing seed which increased double or treble, and the country gained strength, which without the first germ would have remained inactive. Their new masters had changed this and instead of spreading riches they exact a heavy burden, which they cannot bear; there is only one resource, to supply by an extended and free trade the want of assistance from their new country and [the burden of] the rules which it imposes on us. The merchants of England are considered the first in the world and consequently the most enlightened, so that they can see what is most suitable and useful, but owing to their distance objects appear in a different light. Trade dies out, the necessary, indeed indispensable, articles cannot be obtained and their own produce of which they make use cannot form the means of payment. Sad situation! No more money is sent and none can be procured by their produce; the Colony, then, overwhelmed with debts which it cannot pay will become a useless member. From the bankruptcy of so many firms, established for four or five years, it is evident that the country is not sufficient of itself, but requires for some time either assistance or encouragement to trade as an equivalent. They complain that instead of cheap, wholesome wine they formerly obtained from France, they can only procure a strong, unwholesome wine at an onerous rate; that their wheat is charged on arrival in England with a heavy duty, whereas properly managed the import of this wheat would make England the granary of Europe and enable the Canadians to trade with advantage and to settle the debts they are obliged to contract for necessaries. Advocates the change of laws which may have become unsuitable, should they stand in the way of helping Canada. Call attention to the desire of the Roman Catholics for a superior and of the Protestants for a minister of their own faith; the good that would result. Urge him (Guinand) to take their cause in hand.

4 *foolscap pages.*

1765, October 17. Lincoln's Inn.—Fowler Walker to Dartmouth(?). Calls attention to the doubts as to the legislative powers exercised by Murray and his Council; he holds that they are not invested with any legal authority to ordain laws and ordinances for the public peace and welfare and good government of the province, notwithstanding they have taken upon themselves so to do. Although the King on the conquest of Canada had the right to place by the royal prerogative the legislative power in the Governor and Council solely, yet he had abridged his power by the terms of the proclamation of 1763, of which he quotes a section containing the provision for legislation, which is, "We have also given power to the said Governors with the Consent of our said Councils and the *representatives of the people* . . . . to make, constitute and ordain laws &c. . . . . . . and untill such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in or resorting to our said Colonies *may confide* in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the *laws of our realm of England*." The Governor and Council are, therefore, given power in the meantime to constitute courts of judicature to hear and determine causes as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England with the right of appeal. Should his Majesty's ministers be of opinion that the Governor and Council are at *present* invested with a legislative power, that would " necessarily be attended with a most indecent and detestable conclusion, namely, that his Majesty's subjects, under the circumstances above mentioned, could not safely confide in his royal protection, for the enjoyment of the laws of his realm of England, notwithstanding his royal word and gracious assurances given them to the contrary." He points out the inconveniences that would arise from the sudden enforcement of the laws of England "upon a people whose genius and education, whose Religion and manners, are so widely different from those of the people for whom these laws were compiled," and as " these inconveniences cannot now be prevented consistently with the honour of the Crown and the rights of the people, without the sanction of a general assembly," urges that one should be called, the difficulties in the way being left for removal to the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils.

5¼ *foolscap pages, closely written.*

1765, November 4. Quebec.—François Joseph Cugnet for the heirs of Bissot, Joliet &c. to the Lords of Trade (in French), praying that the heirs be confirmed in the property on the main land of Mingan, the island of Anticosti, the island and islets of Mingan as far as Spanish Bay (*Ance des Espagnols*) commonly called Labrador or Baye Phelippeaux, sending the Act of Notoriety in place of the title which has been lost, fearing the effect of orders and regulations issued by Hugh Palliser, Governor of Newfoundland, respecting the coast of Labrador, and the islands of Anticosti and Madeline (the Magdalen Islands), which had been inserted in the Quebec *Gazette* of 31st October last, fears increased by a frigate with vessels furnished with passports for St. Modet and other ports, which had always belonged to the trade. Their hopes of success from the declaration by the King since the conquest, that the Canadians would be retained in their property.

1 *foolscap page.*

1765, November 15.—Additional instructions to Murray in reference to ordinance enacted on the 17th September, 1764, that a new ordinance is to be enacted, declaring that all the King's subjects in the Province

of Quebec are entitled to be impanelled and to sit and act as jurors in all cases civil and criminal. Further that in all cases between British born subjects, the juries are to be composed of British born subjects only; in all causes between Canadians, the juries are to be Canadians only; in cases between British born subjects and Canadians, the juries are to consist of one half of each. Canadians are also authorised to practise in the Courts &c. [The date in a list of documents is 17th February, 1766, but this appears to be doubtful; as by the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General of 14th April, 1766, the date of the additional instruction is given as 15th November, 1765, as above.]
2¼ *foolscap pages.*

1765, November 22. St. James's.—Order-in-Council that instructions are to be sent to Murray to exert himself to apprehend the principal offenders [in the attack on Thomas Walker], and to have them tried in the vicinage and by a jury from the vicinage of where the offence was committed. The report of the Committee of the Privy Council on the power of the Governor to issue commission for the trial of offenders in all the districts of the Province of Quebec.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1765, December 28. Quebec.—Canadians of Quebec to Daniel Vialars, merchant, London (in French). Protest against the statement in the *Pennsylvanian Journal*, that petitions had been presented by the French inhabitants of Quebec as well as by the English, complaining loudly of oppressive and arbitrary proceedings of a certain Governor in America. They formally disavow the statement, esteeming themselves happy in living under the orders of the Hon. James Murray, whom they wish to see retained amongst them.
3 *foolscap pages, one of these consists of signatures.*

1765 (?).—Case for opinion of Counsel as to the validity of the title of Gabriel Christie to lands acquired from Senneville, through Cartier, his assignee, whose rights he purchased, at the instance of Seneville's heirs, the first grant to Boisclerc having been annulled and the proper formalities to confirm the second not having been complied with. (Undated; the last date in the body of the document is 8th September 1764.)
5½ *pages.*

1765 (?).—Unsigned letter complaining of the oppression exercised by Murray, of his illegal seizure of the goods of merchants and of the furs of the traders among the Indians &c. [The date is given from the reference to Cramahé being in London, which was in 1765. The merchants and traders of Quebec sent a petition for Murray's recall, supported by one from the merchants of London engaged in the trade to Canada, which were sent to Murray by Halifax on the 10th of June, 1765. Murray was recalled in 1766.]
12 *foolscap pages.*

1766, April 14, London.—Report from the Attorney and Solicitor General, Yorke and de Grey, relative to "the Civil Government of the Province of Quebec." It is endorsed 13th May 1766, but that is the date at which it was read at the Committee of the Privy Council. They had received for consideration and report memorials and petitions from British and French subjects in Canada, complaining of several of the ordinances and proceedings of the Governor and Council of Quebec. The "principal sources of the disorders have been 1st. The attempt to carry on the administrations of justice without the aid of the Natives, not merely in new forms, but totally in an unknown tongue, by which means the partys understood nothing of what was pleaded or determined having neither Canadian Advocates or Sollicitors to Conduct their Causes between Canadians only, nor Canadian Jurors to give Verdicts, even in Causes between Canadians only, nor Judges conversant in the French Language to declare the Law, and to pronounce Judgement; this must cause the Real mischiefs of Ignorance, oppression and Corruption, or else what is almost equal in Government to the mischiefs themselves, the suspicion and imputation of them.

"The second and great source of disorders was the Alarm taken at the Construction put upon his Majesty's Proclamation of Oct^{r} 7th 1763, as if it were his Royal Intentions by his Judges and officers in that Country, at once to abolish all the Usages and Customs of Canada, with the rough hand of A Conqueror rather than with the true spirit of a Lawful Sovereign, and not so much to extend the protection and Benefit of his English Laws to His new Subjects, by securing their Lives, Libertys and propertys with more certainty than in former times; as to impose new unnecessary and arbitrary Rules, especially in the Titles to Land, and in the Modes of Descent, Alienation and settlement, which tend to confound and subvert rights instead of supporting them."

The first had been rectified by the order made by their Lordships on 15th November last (1765) to Murray by an additional instruction, which provides an adequate remedy. The Lords of Trade have applied themselves with great care, ability and judgment to suggest remedies for the second evil. The plan criticised in detail. By the first article, a Court of Chancery, to be also a Court of Appeal, is "very rightly meant to invest the Governor and Council with two different jurisdictions, one as a Court of Equity, the other as a Court of Error." The second article proposing a Superior Court of ordinary jurisdiction is approved of. In addition to the provision that the judges are required to be conversant in the French language "and that one of them particularly should be knowing in the French usages," they recommend that they be instructed to confer sometimes with the Canadian lawyers most respected for learning, &c., who may prove of the greatest assistance. In regard to fixing the terms for the sitting of the Superior Court, it is recommended that these be settled by local circumstances. The fourth article proposes that four sessions of assize, oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery be held at Quebec, with like special commissions once or oftener in the year at Trois Rivières and Montreal. The law officers represent that it is unnecessary to lay down any particular rules for holding four sessions at Quebec. It would be better to hold the circuit courts at Trois Rivières and Montreal twice a year after the manner of the Courts of Great Sessions established in Wales by Henry VIII., and by the Circuit Courts settled for Scotland in the late reign (George II.). They approve of the distribution of the Province, as proposed by the fifth article, into the three districts of which Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières shall be the captial towns, but in respect to the annual appointment of a Sheriff, they suggest that the term of office be longer, owing to the difficulty of procuring English and Protestant sheriffs, especially at Trois Rivières, where the annual sheriff of Quebec might fill the

office with a deputy. In that case the sheriff might be annual at Quebec and the same at Montreal. Objections are made to the proposal in the sixth article that the justices of the peace of the three districts, should in quarter sessions have jurisdiction in suits to the value of ten pounds. Such cases they think should be tried in Quebec. The power given to two justices in suits up to forty shillings, and suggest that it would be popular with the new subjects if one or two Canadians were appointed justices. In respect to the proposition in the seventh article, that in all cases where rights and claims are founded on events prior to the Conquest of Canada the Courts are to be governed by the French usages and customs which had hitherto prevailed in respect to such property, they extend the principle to all cases, holding that " there is not a maxim of the Common Law more certain than that a Conquered people retain their Antient Customs till the Conqueror shall declare new Laws." Canada being long settled and the laws established as well as local customs, they are of opinion that the judges would answer all the ends of their trust if they model their conduct on the following general rules. 1. In regard to personal actions and wrongs, the substantial maxims of law and justice are everywhere the same, so that the judges cannot err if in such cases they look to these substantial maxims. 2. In regard to suits affecting real property, the introduction of English laws would cause great confusion, local laws and customs should, therefore, be followed. English judges, with the help of Canadian lawyers, would soon instruct themselves in these. 3. In suits before the Governor and Council as a Court of Equity the same general rules will apply. 4. In criminal cases English law should apply. Its certainty and lenity are the benefits intended by the royal proclamation. 5. In rules of process and the practice of the Courts, the Judges with the Attorney General of Quebec should be instructed to prepare a plan adapted to the jurisdiction of the different Courts; the forms of procedure should be as simple, easy, and as summary and expeditious as may consist with the advancement of right and protection of innocence.
17 *foolscap pages.*

1766, April 27. London.—H. S. Conway to Dartmouth. Asks that Carleton, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, be allowed to see the instructions to Murray and other material papers.
1 *quarto page.*

1766, May, 5. London.—Grant to Dartmouth. Recommends the appointment to the Council of Quebec, of William Grant.
1 *loosely written quarto page.*

1766, December 20. Quebec.—The nuns of the General Hospital (in French). Memorial, with account and orders authorising the supply, for payment of firewood purchased on account of the sick soldiers cared for in the hospital. The papers are certified copies.
7 *foolscap pages.*

1766.—List of documents relating to the Province of Quebec. These are placed at their respective dates.
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

1767, May 13. Grosvenor Square.—Rockingham to Dartmouth. Asks him to attend a meeting to arrange the time and mode of bringing

up the Quebec affair in the House of Lords. Those at the meeting were to be the D. of R. (Duke of Richmond), Duke of N. (Newcastle), Lord Hardwicke, Charles Yorke and himself (Dartmouth).
1 *quarto page.*

1767, May 17.—"Memorial from a considerable number of His Majesty's new subjects in the Province of Quebec, complaining of the Constitution lately established." This is the title endorsed. There is no date; that here given follows the endorsed title.
6 *foolscap pages.*

1767, May 27. Whitehall.—Richmond to Dartmouth. The Quebec papers laid before the House by Shelburne. Asks him to attend a meeting to consider the motions or resolutions it may be proper to form.
1 *quarto page.*

1768, February 20. Whitehall.—Hillsborough to Barrington. The 8th regiment to be embarked for Quebec as soon as the transports are ready.
7 *lines.*

1768, August 20.—Plan (coloured) of the seigniories of Chateauguay, St. Louis (Caughnawaga) and Sallade on the south side of the St. Lawrence.
4 *foolscap pages.*

1768.—"Copy of a commission for the curate and minister of the parish of Quebec" (Anglican). "1768."
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

1769, March 15.—"Present Council of Quebec," and new councillors proposed. Undated. The list, with the proposed councillors appears to have been sent in a letter from Carleton to Hillsborough of this date.
1 *foolscap page.*

1770, November 5. Montreal.—Certificate (in French) that Jean Dumas had fulfilled the duties of a justice of the peace irreproachably till the first February last.
1 *foolscap page.*

1772, February 8. Near Petworth.—N. Turner to Dartmouth. Represents his case, having been Provost Marshal of Quebec, which office was abolished on the appointment of sheriffs. Prays for the payment of arrears of salary and that, as the recompense for his resignation of the patent he holds, his son should be appointed to office at 300*l.* a year. The transactions in reference to his claim by the Boards of Trade and Treasury.
4 *quarto pages.*

1772, August 7 (?) London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (undated; in French). Would have sent his letter sooner but waited for certificate from Murray, which is enclosed. States that from his office as Jesuit missonary to the Indians he had been able to rescue 150 officers and soldiers from their hands whom they had intended to burn.

His other services. Enclosed is Murray's certificate that he had sent Roubaud with information to the Secretary of State and that when he left Quebec the Jesuits had agreed to pay him an annuity. (Murray's certificate is dated 30th July, 1772.) The above date is calculated from the time occupied in the transmission of Murray's certificate.
2 *pages of letter*, ¾ *page certificate, quarto.*

1772, August 27. Papplewick.—Fred. Montagu to Dartmouth. Is unable to visit him (Dartmouth) on account of illness. A metrical "Inscription for the monument of General Wolfe" is enclosed.
2 *pages for the letter and* 1 *for inscription, both quarto.*

1772, September (?)—John Campbell, memorial for the office of Indian superintendent. Undated. [The Duke of Argyll, writing from Inverary on 30th October, 1772, recommends Campbell to be appointed to "the office which he solicits." The office is not named but the memorial is probably that referred to by the Duke.]
1 *foolscap page.*

1772, October 5. Bigna Park.—N. Turner to Dartmouth. Congratulates His Lordship on being appointed Secretary of State for America, which will give him power to carry into execution the recommendation (? recdn.) of sheriff in Quebec; it has been a detriment to him and his son, for whom the office was intended. (The phraseology is obscure.) Intreats that the case be recommended to His Majesty, and his son provided for on his (Turner's) resigning his patent.
1 *quarto page.*

1772, October 30. Inverary.—Argyll to Dartmouth. Recommends Capt. John Campbell as being properly qualified for the office he solicits in Quebec.
1¼ *quarto pages.*

1772, November 18. London.—J. C. Roberts to Dartmouth. Represents the distressed situation to which he has been reduced, owing to the delay in deciding on the resumption of his patent office of Secretary of the Province of Quebec and the indemnification he was to receive for his resignation.
4 *quarto pages.*

1772, December 6.—"Abstract of such of the Regulations proposed in M^r^ Solicitor Gen^l's^ Report as it may be expedient to establish by Act of Parliament." The abstract provides that the Governor and Council may make and ordain ordinances for the public peace &c.; a majority of the members must be present and such ordinances can only be passed at meetings specially called for the purpose. No ordinances affecting life or limb, or imposing taxes or by which the laws of England, or customs of Canada directed by the Act to be used, may be altered or varied until approved by His Majesty and signified by order-in-Council. Copies of ordinances to be transmitted to Lords of Trade to be laid before Parliament. All subjects in the Province of Quebec may freely profess their religion. "That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons who shall be licenced by the Governor of the Province to ordain Priests and Deacons, and also to grant Licences for Marriages as

has been formerly used, but not to exercise any other ecclesiastical Jurisdiction or Authority." Crimes and misdemeanours to be tried by the laws of England. No person to suffer death for theft where the value of the thing taken shall be less than five pounds; where the offender is entitled to benefit of clergy he shall only be fined or imprisoned or bound to his good behaviour. After the verdict is given no charge shall be arrested upon any objection of informality. Laws respecting real property of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, and in cases of intestacy to be tried by the laws in force on the 13th September, 1759, but this not to apply to lands granted or to be granted in common soccage. At and after the age of 25, persons may change their tenures of land into free and common soccage. Wills &c. executed under the law prevailing on the 15th September, 1759. In marriages heretofore contracted the laws in force on the same date to regulate the distribution of personal property, but the laws of England to apply in the case of marriages after a date left blank.
5 *foolscap pages.*

1772, December 6.—"Abstract of such of the Regulations as the provincial Legislature of Quebec may carry into execution." The appointment of clergy where there is and there is not a lay patron. In the latter case "the Governor shall nominate and licence some person, being a Priest born in Canada or the British dominions or resident in Canada for the space of five years." Every priest shall receive his accustomed dues; he may be removed by the Governor on complaint. No Protestant to be compelled to pay tithes; these may be sued for by the Receiver General to be applied for the support of Protestant divines. Seigniories &c. held by the Jesuits on 15th September, 1759, to be vested in the Crown. How homage is to be paid. No sale of land after the money is paid to be rescinded by the lord or by the nearest relation of the vendor, claiming the right of pre-emption. The Governor to appoint Commissioners for the trial of small causes with right of appeal in cases above twelve pounds. The terms for holding the Superior Court and the creation of Circuit Courts. [There are two dates here the 13th and 15th; the capitulation of Quebec was signed on the 18th September, 1759, by Saunders, Admiral George Townsend, the chief officer in command of the troops, and De Ramezay.]
6¼ *foolscap pages.*

1772, December 18. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Robinson, to whom he was directed to apply, says he had no orders from Lord North respecting him (Roubaud); this forgetfulness is natural with so many cares as Lord North has; can only rely on His Lordship (Dartmouth). The promises by Shelburne to have him (Roubaud) paid, but on his resignation the promises were not kept, &c.
3 *quarto pages.*

1772, December 26. Parliament Street.—Robinson to Roubaud. North is out of town and has left no order for the payment of money to him (Roubaud). When he was paid the last to meet his debts he was told he must live on his pension; cannot, therefore, pay anything further without an express order.
1 *quarto page.*

1772, December 27. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). His deplorable situation. Sends copy of Robinson's letter that when

Lord North sent him £30 sterling, he was told he must live thenceforth on his pension. But this he had never enjoyed. Had written to Murray of the kindness he had received from him (Dartmouth) which Murray had regarded as such good news that he had informed all his friends. Should be vexed, therefore, if Murray comes to London that he should learn of Robinson's letter, as he (Murray) believes that it is sufficient to be considered one of his friends to be treated with refusals &c. by subordinates in the Government offices. None of the family (of Murray) has been at the Court for four years. It would be easy to bring them back if they were treated like Carleton, who although he had seen no service, as Murray had done, was able to obtain well paid offices for his friends. His wretched condition whilst waiting for the interview he had been promised. A copy of his letter to Robinson (in English) is enclosed.

The letter, 2½ *pages, the copy*, 1 *page, quarto.*

1772 (?).—Endorsed: "Draught of Commission to Capt. Campbell." He was appointed Major Commandant of the Indians. See letter from Duke of Argyll, 30th October, 1772.

1¾ *foolscap pages.*

1772.—"Memoire touchant la Conduite ambitieuse & violente de *Jean Olivier Briand*, Evêque, par Tolérance, des Catholiques-Romains, présenté à la Cour de LONDRES." Printed and undated; for the date see end of third paragraph in second page. The *memoire* denounces the Bishop for his tyranny and assumption of power and for his persecution of the memorialist Louis Lotbinière, priest.

7¾ *quarto pages.* There are two copies.

1773, January 2. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Repetition of his requests for assistance, his debts and misery.

2½ *quarto pages.*

1773, January 6, London.—Memorial by Roubaud (in French) to North praying for relief. A copy of Murray's certificate is enclosed.

5¾ *pages, certificate* ¾ *foolscap page.*

1773, January 7. Inner Temple.—Maseres to Dartmouth. Had sent two papers in August last relating to the Province of Quebec, one the draught of an Act for settling the laws of the Province, the other a draught for settling the affairs of religion there. The first has the approbation of Sir Eardley Wilmot, the second he thinks well of. Sends two more papers on Quebec and remarks by de Lotbinière, although they are very severe on him.

3 *quarto pages.*

1773, January 12. Newman Street.—Memorial of Nicholas Turner, Provost Marshal of Quebec. Represents the ruinous state of the gaol, from which prisoners can easily escape. He has been sued for the escape of a debtor for £1360, at a cost for defence of £117. 3. 0 for which he prays the repayment. An account of the disbursements is enclosed.

Memorial 1½ *pages, account* 1 *page, both foolscap.*

1773, January 25. Berkeley Square.—Sir Charles Frederick to Townshend. Had received note that Dartmouth had called a meeting to determine concerning the proposed fortifications at Quebec and Newfoundland, reported to the Board [of Ordnance] and desiring to know what steps had been taken. No propositions or report had been made respecting fortifications at Quebec, nor any reference from the Secretary of State. In regard to St. John's Newfoundland an order had been signified to the Board in March 1772, to erect a battery at the mouth of the harbour and place a boom there. Lieut. Pringle has made a report on this which with all the plans respecting the island he will bring to the meeting. [Sir Charles Frederick was Surveyor General of the Ordnance from 1750.]

1½ *foolscap pages.*

1773, February 4.—Memorial of James Hugh's (Hughes), Town Major of Quebec, for the restoration to the family and coheirs of Bruagh (Brouague ?) a seigniory on the north side of the St. Lawrence, granted to him by the King of France in 1721, from which he was dispossessed at the conquest. The memorial is undated; it is endorsed as received on the date given above.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1773, February 7, London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Had not been admitted to an audience, his feelings at this exclusion. His wretched state. Having been drawn from his College, he cannot return to the Jesuits; a living death would be the price of his admission to the Church of England. Appeals for assistance.

4¼ *quarto pages.*

1773, March 1. London.—Memorial of George Allsopp, for payment of the fees due to him on account of Government, between the 22nd of April, 1768, and the 24th June, 1772.

2¼ *foolscap pages.*

1773, March 17. London.—George Walker and Hugh Montgomerie to Carleton. Transmit memorial from settlers in Quebec stating the abuses in respect to the fishery from Bay Verte to Bay Chaleur and on to Gaspey (Gaspé) in the Province of Quebec and requesting that some of His Majesty's cruisers be stationed on the coast for the protection of the fishery.

2½ *foolscap pages.*

1773, March 29.—Maseres to Dartmouth. Desires His Lordship's acceptance of the copy of a new draught of an Act for settling the laws of the Province of Quebec to obviate complaints of some things in the former draught.

¾ *quarto page.*

1773, March 31.—"A few remarks on the Province of Quebec," with a plan of the town of Quebec. This appears to be the first copy, roughly written. It is endorsed "Lt. Marr's papers, 56 pages with a plan March 31st 1773." A clean copy has the title "Remarks on the Province of Quebec," and is endorsed "Lieut. Marr's Remarks upon

Quebec during his residence from 1768 to 1772," but the plan does not accompany it. (Marr was in command of the Royal Engineers at Quebec for some years, but appears to have been superseded in 1777 by Carleton and in July 1778, he complains of being treated as a cypher, Twiss, a junior officer having been put over his head. In August of 1778 he obtained leave of absence, but remained in charge of the local works at Quebec till the end of the summer of 1779). The remarks are thus divided: 1. Boundaries of the Province, taken from the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763. 2. River St. Lawrence. 3. Seigniories and subdivisions. 4. Conditions of vassalage. 5. Manner of taking and dividing the land. 6. Consequences of the foregoing manner of divisions. 7. Antient laws of succession to lands. 8. Changes which have happened under the English Government. 9. Nature of the soil and Canadian Improvements in Husbandry. 10. Timber &c. 11. Pipe staves. 12. Exports from Canada &c. 13. Disposition & Temper of the Canadians. 14. The Canadians indolent & the causes thereof. 15. Project for raising hemp. 16 has no title; this section gives the relative populations &c. 17 suggests building churches for Protestants in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and the class of ministers who should be settled in them; the desire for a House of Assembly by the old subjects; the inconveniences of granting it owing to the aggressive spirit of English speaking Protestants; the want of education among the Canadians and the probability that the Roman Catholic clergy would seek to be represented on account of their landed properties. Fortifications. General Remarks. Quebec, Montreal, Chambly, Dechambault.

The rough copy contains 55½ *pages, besides the plan, the clean copy* 78¼, *both foolscap. The difference arises from the writing, the two copies being identical.*

1773, March 31.—Memorial of Nicholas Turner that E. W. Gray, his deputy at Montreal, had accounted for the fees to June, 1768, but has since refused to do so. Asks that the Attorney General of Quebec may be ordered to compel him to account for and remit the fees.
½ *foolscap page.*

1773, April 15. Piccadilly.—Chartier de Lotbiniere to Dartmouth (in French). Had been working continuously to satisfy His Lordship's desires and would yesterday have sent part of his work had it been possible. He has touched on some of the causes in the Courts which had attracted his attention, stating their judgments, believing it to be necessary to convince those who may not yet be sufficiently so, of the necessity that the country should have principles of law which cannot be abused. Has suppressed the most monstrous facts of the actions to their close, feeling that the honest people of England had more than sufficient trouble in considering the little he had said. It will be new neither to His Lordship nor to Lord North to whom he had already related the whole and even more, and which have been entered in the statement he had made to him (Dartmouth). He had also informed Lord Hillsborough, who, in spite of his surprised and inquisitive air, he (Lotbiniere) was convinced had been informed of the whole before. As it is impossible to obtain leisure on His Lordship's reception day (jour de lever), asks for a private audience.
1¼ *quarto pages.*

1773, May 12.—Maurice Morgan to Dartmouth. His mission to Quebec to report on the state of the judicature in that Province; the inadequacy of the allowance for his expenses and asks for additional payment.
4 *quarto pages.*

On a wrapper is endorsed "Mr. Mau. Morgan, 12 May, 1773, soliciting a reward from Government for his services at Quebec."

1773, May 20. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). His claims against the Jesuits, certified by Murray; they refuse to pay and to recompense him. Government has added to his pension, but having entered on engagements on the faith of this he is now twice as deeply involved as he was before. Repeats the account of his services, &c.
3 *foolscap pages.*

1773, May 29.—Richard Manser to Dartmouth. Appeals for employment to relieve his necessitous state.
2¼ *quarto pages.*

1773, June 6. Beauport, near Battle, Sussex.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Has been desired by Murray to send another petition for which no great success is anticipated owing to causes which he can only communicate verbally. The danger he runs of being arrested in Murray's house, who owes him a safe conduct back to the college from which he drew him to send him to the King, and in honour should solicit and obtain from His Lordship a safe conduct to the Jesuits, which though hard would be less so than to perish in a London prison. States that the two Captains Mackay, of whom one received £1,000 for land not worth £50 and the younger is Surveyor of Woods, are both in Paris soliciting employment from the French Court &c. His fears of an execution on his furniture if he is not assisted.
2 *foolscap pages.*

A memorial (in French) to North is enclosed (1½ *pages*) *and certificate by Murray* (1 *page*) *both foolscap.*

1773, June 18. Beauport, near Battle, Sussex.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). The silence in reference to his last request forebodes a refusal. The promises made to him of a sufficient pension, on account of the saving in connection with the paper money of Canada, have not been kept, whilst other men without any claim enjoy the favours of Government. His treatment will not encourage the new subjects to offer their services. Repeats the account of his wretched condition.
3 *quarto pages.*

1773, June 22. Quebec.—Cramahé to Dartmouth. Hopes that the consideration of the constitution for Quebec may soon be brought to a conclusion. To gain the affection of Canadian subjects they should be granted all possible freedom and indulgence in their religion. Recommends the appointment of a Roman Catholic Bishop and the allowance for a coadjutor, to consecrate the clergy &c. and to do away with the necessity of the Bishops crossing the seas for their own consecration, and meeting with these who are not friendly to British interests.
1¾ *foolscap pages.*

1773, July 3. Bristol.—Bishop of Bristol to Dartmouth, strongly recommending the case of Gregory, late of Quebec, for relief.
1 *quarto page.*

1773, August 4.—Lord Chancellor to Dartmouth. Sends papers relating to Canada, which will, he believes, enable His Lordship to form a plan of Government for Canada. [The date may either be the 4th or 7th, the figure being badly made.]
½ *quarto page.*

1773, August 11. Paris.—Chartier de Lotbiniere to Dartmouth (in French). Offers to take charge of His Lordship's son and to meet him at Dieppe; suggests that he need only take one servant and not take the title of Lord, as that would greatly influence the expense. He would not be the less considered and would see equally good company. Assures His Lordship that he will guard him as he had done his own son, &c. [Lord Lewisham, the son in question, was not quite eighteen years old at this time.]
2 *quarto pages.*

1773, August 11. Inner Temple.—Maseres to Dartmouth. Asks for a sinecure office in one of the Provinces, on account of his services in Quebec. The office of Provost Marshal of Barbados is now vacant. His disappointment at losing an Indian judgeship, which he was obliged to refuse, as the Lord Chancellor insisted on giving priority in the Commission to a junior at the bar.
4 *quarto pages and five lines.*

1773, August 26. Inner Temple.—Maseres to Dartmouth. Has received information through Pownall that the office of Provost Marshal at Barbados had been granted in reversion. Asks that the same favour may be extended to him for another office. The desire on the part of Lord North, Lord Mansfield, and the Lord Chancellor to settle the constitution of the Province of Quebec by legislation.
3 *quarto pages.*

1773, September 4. Montreal.—Memorial (in French) of Joseph Fleury, represents the letting of his house for a barrack in Montreal and its destruction by fire and praying for reimbursement. Represents also the advances he made to Montcalm of grain and money for the use of the French troops for which he cannot get payment from the French Government.
6¾ *foolscap pages.*

1773, September 11. Beauport near Battle.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Is still with Murray and would have waited in silence the efforts of his friends with North, but for the bull for the dissolution of the Jesuits, which affects his interests as well as those of the public. The extent of the orders in the bull described. Accounts should be taken at once, since if the bull is received without the consequent orders of Government the Jesuits would leave the college, divide the funds and property, so that the King would lose a large sum and he (Roubaud) be deprived of his share. Asks for an interview on the subject. Rose Fuller, member for Rye drove him to a horse race at Lewes, where he had an interview with the Duke of Richmond at the ball, details of which he would give at his first visit. He is still a fugitive, separated from his family, and hopes that this opportunity will be taken to end his calamities.

2 *foolscap pages.*

A letter to Pownall of same date is enclosed, begging him to read the letter addressed to Dartmouth and to use his influence to have him recalled to London and to have his affairs settled, so as to put an end to his misfortunes.

1 *foolscap page. A separate wrapper states that the letter was read by the King.*

1773, October 18 (?). London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth. Memorial (in French), "sur l'etat present des jesuites en Canada." Had a few days before sent to the King what he believed to be an unanswerable proof of the necessity that Government should decide with respect to the Jesuits, the order having been abolished by the Pope and their properties, therefore, escheated to the Crown as had been the case in other States, although from motives of humanity they had granted the members an alimentary pension. The King would, no doubt, act with the same generosity towards the Jesuits of Canada, who were almost all in the decline of life, too old to be banished from their country and several not fit to provide for their own subsistence. To enable Government to decide what should be a proper allowance gives a list of their seigniorial and other properties, their college and other buildings, &c. In the society are three orders, the only true Jesuits being the professed; the brothers and non-professed were not understood to be of the order and could be dismissed at pleasure. When the treaty of peace was concluded they were forbidden by the Court to receive novices (*nouveaux sujets*) but they had the brothers, a kind of servants, not wearing the ecclesiastical soutane, taught a few words of Latin and made priests. These should not be admitted to the new fabrique; there are two of them living—Fathers Macquet and Cazeau. Gives the names and ages of the true professed who are nine in number, including himself. Suggests that to relieve the burden of paying the pension for a long time, the Bishop should be ordered to place the Jesuits in the vacant charges which are numerous in Canada, and which would furnish a larger amount for the decent subsistence of the priests than the value of the pension.

The *memoire* is undated. The *memoire* to the King, mentioned in the first paragraph as having been sent *a few days before,* was dated 11th October 1773.

6¼ *quarto pages.*

1773, November 28. La Haye.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). The unexpected arrival of his wife and consequent increase of his expenses. Cannot pay his tavern bills which would be a disgrace to the office he holds of Secretary to the Embassy. Reiterates his claims on the Jesuits, &c.

2½ *quarto pages.*

1773, December 21. La Haye.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Had expended £3,000 sterling to redeem English prisoners; had enriched the state by a million sterling on account of the paper money of Canada (*dans l'affaire des papiers du Canada*); had served England faithfully for 13 years; the King had thanked Murray for sending him

to London, and when he was deposed, the Jesuits had agreed to pay him a pension of 120 guineas a year, ratified and guaranteed by the Governor. For five years these claims were totally abandoned, and the Jesuits imitating the conduct of Government had ceased after a year, to pay the pension. His wretched state of poverty; asks for payment of his pension from the Jesuits with arrears, enlarging on his claims.
2 quarto pages.

1773.—"Avertissement. Doit être incessamment publiée par souscription, Lettre Canadienne et Sauvage, Dediée à Milord N. (North) par Mr. Roubaud, nouveau sujet de sa Majesté, et Membre de l'Eglise D'Angleterre, ci-devant Missionnaire Jesuite chés les Sauvages."
Printed. 4 quarto pages.

1773.—List of British proprietors of lands in the Province of Quebec in 1773.
1 foolscap page.

1773 (?)—Memorial by Rigauville to Carleton for a pension for his services when in command of the Canadian Corps. [Carleton was in London in 1773. Before leaving for Quebec in the summer of 1774, he recommended Rigauville for a pension of 200*l.*] The memorial is undated.
½ page large sheet of parchment.

1774, January 8.—Note from Maseres, with extracts from Le Brun, a French Canadian lawyer and Dumas, the latter dated 7th January, approving of Maseres' plan for settling the laws of the Province of Quebec.
5 quarto pages.

1774, February 4. Hague.—Joseph Yorke to Dartmouth, Roubaud, recommended to his care, had taken refuge here after his wife's elopement, but she has traced him out and joined him. The increased expense this has caused. Had not hesitated to assist him; his pension is small and although he acts prudently, he cannot avoid incurring debts. From his services he does not deserve to be given up or to die in prison. Asks instructions if he is to leave Roubaud and his wife to take their chance of returning to London. A postscript says:—"I could not refuse Mr. Roubaud the leave he asked to trouble your Lordship with a renewal of his lamentations."
3 quarto pages.

1774, February 11. St. James's Square.—Dartmouth to Yorke. In consideration of his difficulties rather than deserts, he had obtained assistance from the Treasury for Roubaud. Although he had promised to make no further solicitation, he would once more endeavour to preserve him from the ruin caused by his own indiscretions. His pension, though small, should suffice and he has besides had sums given to him to pay his debts; his extravagant pretensions. Roubaud is to send an account of his present debts and he shall hope to satisfy the most clamorous.
2½ quarto pages.

1774, March 2.—Wedderburn to Dartmouth. Is doubtful if he has succeeded in expressing the alterations required in the Quebec bill; his objection to parts of the bill and alterations strengthened. His objection to French law in criminal cases, which Chief Justice Hey assures him would be as little agreeable to the French as to the English speaking inhabitants, and the French make very good jurymen. Sees no objection to the adoption of the criminal law of England, which might afterwards be modified in accordance with the circumstances of Canada. Remarks on the method of appointing to the Council. Objections to the definition of the state of the laws, the proclamation, commissions, &c., being annulled, and it is difficult to understand what is meant, a clause of the bill declaring "that His Majesty's subjects in Canada shall enjoy their Laws and Customs beneficially, as if the Proclamation had not been made and as is consistent with their allegiance and subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain." These words, Chief Justice Hey thinks, will much perplex the Canadian. "Is his Religion lawfull, or tolerated or unlawful. Are the rights of succession, of marriage, of contract, that have accrued since 1764 and been enjoyed according to the law of England rescinded, for the Act is in some measure declaratory as to the sense of the Proclamation. What is to be the condition of the English Canadian? Is he or is he not included in the description of His Majesty's subjects of and in Canada? He thinks it would be much better to express clearly what rights shall be restored to the Canadian, and that he would be better satisfied with a less extensive and a more certain Provision for him." He (Wedderburn) thinks the objections weighty, and that it would be easy to adapt a bill to the idea they suggest.

4 *foolscap pages.*

1774, March 11. Hague.—Yorke to Dartmouth. His Lordship having taken Roubaud's affairs in hand, he (Yorke) shall wait further directions. Leave of absence obtained for Ensign Selkirk Stewart.

1 *quarto page.*

1774, April 5. Paris.—Duc de Nivernois to Dartmouth (in French)· Recommends the case of a French surgeon, settled for some time in Canada, but now in France to settle his affairs. He will on his way to Canada present this letter. Begs that the surgeon's request may be granted.

1¼ *quarto pages.*

One of two copies of an unsigned and undated memorial is endorsed, "Letter from a French surgeon, recommended by the Duke de Nivernois." The memoralist appears to be the surgeon mentioned in the preceding letter. The application is to be appointed visiting surgeon to the two hospitals in Quebec now in charge of the nuns, who act as doctors and surgeons to the best of their power.

Each paper is foolscap of 2½ *pages.*

1774, April 20. London.—Pierce Sinnott to Pownall. Encloses memorial to be presented to Dartmouth, praying for an increase to his salary as Lieutenant Governor of Niagara, the present salary being insufficient.

1½ *foolscap pages.*

The memorial is enclosed. 1 *foolscap page.*

1774, April 26. Fleet Street.—Charles Wray to Dartmouth. For leave of absence to Kneller, Attorney-General of Quebec, owing to the precarious state of his father's health and the danger of losing his inheritance should his father die without seeing him.
2 *quarto pages.*

1774, April 28.—Mansfield to Dartmouth. Suggests two alterations in the Quebec Act. One relative to the Supremacy. "I mean it to avoid what Lord North and yr Ldp. seemed very desirous of avoiding, the necessity of the Canadian gentlemen taking the Oath of Supremacy. The other relates to the Right of Tithes, &c., depending on the man's professing the Popish Religion, any man who denies professing it will be excused. They should pay to the Priest till the time is ripe for their paying to the Minister of some other Religion."
1¼ *quarto pages.*

1774, April 30.—Knox to Dartmouth. Sends a memorandum of Hillsborough's and Carleton's sentiments on the Quebec Bill.
2 *quarto pages.*

1774, April 30. Inner Temple.—Maseres to Dartmouth. Sends additional extracts of letters containing favourable opinions of his *memoire* on Canada. The evidence of the favour with which his plan for settling the laws of Quebec has been received by all classes, including the priests, shows that they regard it as beneficial.
4¼ *quarto pages.*

1774, May 1.—Dartmouth to Hillsborough. His objections to the Quebec bill have been laid before the Cabinet, which holds that the extension of the Province to the Ohio and Mississippi is an essential and very useful part of the bill. His objection to allowing a change of tenure has been agreed to and the clause struck out.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774, May 1.—Dartmouth to Mansfield. The first objection—that relative to the Supremacy,—has been agreed to by the Cabinet. The other—relative to tithes—is unnecessary, as His Majesty intends to make immediate provision for a Protestant clergy. The clause relating to the free exercise of religion has been made declaratory, which will remove doubts and prevent any ill consequences in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774, May 15.—Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to Dartmouth. Suggests caution in respect to giving the right to try mercantile cases by a jury as the revenue might be affected by the extension of the right. The note is undated; the above date is that of the endorsement.
1 *quarto page.*

1774, May —.—Lord Chancellor to Dartmouth. Presumes the Quebec bill will be returned to the Lords on Tuesday, with many amendments. Suggests that the bill be printed and the amendments considered on Friday. Date endorsed; the bill did not, however, pass the Commons till the 13th June.
1 *quarto page.*

1774, June 13.—Robinson to Dartmouth. Transmits the Quebec Act complete as it passed the House of Commons this day.
½ *quarto page.*

1774.—"Bill, (with emendations;) intituled An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America. (1774)."
8½ *foolscap pages. Printed.*

1774.—Two draughts entitled: An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and for removing Doubts which have arisen relative to the Laws and Constitution of the said Province since the Proclamation of 7 October 1763.
14¾ *and* 16¼ *pages respectively.*

Draught not dated, probably 1774.—An Act to remove the Doubts which have arisen relative to the Laws and Government of the Province of Quebec, since His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the seventh day of October 1763.
Two copies, one 19 *the other* 20 *pages, the longer being a little more loosely written.*

Draught probably 1774.—An Act for granting for a limited time therein ment^{d}, Powers of Legislation to the Governor and Council of His Majesty's Province of Quebec for the time being.
8 *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?) Preamble of the above.
2 *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?)—"A memorandum of things necessary for establishing Laws & Government in the Province of Quebec, either by Act of Parliament, Order of the King in Council, or by the proposed Council at Quebec."
Endorsed:—"Memorandum respecting Quebec and its Civil Constitution."
2½ *half foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—Apparently a proposed clause (A) in the Quebec Act, respecting the oath to be taken by Roman Catholics.
2¼ *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—Proposed clause of Quebec Act for the purpose of regulating trade, &c.
¾ *foolscap page.*

1774 (?).—A proposed clause that the change in the Constitution is not to affect any titles, &c. to lands.
½ *foolscap page.*

1774 (?).—*Endorsed:*—"Opinion on the Gov^{t}. & Laws of Quebec." There is neither date nor signature.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774 (?).—"Queries relative to the Government of Quebec for consideration in case the Bill passes in its present shape." The queries relate to Limits, General Government and Courts of Justice, Religion. Suggests that the Governor and Chief Justice prepare the following bills:—(1). For establishing Courts of Justice and regulating their proceedings. (2.) For the better regulation of the ecclesiastical affairs of Quebec. (3.) For regulating the trade with the Indians and preventing unlawful settlements in the interior country. (4.) For regulating the fisheries on the Coast of Labrador. (5.) For the more effectual administration of justice and government in the several subordinate districts in the interior Country.
5¼ *half pages, foolscap.*

1774 (?).—*Endorsed:* "Notes of alterations in the Quebec bill."
2 *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—Suggestions without title, date, or signature apparently respecting the Quebec Act, 1774.
4 *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—*Endorsed:* "Paper relative to the extension of the limits of Quebec." No doubt suggestions for the boundaries described in the Quebec Act, 1774.
6¼ *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?)—W. K. (Knox) to Dartmouth (?). Remarks on clauses apparently contained in the Quebec Act, 1774.
1¼ *quarto pages.*

1774 (?).—"Hillsborough's objections to the Quebec bill in its present form."
6½ *quarto pages.*

1774 (?).—A fragment, apparently notes on the Quebec Act.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774.—"Heads of a Plan for the Establishment of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Province of Quebec." This appears to be the suggestions on the subject embodied in the Quebec Act, 1774.
10½ *foolscap pages.*

A paper endorsed "Minutes of Quebec Instructions." Seems to be of the same date.
1 *foolscap page.*

Another paper, endorsed "Epitome of the proposed Ordinance for establishing Courts of Justice in the Province of Quebec" is apparently of the same date. The title at the head of the paper is "From the Ordinances."
11 *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—Chartier de Lotbiniere, tant en son nom, qu'au nom des Canadiens: "Choses indispensables à considérer, et à déterminer fixe-

ment si le Bill présénté pour la Province de Quebec a lieu." A criticism on various clauses of the Quebec Act, 1774.
4 *quarto pages.*

1774 (?)—"The case of the British Merchants trading to Quebec and others of his Majesty's natural born subjects, who have been induced to venture their property in the said Province in the Faith of his Majesty's Proclamation, and other Promises solemnly given." A remonstrance against the establishing of French law in respect to property; if this is to be enacted ask that the operation may be suspended till they can withdraw their effects. Urge the establishment of a House of Assembly, &c.
10½ *foolscap pages.*
Printed.

1774, June 17. College of Advocates, Doctors Commons.—Marriott to Dartmouth. Applies for a living for Rev. George Marriott, who is willing to go to the Colonies. His services.
2 *quarto pages.*

1774, July 13. Warwick Castle.—C. Greville to Dartmouth. Had come to town expecting a meeting of the Board; complains of the neglect of the Secretary in not giving notice of adjournments.
2½ *quarto pages.*

1774, July 17.—Pownall to Dartmouth. Governor Hutchinson has been presented to the Queen under the wing of Suffolk. Has conversed with Hey about the Quebec Act; Hey prefers his (Pownall's) plan to his own but he (Pownall) thinks Hey's is best; anything that falls short of, goes beyond or halts between either will be improper. Carleton gone; has left a list of persons proper for Councillors, which is enclosed. He (Pownall) is going to Margate, but is not sure where he shall fix his residence. North says that Roubaud is to have 300*l.* but must wait till it is convenient to the Treasury to issue it.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774, August 1. New York Coffee House.—Merchants in the Quebec trade complain of the absence of the Chief Justice from Quebec, so that no business can be done in the Court of King's Bench, Quebec. The French law takes effect on the 1st of May next, and merchants who gave credit under the English law should have an opportunity of being heard before the alteration takes place.
1½ *quarto pages.*

1774, September 4. Montreal.—F. Martin to —— (in French). Had obtained observations on plan of the Act, differing from those of Cugnet. The Act having passed without amendment returns the papers to the person from whom he obtained them. Carleton expected with full power to enforce the Act; time will tell the result. Hopes he has spoken favourably of him (Martin). The power of the justices of peace having been destroyed by the last ordinance, had taken the precaution to obtain certificates of his conduct in that office and hopes for some small employment or pension.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1774, October 10. Valburg.—Roubaud to Pownall (in French). Had received his pension from his banker, to whom he had given an order on the Treasury. The conduct of his wife had obliged him to do this to avoid scandal, as she had her Ganymede with her for a year. She goes to London next week, may God go with her; she will probably be accompanied by her young man (*gars*) and they will no doubt try to entangle his affairs so as to prevent his return to London. If his business is not settled before their arrival he does not know when it will be and asks that Lord Dartmouth be informed of the facts. If his agent gives him favourable news, the Ambassador thinks he should set out, and on the assurance of the benefit promised by the Treasury he may borrow money to pay his creditors. His position with a wife openly in company with her lover; it is ruining his purse, his health and his honour here and he may besides be useful in London.

1¾ *quarto pages.*

1774, November 22. Hague.—Yorke to Dartmouth. No money having been remitted to satisfy the wants of Roubaud, he must leave without paying his debts, which although not considerable are still a considerable sum for one who has nothing. Owes him a certificate for his discreet and prudent behaviour in spite of the provocation of a wife from whom he has prudently separated. Should he receive the gratification he expects, hopes that enough will be sent to pay his debts.

1 *quarto page.*

1775, January 12.—Louis de Lotbinière, priest of the order of Malta to Maseres (in French). Congratulates him on his promotion &c., and trusts from his merit he may receive a still higher office. Complains of the conduct towards him of Bishop Briand, for which he can obtain no redress and hopes to obtain lay employment if he cannot be employed ecclesiastically. Undated, received on the date above. The original and copy are both in the bundle.

Original 4 *pages, the copy* 5½ *pages.* The different space occupied is that the original is in a small, the copy in a large loose hand.

1775, February 18. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Urges his claims for a pension and that on his being officially informed of its being granted, he could borrow money in London on an order being given to repay it in Quebec. An order had been given to the Jesuits to pay him, which they had refused on the ground that he had become a player, although at the time of the accusation he only knew a few words of English. He makes his wife an allowance of 50*l.*, and has only three or four guineas left, when this is spent he will be forced to beg at St. James's, in a court suit presented to him by the King; asks leave to solicit a public subscription, &c.

2 *quarto pages.*

1775, February 21. Old Bond Street.—Charles Thompson to Dartmouth. Recommends Captain Sinclair for employment in Canada. [This is probably the Capt. Sinclair who was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Michilimakinak, but he did not arrive to take office there till 5th October, 1779.]

1 *quarto page.*

1775, March 1. London.—Roubaud to Dartmouth (in French). Fearing the letter he wrote with petition may have been mislaid, sends the substance of the petition. It is a further application for the payment of the pension which, he alleges, was due to him by the Jesuits. The memorial (enclosed) repeats the statement of his redeeming the lives of British officers and soldiers from the hands of the Indians who had them bound to a stake ready to be burned. Reiterates his other services &c.
The letter 1½ pages, the memorial 2 pages, both foolscap.

1775, March 9. London House.—Bishop of London to Dartmouth. Has admitted Lewis Guerry into orders, and whenever he has His Majesty's appointment shall give him a licence. The changes that may be necessary in the form of appointment.
2 *quarto pages.*

1775, March 15. Dublin Castle.—Harcourt to Dartmouth. Introduces and recommends Captain Hamilton for employment in Canada. [Hamilton was appointed Governor of Detroit, and taken prisoner at Vincennes on his expedition against the Illinois Country].
2 *quarto pages.*

1775, July 5. Montreal.—Carleton to Dartmouth. Recommends Grant, a half-pay officer, who had settled on Lake Champlain and was driven off by the banditti, suggests his being employed in the raising of new levies.
2 *quarto pages.*

1775, August 17. London.—George Green to Pownall. Had been offered the position of naval officer of all Canada on certain conditions. His earnest desire to obtain a patent, but the doubts of the Secretary of State whether it could be granted was referred to him (Pownall) for advice, and beseeches his interest for securing the place in an ample manner.
3¼ *quarto pages.*

1775.—List of appointments in Quebec.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775 (?)—Memorial by Roubaud (in French) to Dartmouth. A repetition of previous statements of his services and his claims against the Jesuits. Undated. [Dartmouth was Colonial Secretary from 1772 to 1776.] In the last paragraph of the memorial Roubaud gives an account of a series of letters written to Montcalm by an English gentleman, with whom Montcalm was intimate, copies of which had been handed to the King by General Green. These letters appear to be those attributed to Montcalm.
5 *foolscap pages.*

1775 (?)—Memorial of Gregory late Chief Justice of Quebec for an examination into the grounds of his dismissal from that office, and for such relief as his case merits.
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

1775 (?)—Memorial of James Babbidge, a reduced lieutenant of the late 78th regiment, stating his services at Louisbourg &c and praying for employment.
1¼ *quarto pages.*

1775 (?)—Memorial of Matthew Brettingham, junior, that Nicholas Turner, who had been appointed Provost Marshal of Quebec had made an agreement to allow him 100*l.* a year out of that office. Prays that the allowance asked for by Turner, on condition of resigning his patent, may be granted so that he could carry out the agreement.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775 (?)—Memorial of John Christopher Roberts, praying for an annuity in lieu of the emoluments he had in his offices, of which he had been deprived by the late Act (Quebec Act). [Roberts was Secretary, Clerk of the Council, Commissary General of Stores and Provisions and Clerk of the Enrolments.]
1 *foolscap page.*

1775 (?)—Entitled: "From the Instructions," Undated, but from their nature the extracts appear to be from the instructions prepared for Carleton after the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774.
4½ *foolscap pages.*

1775 (?).—"Estimate of the expense of the Civil Establishment of the Province of Quebec and its Dependencies." Probably prepared after the passing of the Quebec Act of 1774.
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

1776, May 14. Quebec.—Carleton to Dartmouth. Will not trouble his Lordship with remarks. Is pleased that Alves, appointed waiter and searcher in the Customs, is under his Lordship's protection. There is a duplicate.
1 *quarto page.*

1776 (?).—Hey to Dartmouth. Had called with the draught of an ordinance for establishing Courts of Justice in Quebec and throughout the Province. His dissatisfaction with his own attempt.
1 *quarto page.*

1776 (?).—Notes, apparently by Carleton, of pensions to be allowed and claims to be settled in Quebec.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1776 (?).—List of the civil offices in Quebec, with the authority in whom is vested the appointments. No date; endorsed, "Memo. for Quebec."
1 *quarto page, and a scrap of paper with a list of names.*

1777, June 30. Quebec.—W. Gordon to Dartmouth. Thanks for the attention paid to his memorial. Mandamus to hold the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas not received till 20th May, owing to the detention of the vessel at Halifax. Knox's letter of

27th March that he could not hold the office of Clerk of the Common Pleas as well as Clerk of the Crown received on the 2nd of June, so that he had not used the mandamus, nor had he intended to do so, as it would have deprived a worthy man of his subsistence. The office he holds yields £100 a year, without perquisites, on which he cannot live, but Carleton has added to his salary, which he trusts may be approved of. His services during the siege of 1775; owing to disease then contracted asks for leave of absence.
3 quarto pages.

1777 (?).—Roubaud, memorial addressed "Au Roi." One of many memorials on the subject of his services and his claims on the Jesuits for a pension. The words "Quand le Général Murray, me deputa à Londres *il y a prés de douze ans*" fix the date nearly.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1780, February. Marshalsea Prison.—Henry Hutchinson to Dartmouth. Appeals for assistance to relieve him from imprisonment for debt, from which he had been released under the Insolvency Act, but rearrested on account of small debts contracted for his subsistence in prison. (1 *foolscap page.*) The letter is undated, but it encloses a certificate from the turnkey, referred to in the letter, dated 12th February 1780, apparently a few days before the letter was written. There are also certificates of his services. These certificates are all on scraps of paper.

1792, July 3. Montreal.—Chartier de Lotbiniere to Dartmouth (in French). Complains of his unfortunate position in consequence of the marriage of his son with a woman at Three Rivers, who has succeeded in ruining the family. Begs that the case may be laid before the King and his Ministers. Transmits a letter which he requests may be sent to France.
3 *quarto pages.*

The answer (in French) placed with it is undated. The matter cannot be laid before the King, and he is not connected with the Ministry. Suggests writing to the Secretary of State.
1½ *quarto pages.*

No date.—"Catalogue of trees, shrubs, flowers and herbs, discovered in Canada, in North America, by John Wright, Gardiner and Surveyor of His Majesty's Gardens, in the City of Quebec," &c. The list gives the names of 584 varieties.
A large poster sheet. Printed.

No date.—Endorsed, "Mons^r Lotbinière."—A note of boundaries of seigniories, on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, apparently with the object of obtaining the grant of vacant land, or if that cannot be granted to have a lot of land (terrain) reserved in East Florida.
1 *quarto page.*

LABRADOR.

1772, February.—A printed statement in relation to the missions of the Brethren (Moravians) among the Esquimaux.
4 *octavo pages.*

1772, November 4. Nain.—Braasen to Hutton, secretary. The title is: "A Letter from the little Congregation in Nain in Terra Labrador to the Society for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen." Gives an account of their proceedings among the Esquimaux and the success of their mission.
3 *foolscap pages.*

Endorsed :—Mr. Hutton, Chelsea, [who was secretary for the Brethren or Moravians, and the copy here was addressed to Dartmouth].

1772, November 30. Whitehall.—Report of Lords of Trade on the claims of Hocquart to the fishing post of the Gros Mecatinat, on the coast of Labrador. Report the grant to Bissot in 1662, of a tract of land "from the River aux Œufs in the mouth of the River S^t Lawrence to Phelippeaux Bay near the Straights of Belle Isle," under the denomination of the Main Land of Mingan. In 1679, all the islands on the coast within the described limits were granted to Joliet and Lalande. It is within these limits that Gros Mecatinat, claimed by Hocquart, is situated, containing, according to description, four leagues in front and four in depth, with all the isles and islets adjoining. The proprietors making no use of the post for a fishery, Hocquart in 1739, being then intendant, granted a lease of it for nine years to Pomereau, but the post being a part of the seigniory of the Main Land and Isles of Mingan, three per cent. of all the profits was reserved for the proprietors. Death of Pomereau, extension of the lease for three years to his widow; her refusal to pay an increased rent induced the proprietors to take it into their own hands, but Bigot, then intendant, refused them possession, on the alleged ground of prejudicing the rights of the Crown. Tachet, employed by the proprietors, went to France and obtained for them the promise of the post, but Hocquart by his influence at the Court of France obtained a grant of Gros Mecatina for life, on the reservation of three per cent to the proprietors and leased it to Tachet, who held the post as lessee from Hocquart from 1754 to 1759, when the country was conquered. Cannot recommend that Hocquart be confirmed in possession of Gros Mecatina, his title not warranting this, and may prejudice the claim of the grantees, which they would no doubt prosecute before the Courts in Quebec, should the coast of Labrador be reannexed to Quebec, having been improvidently made a part of the Government of Newfoundland by the proclamation of 1763. Even if Hocquart's claim had been valid, he had not taken advantage of the fourth article of the Treaty of Paris, either by continuing his residence in Canada as a British subject, or by selling his estates to His Majesty's subjects within the delay prescribed by the treaty.
7½ *foolscap pages.* There are two copies of the report.

An undated memorandum giving a note of the grants on the coast of Labrador from 1662, appears to belong to the preceding papers.
1 *foolscap page.*

1772, December 2. Lindsey House, Chelsea.—John Wollin to ———. Reports that the missionaries on the coast of Labrador are well, cheerful and on good terms with the Esquimaux. The improvement in the conduct of those who came to Newfoundland in June, on their way to trade in the Bay of Chaleur. It is hoped "that the murders and disturbances which formerly sometimes occurred, will for the future cease."
1 *quarto page.*

1773, January 5. Lindsey House, Chelsea.—Hutton to Dartmouth. After making a summary of the material passages relating to Labrador, had found he had forgotten to speak of the proposal of Mikak, the Esquimaux woman, to return to England with her new husband and son to get a new boat &c. The objection by Government for many reasons, "to the savage apparitions" in England, so that the return of Mikak was prevented by the missionaries. The envy of the other Esquimaux of the presents received by Mikak which are spoiled and good for nothing as she had to hide them. The bad effect on her own mind of the visit, and the licentiousness she indulged in. The evil influence on the Esquimaux of the example shown them when in England. The sight of the ships has sufficiently proved the force of the nation and the good conduct of the sailors, restrained by Palliser and Byron, has had all the good effect wished for without other inconveniences.
3 *foolscap pages.*

This letter accompanied an undated paper with the title:

"The Brethren's Society for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen, Humbly present the following brief account of the Brethren's Mission & Settlement in Esquimaux Bay on the Coast of Labrador during the first year of the Missionaries abode there, to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's principle Secretaries of State & to The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations."
12 *foolscap pages.*

A private letter from Hutton, dated the 6th January, gives what he calls in another letter of the same date (not marked private) "A view of the internal and spiritual course of the mission within itself." This view speaks of the fourteen people living "together as a Family devoted to God: having every one of them the same views and the same Taste & are together as a sort of Religious House, have their Morning and Evening Prayer, meetings for reading the Scriptures and singing Hymns & Liturgies every day" &c. &c. The manner of communicating Christian teaching to the Esquimaux is also given.
6 *quarto pages.*

1773, January 6. Lindsey House, Chelsea.—Hutton to Dartmouth. Apologises for the delay in transmitting the summary of the proceedings of the Brethren among the Esquimaux, owing to the difficulty of having it properly copied. This being the anniversary of the homage paid by the wise men from the East to the Saviour, [Twelfth Day] the Society is holding a meeting to rejoice together at the hope of an increase of believing Gentiles. The articles of the Society, printed and bound, had been sent by La Trobe to Hillsborough to be presented to the

King. If no opportunity had offered for this presentation shall have another copy prepared. Thanks for the favours so readily granted by Government. The good effects of the labours of the Brethren must be a pleasing reflection to those who have assisted. The satisfaction of the Society at his (Dartmouth's) appointment, knowing that His Lordship will feel peculiar joy in being in a position to gratify his desire to forward the work of the Brethren. A summary at the end of the letter shows that 98 Brethren and 46 sisters were engaged in different parts of the world as missionaries, twelve Brethren and three sisters being in Labrador. "All these," he says "are volunteers, who try to maintain themselves by the labour of their hands, with as little expense as possible."

5 *quarto pages.*

1773, January 13.—Lieut. Cartwright to Dartmouth. His objections to vesting the Government of Labrador in the Governor of Canada, instead of in the Governor of Newfoundland. The propriety of having the property in the fisheries of Labrador granted to individuals, although not allowed in Newfoundland. The reasons for and against given in parallel columns, respectively entitled: "Labrador continuing united with Newfoundland," and "Labrador supposed to be annexed to the Province of Canada." [George Cartwright, the author of this paper, spent many years in Labrador and published the journals of his proceedings, with illustrations of the scenery, &c.]

6 *foolscap pages.*

1773, February 13. Bath.—Lord Clare to Dartmouth. Recommends Noble and Pinson for a grant of a district on the Labrador Coast. If admitted to an interview Pinson could give His Lordship information about the coast that might be of advantage to the public.

1 *quarto page.*

1773, March 9. Whitehall.—Dartmouth to Shuldham. Instructs him that all engaged or to engage in seal and salmon fishery on the Labrador Coast and who have taken or shall take possession of any river or bays of Labrador or to the north of the Straight of Belle Isle, making permanent establishments to carry on the fisheries are to be protected, provided they annually fit out from Great Britain one or more ship or ships to be employed in the cod fishery on the coast of Labrador. The proprietors are to claim no greater extent of the shore than is necessary in proportion to the number of the ships and men they employ. *Not signed.*

Endorsed:—"Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov^{r} Shuldham."

2 *foolscap pages.*

1773, August 12. Paris.—Hocquart to Dartmouth (in French). His claim to be the proprietor of Le Gros Mecatina is resisted by Cugnet, on the ground that it has become his by his marriage with the daughter of La Fontaine, the proprietor. La Fontaine when the property was sold by auction to Madame Montesson, from whom he (Hocquart) acquired it, had exercised his right of *tiercement* (a right under the feudal law by which the proprietor could demand a third more than the highest offer) and instead of 4,600 livres bid by Madame

Montesson had demanded and been paid 6,133·06 sous, as appears by a copy of the transaction signed by Bigot (the intendant) and by La Fontaine.

2 *foolscap pages.*

The account of the transaction (*in French*) *is enclosed.*
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1773, November 4. Lindsey House, Chelsea.—La Trobe to Dartmouth. Return of Brother and Sister Layritz from Nain, to which place they had gone in Spring. The dangers they had encountered on the voyage from St. John's Newfoundland in a sloop of 30 tons, the voyage occupying nine weeks, "being drove into Bays and among islands by contrary winds. They were graciously preserved in storms among floating Ice and were turned back by a field of Ice of vast dimensions. They were twice surrounded by numbers of the most savage Esquimeaux, who have been used to murder and rapine, but the hand of God not only preserved them, but B^r Layritz went among them, and preached to them, which B^r Beck interpreted, they were very attentive." Safe arrival at Nain and welcome from the Brethren and Sisters and from the Esquimaux. All the people healthy and happy. Visit of some of the Missionaries to the North, reaching to 60° latitude. Hopeful prospects. Had called on His Lordship but was unable to see him. Layritz desired to make a verbal report &c.

3 *quarto pages.*

1773.—Three papers of jottings on Palliser's regulations respecting Labrador. They relate, apparently, to the consideration of the reannexing of Labrador to Quebec, and refer entirely to Labrador, although two are endorsed Newfoundland.

1 *foolscap page,* 1¼ *and* 4 *quarto pages respectively.*

1773.—"Proposal for a further exploration of the country of Labrador; humbly addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth, by Lieutenant Roger Curtis of His Majesty's sloop the Otter one of Commodore Shuldham's squadron." Curtis, afterwards Sir Roger, who died in 1816 an admiral of the red, reports having made a survey but gives no date, According to the MSS. of the Moravians, this was in 1773; as in a report in the Moravian mission office, 7 Furnival's Inn, a copy of one noted as being sent by Curtis either to the Admiralty or Governor Shuldham, that is the year in which the survey was made. But the official log book and muster roll show that Curtis was on board of the "Otter" lying at Pitt's Harbour Chateau, now Headley Harbour, all the summer of 1773, so that the two statements are entirely irreconcileable, although the report in the Moravian Mission office is very explicit as to his proceedings at the Mission station. It is impossible now to determine. Either the muster roll was improperly kept or Curtis did not make the survey, which, in view of the details he gives, it is not possible to believe. He was paid off from the "Otter" on the 27th November, 1773, and remained on half-pay till commissioned in the "Chatham" on the 6th August 1775. The year 1773 appears to be the date of the proposal.

10½ *small quarto pages.*

1774, January 13, Coleman Street.—Robert Hunter to Dartmouth. The growth of the fishery. Asks for protection to the holders of the fishing posts, who are liable to disturbance should the vessels sent out annually, as required by the regulations, be late in arriving on the coast. Asks for copy of the regulations to be sent to his friends to prevent misunderstanding between them and the officers of His Majesty's ships.

2½ *quarto pages.*

1774, March 1. London.—George Cartwright to Dartmouth. A sealing and salmon post on Seal Island and the River Charles had been taken possession of by him and his partner, the partnership expiring in 1773. That Andrew Pinson unlawfully seized on the post in 1772, and still retained possession when he (Cartwright) arrived on the coast in August, 1773, Shuldham having given him permission to fish there for the season on account of his (Cartwright's) late arrival, so that the fishing should not be lost for the season. Prays for such remedy as may be considered just.

3 *foolscap pages.*

1774, September 12. Charles Harbour.—Cartwright to Dartmouth. Has not been able to meet with any fossils worthy of acceptance. Sends a tree cut down by the beaver and gives a sketch of the habits of the animal. The decline of the fisheries in 1770, on account of the uncertain tenure of the posts. The only firm that continued was that of Noble and Pinson, who by sending out their vessels early hoped to be able to seize all the best posts by getting first on the coast. The murder of a crew by the Indians had deterred them from extending their fishery further than Bad Bay, about a mile from the block-house at Chateau; that and Seal Island, were the only sealing posts without the Straights of Belle Isle in possession of the English when he came and they had not one salmon post. His operations during 1771. Seizure of his post by Pinson in 1772, owing to the non-arrival of his (Cartwright's) vessel, she having been cast away on Fogo Island; had, therefore, established new posts. The advantage of the new regulations for the security of property, but Noble and Pinson still held possession of his posts until dispossessed of two of them by the Governor, who had not, however, restored him Seal Island, to which he has a better title than they (Noble and Pinson). Finds that the coast is annexed to Quebec, and that the Canadians are to be reinstated in all their former possessions. The disadvantage of this to the traders who may be dispossessed by old, unheard of grants, never made use of. Requests to have all that part of the coast between Cape Charles and Cape St. Lewis, and the islands within those limits. No Esquimaux have come this summer; the indulgence shown by Government to the Moravians has enabled them to engross the trade of these people, to his no small loss and disappointment, as £300 of goods are in hand not saleable any where else. Return of a boat from Sandwich Bay, where she left the furriers in possession of the Salmon river; there was no sign of any Europeans having dwelt there; it is much frequented by the Nescanpick Indians, who are good furriers and have traded with the Canadians for many years. One family had visited him from whom furs to the amount of £50 had been bought. Proposes to take a cruise to the northward, to visit the Indians and find out proper places for summer sealing and for whale fishing.

8 *quarto pages.*

1774, December 3. King's Road, Chelsea.—Hutton to Dartmouth. Reports the wreck of the sloop sent northward to look out for a missionary settlement; two of the missionaries, Brasen and Lehman, drowned, the rest saved, but without provisions or tools, and had lost their boat. Some biscuits and blankets driven ashore, and the broken boat with her sides stove in. With the blankets, and with the fur from their waistcoats, breeches, and boots they succeeded in keeping her afloat with seven persons till they reached Nain.

2½ *quarto pages.*

1774, December 4.—Hutton to Dartmouth. In breaking the news to Mrs. Brasen of her husband being drowned on the 15th of September, she said his corpse had appeared to her on that night, with a wound across his nose. That was the time, the letter continues, of his being drowned. When the corpses were brought from the scene of the wreck, "all Nain saw the wound on the Nose of Mr. Brâsen." The good qualities of Brasen, whom they all miss.

2 *quarto pages.*

1774, December 12.—List (unsigned) "of the fishing posts occupied by the British merchants who carry on business without the Streights of Belleisle." The list gives the names of those engaged in the cod fisheries, and of the "Seeling" posts.

Endorsed:—Mr. Cartwright, Labradore 12 Dec. 1774.

2 *quarto pages.*

1775, January 10. Island of Jersey.—Mr. Corbett, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to Dartmouth. A company of merchants on the island fitted out a vessel in 1767, with 50 men for the fishery in Labrador, but abandoned it with a loss in 1769. In 1773, they were induced by Derby to enter again on the trade, but are alarmed at the report that Labrador is annexed to Quebec, and that all their posts will be taken possession of. The importance of this trade to the Island of Jersey; asks for information to quiet the minds of the merchants.

2¼ *quarto pages.*

1775, September 14. Sandwich Bay.—Cartwright to Dartmouth. The failure of the fisheries last winter. The security of possession has, however, encouraged the adventurers to prepare with vigour for the prosecution of the trade. Next year, if no new regulations prejudicial to their interests are issued, every branch of the fishery will be increased nearly one fourth. The season was late this year for cod fishing, but a good one at last. Gives details of the preparations for salmon fishing. His partners are discouraged but he will carry on the business himself. He shall not disturb the Moravians. Will follow His Lordship's advice and not extend his business too fast. Should Custom House officers be introduced asks to be appointed Collector. Would not encourage any meeting of adventurers respecting the bill for Canada. Had sent answers to Parker, which would probably be laid before His Lordship. His (Cartwright's) proposed regulations for the Labrador coast are, he thinks, best for the nation and for the adventurers. The tree cut by the beavers had, by mistake, been sent to John Hunter, the surgeon; sends a larger tree, stag's head, &c. On one of the rivers of the bay is a cataract 16 feet high which stops the ascent of the salmon; the pool below is full of them attracting many black and white bears; the offal they leave on the rocks attracts wolves, foxes and other carnivorous animals, so that the country is full of them.

5 *quarto pages.*

1777.—"Memorandum concerning the Sealing and Salmon fishing Posts of Geo. Cartwright Esq. on the Coast of Labrador." The paper is undated, but is endorsed: "Capt. Cartwright's memorandum concerning his Salmon fisheries in Labrador, 1777." The statements are repetitions of the state of the fisheries and complaints of the power given to the Governor to decide whether any adventurer possesses more of the shore than is reasonable, as being extended to regulate the number of posts. He says: "If he be possessed of more salmon posts than others, it has been by risking more money in real discoveries and adventures, in taking more pains, encountering more difficulties and dangers, in suffering more crosses, failures, and disappointments than others. He has done all this under that hope and confidence of protection from Government which every honest and industrious subject has a right to expect," &c. He continues: "The Coast of Labrador is now indebted to him 8,000*l.*, besides his indefategable labours for seven years." (The time stated in the last extract proves the date—1777—to be correct, as he began operations in 1770.)

3¼ *foolscap pages.*

1783, February 3. Marnham, near Twyford.—Cartwright to Dartmouth. Sends copy of Memorandum on Labrador; applies to be made Governor and hopes, from his knowledge acquired in Derbyshire, to discover veins worthy of attention.

1¼ *quarto pages.*

The paper enclosed, transmitted to Shelburne with a letter dated 27th January, 1783, *gives his (Cartwright's) views as to the regulations that should be made for the fisheries at Labrador. In the memorandum the difficulties of obtaining legal decisions in consequence of the transfer from Newfoundland to the jurisdiction of Quebec are pointed out for which cause crimes of all kinds constantly go unpunished, of which he gives instances. The resort to St. John's, Newfoundland, for justice would not be much better, owing to the loss of their trade that would be caused to litigants, &c., by going there. The precarious tenure of property, even under the provisions of the proclamation of* 1773. *But this partial security had encouraged him to explore to the northward, where he discovered valuable salmon rivers, and put a stop to the thefts and murders committed by the Esquimaux, amongst whom he lived. The stoppage to trade caused by the war, the whole coast having been plundered by the "Minerva" privateer from Boston. His plan to cure the evils is to erect Labrador into a Government of its own, with the necessary officials (enumerated). Suggests a code of laws, including security of property for the discoverer of valuable posts, the reservation of timber, the admission free of duty of all fish oils, skins, &c.*

6¼ *foolscap pages.*

1784 (?).—Unsigned and undated memorandum, calling attention to the outrages committed by the people of New England on the fisheries on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts.

5 *foolscap pages.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1759, December 27.—Paper not signed. An argument for the exclusion of the French from the fishery of Newfoundland, as the best means to prevent the training of sailors for their navy. "It is very evident that the fishing trade is of more consequence to our Naval force than any other Single Trade whatever . . . . and I doubt not it will appear that entirely excluding the French from the fishing Trade in those parts will be the most certain Insurance that can be made for a lasting Peace."
1¾ *quarto pages.*

1764, 1765, 1766.—Rough departmental jottings (four papers) respecting arrangements for Newfoundland, with calculations as to the produce of the French fishing, numbers of men, &c.
4 *quarto pages.*

1772, October 25. Harbour Grace.—Rev. Mr. Coughlan to Dartmouth. Had met with little success as a missionary; four or five souls had gone to glory, some are walking in the fear of the Lord, some are preaching from house to house. The state of his health impaired by the severity of the climate. The bitter hostility of the merchants; not being able to starve him out, they formed a design to poison him. Is there any hope of his obtaining a living from the Society or the Bishop of London?
2¼ *quarto pages.*

1773, January 23. St. James's Square.—Dartmouth to Townshend Sends copies of letters from the Governor of Newfoundland, with his report on the fortifications at Placentia and St. John's. Desires a personal conference before any official step is taken. Sends also papers respecting Carleton's propositions for a citadel at Quebec.
1¼ *foolscap pages.*

Enclosures:—

Report from Shuldham, dated 2*nd December* 1772, *of the ruinous state of the fortifications of St. John's.*
2 *foolscap pages.*

Shuldham to Hillsborough, 30*th September* 1772, *report in minute detail, of the state of the defences of Placentia; the necessity of having a secure rendezvous for the people engaged in the shore fishery. Recommends the erection of a few batteries, to co-operate with the ships of war on the station, which alone might not answer for defence, as should they be called elsewhere, one armed sloop, with a few men, could, in the absence of the ships, burn the magazine and stores and at one blow destroy the fishery of twenty harbours for at least one year. Recommends moveable fortifications* [*that is ships*] *as the proper defence instead of extensive forts, &c. on the different bays of the island.*
12 *foolscap pages.*

1773, January 24.—Townshend's answer that he will see His Lordship on Tuesday evening to confer about the fortifications.
Rough copy. 1½ *quarto pages.*

Sir Charles Frederick to Townshend, 25th January 1773. No reference has been made to the Board of Ordnance respecting the fortifications of Quebec. For St. John's, orders were given in March 1772, for a battery to be erected and a boom placed across the mouth of the harbour; all other projected works to be laid aside, Lieut. Pringle is to bring his proposals, plans, &c. to the Board, which will enable His Lordship to answer whatever questions Dartmouth may propose.
1 *quarto page.*

Observations on the proposed defences, undated, but which apparently refer to the preceding letter.

1773, January 26. Ordnance.—Board of Ordnance to Townshend. Pringle's plans for the defence of St. John's approved of, and, with His Lordship's approbation, orders shall be given to him to proceed to St. John's to carry them on with all possible dispatch. The boom ordered to protect the mouth of the harbour is in the Naval Department and orders must, therefore, be sent to the Admiralty to have it prepared.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

Note from Townshend to Dartmouth apologising for not waiting on him at the time appointed and making another appointment. Undated, endorsed 5th February 1773.
1 *quarto page.*

Dartmouth to Townshend, February. — 1773, refers the Board of Ordnance to the instructions formerly given respecting the defensive works at St. John's. Should it appear on consideration that they are inadequate, the Board is to report what alterations or additions may be necessary. With respect to Placentia, such additional defensive works may be erected as the Board may consider necessary, provided the Board has full information, otherwise a decision must be deferred till such information is obtained.
4¼ *foolscap pages. There are two copies.*

1773, February 17. Portman Square.—Townshend to Dartmouth. The Board of Ordnance and himself will lose no time respecting the defences of St. John's and Placentia.
1½ *quarto pages.*

1774, October 25. Montreal, Kent.—Sir Jeff. Amherst to Dartmouth. In event of the death of Bradstreet, requests that his brother may succeed him in the Government of St. John's, Newfoundland. The letter is endorsed: "Requesting the appointment of Gov. of St. John's for his Brother," [which is apt to mislead, the application being for Newfoundland. Bradstreet died in 1774.]
3 *quarto pages.*

1774, December 5. Bath.—Colonel Amherst to Dartmouth. Thanks for having laid before the King the application of Sir Jeff. Amherst for his (Col. Amherst's) appointment to the Lieut. Government of St. John's (Newfoundland).
1 *quarto page.*

1775, April 22. "Centaur," Portsmouth.—Arthur Hayne to Dartmouth. Encloses a plan for encouraging the Newfoundland fishery. His proposal, as summarised in the letter is that two days should be set apart every week for the use of fish as an article of food, and the argument is that all attempts by legislation to reduce the cost of grain and meat being ineffectual, the reduction could be managed by his plan. In closing the letter, he says:—"All luxury, my Lord, of the Flesh kind; not only heightens the Price of Provisions; but tend to the industry, and the maintenance of a very few People; Whereas, all extravagance and luxury in the Article of Fish; were we to dress it Ten Thousand Ways—consume—Waste—destroy—fling it to the Vultures, or the Birds of Prey; We should but so much the more answer the wise ends and Purposes of Government; and contribute to the maintenance of a greater number of People."
2¼ *foolscap pages.*

The plan enclosed enters into elaborate calculations as to the quantity of fish that would be consumed, the number of ships, sailors &c. required; the saving in provisions, the vessels required to carry this saving to a foreign market &c.
2¼ *foolscap pages.*

1778, April 30.—Germain to Admiralty. Sends copy of instructions to Vice-Admiral Montagu, as Governor of Newfoundland, to take possession of Miquelon and St. Pierre, that similar instructions be sent by the Admiralty to Montagu, in his capacity of commander of His Majesty's ships.
¾ *foolscap page.*

1778, May 1. Whitehall.—Knox to Montagu. Sends him Germain's secret instructions.
½ *foolscap page.*

Copy of instructions enclosed, ordering an attack on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in consequence of the hostile attitude of France.
2¼ *foolscap pages.*

No date.—Memorial of Joseph Gorham to be continued as deputy agent of Indian affairs.
2 *foolscap pages.*

No date.—Memorial from Joseph Gorham for reimbursement for the losses he had sustained.
3 *foolscap pages.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

1760, February 16. Audley Square.—General Townshend to Gorham. Offers of service, when it is in his power.
1 *quarto page.*

1764, July 11. Dearham.—Townshend to Halifax. Introduces and recommends Gorham to be appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

1 *foolscap page.*

1766, March 10.—Memorial of McNutt to Lords of Trade. That he has now 12,000 settlers ready to enter upon lands. The terms settled by the Board in 1763 and confirmed by His Majesty were, that they should have liberty to choose their own representatives and town officers annually by ballot and in giving evidence those who shall choose may be permitted to hold up their hand instead of any other form. Applies for a charter for a city he intends to build at Cape Sable. He has been employed in surveying parts of Nova Scotia at a cost of £1,400. Has a vessel waiting at Liverpool and has three other vessels with whale boats which will remain unemployed till he returns to America; asks, therefore, for a speedy decision.

1½ *foolscap pages.*

1766, April 17.—Memorial of McNutt to the Lords of Trade. States the obstacles to the settlements he proposed to make in Nova Scotia, which frustrated his attempts, so that he returned to London to lay the case of himself and associates before their Lordships. States, as in previous petition, the privileges asked for by the settlers.

Undated. 14½ *large foolscap pages.*

Endorsed:—"Copy of memorial of Col. Alexander McNutt to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, delivered April 17, 1766." Notes on the petition follow, dated 25th April.

1766, April 28.—Paper endorsed:—"Heads of proposals for introducing settlers." The title is:—"Heads of proposals offered by Colonel Alexander McNutt for introducing settlers into Nova Scotia."

2¼ *foolscap pages.*

1766, May 1. Devonshire Street.—Alexander Hay to Dartmouth. His services during the rebellion of 1745, when he was the means of saving the life of the Duke of Cumberland. His losses, on account of his zeal for the King's service, which compelled him to fly from Scotland and come to London to the protection of the Duke of Cumberland. Desires to settle lands in Nova Scotia. Recommends Francis White, a chairman to Lady Dartmouth, for employment in the Customs.

2½ *foolscap pages.*

1766, May 6.—Paper endorsed:—"Proposals delivered to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations." The proposals are from McNutt, who suggests that if it be desired to postpone a settlement of the privileges asked for by him till the wishes of the people interested are known, he should be authorised to collect and transmit their sentiments.

1 *foolscap page.*

1766, May 16.—Paper endorsed:—"Reasons ag^t the reservation of timber." It prevents the clearing of land by the farmers and acts against the fishing industry, as the fisherman could not use enough to build a fishing vessel, and the settlers are entirely at the mercy of informers, ready to swear anything. To the farmers it makes little difference what kind of timber is reserved, whether "white pine, gopher, or shittim wood." The reasons are given in by McNutt acting as agent for the settlers, who also apply for two ports of entry and discharge, one at Jerusalem, the other at Pictou, as it is a great loss to the owners of ships to be obliged to go to Halifax and a much greater loss to the settlers. The obstacles the reservation places in the way of ship building to the advantage of Archangel where fir ships are built annually for British and Irish account. The effect of the reservation is to drive the farmer to cut down the young trees before they reach the prohibited girth. The caution to be observed in making such reservations; those who have no intention to settle will accept lands on any terms, but the settlers must be more careful.

4 *foolscap pages.*

1766, May 26.—Hints by McNutt to Dartmouth for his consideration, "as Heads of some of the articles of Instructions to the Gov^r of Nova Scotia." The hints are to give McNutt leave to survey and lay out townships anywhere not already under actual settlement, the grants to be made out to McNutt and his nominees, the fees for each township not to exceed £20.

1 *quarto page.*

1766, June 23.—Thomas Day to Dartmouth. Applies for a situation; is willing to go anywhere.

1 *quarto page.*

Endorsed :—"M^r Day of Nova Scotia."

1769, August 5. Whitehall.—Hillsborough to Sir W. Johnson. Asks him to continue Gorham in his office of deputy agent for Indian affairs in Nova Scotia, and to promote him if continued.

1 *quarto page.*

1772.—Paper endorsed: "The memorial of Cha^s N. G. Jadis, Esq. requesting a Reparation from Government of some Losses and Damage sustained by him from the Indians in Gage Township in 1771." The memorial represents his services, his settlement in Gagetown, the destruction by fire of his house and effects, the fire being deliberately set by the Indians. Depositions and other documents relative to the fire are enclosed.

The memorial 2¼ *foolscap pages, the other papers about* 8 *foolscap pages, although written on different sizes of paper.*

1772, August 28. Lambeth Marsh.—Jadis to Dartmouth. Calls attention to his losses and distresses; his memorial and case have been laid before the Lords of Trade. Unless speedy relief be granted will be cast into prison.

Enclosed is his case, giving an account of his birth, services, and the destruction by the Indians of his house and effects. A certificate of his conduct as an officer and gentleman, signed by Col. Clavering of the 52nd regiment, Guy Carleton, John Burgoyne and Philip Skene, each of the two latter signs as "late Major to the 52nd regiment," that being the regiment in which Jadis served.

The letter 2 *pages, and the case* 9 *pages, both quarto.*

1772, September 4. Shirburn Castle.—Macclesfield to Dartmouth (?) Recommends Tonge for the appoinment of Naval Officer at Halifax, vacant or likely to be so.
2 quarto pages.

1772, September 8.—Estimate of the number of families in the town of Louisbourg. At the end of the list is the quantity of fish shipped from Cape Breton, distinguishing the places where shipped. The name of the head of each family is given in the list.
4 foolscap pages.

1772, September 9. Sandwell.—Dartmouth to Lord W. Campbell. Acknowledges receipt of letter; on his return to town shall inquire into the situation of the Province of Nova Scotia.
1 quarto page.

1772, September 11.—Mrs. Jadis, apparently to Lady Dartmouth. Sends copy of the case of her husband, now before the Lords of Trade. Acknowledges the great kindness they have received from Lady Mary Hill.
1 quarto page.

1772, September 12. Main au Dieu (*sic*).—Proclamation by Governor Campbell, to prohibit the illicit taking of coal from Cape Breton.
2 foolscap pages.

1772, October 27. Canso.—Memorial of the principal merchants, inhabitants and traders of Canso, stating the great services to the fishery and trade rendered by Jonathan Binney, praying that a salary be granted to him, and that he be continued as first magistrate and Deputy Collector of Customs. There are seventy-four signatures, a copy.
2 foolscap pages.

1772, October 29. Halifax.—Mrs. Gould, apparently to Lady Dartmouth. On behalf of her husband, that he be confirmed as Naval Officer.
2 quarto pages.

1772, November 10. Placentia.—Joseph Gorham to Dartmouth, Applies for a situation to enable him to settle the claims against him on account of the losses he had sustained in respect to his lands in Nova Scotia.
2 quarto pages.

A copy of a recommendation from Townshend to Granby, dated 19th June 1769 is enclosed.
2¼ quarto pages.

1772, December 12. Clapham.—John Thornton to Dartmouth. Agrees in the propriety of refusing the application of James Fenton's brother.
1 quarto page.

1772, December 13. Shirburn Castle. Macclesfield to Dartmouth. Acknowledges receipt of letter stating that Tonge is appointed Naval Officer at Halifax.

1 *quarto page.*

1773, March 31.—Jadis to Dartmouth. Calls attention to the prevalence of smuggling, of which Major Ville (Maugerville) is the centre, connived at by the magistrate and collector, both offices held by one person; the great loss to the revenue; the destruction of timber, &c.

3 *foolscap pages.*

Endorsed:—"Thoughts on the means to prevent Smuggling in the River St. John, in the Bay of Fundy."

Enclosure:—

> *A letter, dated Maugerville,* 18*th October* 1771, *is enclosed from Israel Perley to Jadis, accusing the magistrate (Peabody) of abusing his office as judge and referring to the information Jadis has of Peabody's conduct respecting the duty on liquors, &c.*
>
> 3 *quarto pages.*

1773, August 18. St. James's.—Rochford to Dartmouth. Had laid Legge's request before the King as being entirely contrary to the established rule in the army.

1½ *quarto pages.*

There is a rough draught apparently of this request, unsigned and undated.

1 *foolscap page.*

Another document, unsigned and undated, respecting the conflicting claims for pay in the 55th regiment between Legge and Duncan. The writer was apparently acting on behalf of Duncan.

1¼ *foolscap pages.*

1773, August 24. Halifax.—Lord W. Campbell to Dartmouth (private). Previous to receiving the order to grant no more lands, he had allotted a small tract of about 400 acres to his little boy as a reminder hereafter that he had been born in the Province. Hopes that this will not be considered an infringement on His Majesty's mandate.

1½ *quarto pages.*

1773, September 8. Parliament Street.—Meyrick to Dartmouth. Legge's commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the 55th regiment was left in Dublin, sent to Rochford and cancelled. The only way to preserve Legge's rank is by a brevet commission as Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

½ *quarto page.*

1773, September 13. Parliament Street.—Meyrick to Dartmouth. Suggests for consideration whether a brevet to Legge as Lieut. Colonel in the army would interfere with the King's intention not to allow a Governor of a Province to hold a commission in a regiment. Tryon, Shirley, &c., hold their rank in the army.

½ *quarto page.*

1773, October 22. Halifax.—Morris to Campbell. In accordance with orders reports on the lands to be reserved for timber. Cape Breton contains principally forest lands. The desirability of black birch, used for shipbuilding and wharves, very durable and not attacked by worms; black spruce is best for shipping and for masts for small vessels, but would serve for topmasts for the largest vessels. There is some pine, but the heavy gales on the coast cause shakes in the butts, from 10 to 20 feet up, above that they have often 40 to 60 feet fit for plank. Recommends that the whole island be reserved. The other is a tract of land on the St. John River above the settlements, to extend for 150 miles with a breadth of 25 miles on each side of the river. There are quantities of pine, oak, black birch, black spruce and other useful timber.

2½ *quarto pages.*

1773, December 9. Southampton.—Mauger to Pownall. The sad condition of Nova Scotia described in a letter from Butler, lately received. With the exception of Hopson, all the Governors deserved a halter rather than a government. Should Lord William Campbell, the late Governor, be so imprudent as to bring charges against Butler, trusts that before any decision is come to, he (Mauger) may be heard in defence. Recommends that James Monk, going to Nova Scotia, be appointed to the Council.

2 *quarto pages.*

1774, January 2. Shirburn Castle.—Macclesfield to Dartmouth. Transmits a memorial by Tonge to Legge. Tonge's appointment not having been agreeable to the late Governor (Campbell), his representations may not be absolutely free from partiality. Asks for a fair consideration of Tonge's case.

1½ *quarto pages.*

The memorial undated is enclosed. It complains that whilst preparing to regulate the office, to appoint deputies and to fix the fees, &c., he had been prevented by Campbell on the ground that he had mistaken the terms of his commission, which only appointed him to Halifax, with no power to appoint deputies or receive fees. Enters into details and submits the case to Legge's consideration.

3¼ *foolscap pages.*

1774, January 4. Halifax.—Legge to Dartmouth. Is afraid Meyrick has been importuning His Lordship too much in respect to the continuance of his rank. Shall write Meyrick not to trouble His Lordship more on that head; is perfectly satisfied and happy in his present situation. The mildness of the winter. Only money to make roads is wanted to make this one of the most flourishing provinces in North America; £500 a year well laid out for four years would be the making of the Province.

2 *quarto pages.*

1774, February 5. Whitehall.—Dartmouth to the Governor of Nova Scotia (Circular). Instructions sent respecting the disposal of land.

1½ *foolscap pages.*

1774, February 5. Whitehall.—Dartmouth to Legge. Tonge's memorial has been considered. He is entitled to appoint deputies and to collect fees, but as the high salary was fixed before fees were allowed, if fees are collected the salary is to be discontinued. The East India Company have sent orders to their agents should the landing of tea be prohibited in the other Colonies, it is to be sent to Halifax. He is to afford the agents protection, although he is not apprehensive respecting the conduct of the people of Nova Scotia.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1774, February 15. Halifax.—A state of all the fees received by the judge and register of probate, since the fees were established by law being two years and a half.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1774, April 6. London.—Barré to Pownall (?) Requests, at the instance of Captain Gualy, that a situation may be found for Woodmass and his spouse, whom he may remember as Nancy Gualy.

2 *quarto pages.*

1773, [should be 1774], June 3. London.—Lord W. Campbell to Dartmouth. Gibbons is the author of the political remarks left with His Lordship. He lives in Halifax, is a good man and worthy of patronage.

The letter is correctly endorsed June 3, 1774.

½ *quarto page.*

1774, June 28.—Proceedings of Quarter Sessions dismissing a special jury illegally summoned to try the case of an information laid by Samuel Storr against Samuel Willoughby, John Chipman, Amos Bill and ——— Chipman (the Christian name of the latter is illegible, the paper being worn into a hole). The nature of the complaint is not given.

1 *foolscap page.*

1774, July 15. Halifax.—John Fenton to Dartmouth. His disappointment in the amount of income he expected to have when appointed Provost Marshal; asks to be removed as he cannot subsist on his place as it now stands. The importance of the office and the mischief that could be caused by a weak or wicked man.

1 *foolscap page.*

1774, August 18. London.—Lord W. Campbell to Dartmouth. Recommends Gibbons to succeed Duport as chief justice of St. John's Island.

1 *quarto page.*

1774, August 31. Halifax.—Gibbons to Lord W. Campbell. Sends an essay on the administration of justice in Nova Scotia of which many complaints have been made. Asks that the case be presented to the Minister in order to obtain a remedy.

1 *demy page.*

The document attached is entitled: "A Review of the past and present state of the Administration of Justice in Nova Scotia, shewing the deviations therein from the Mode of Jurisprudence in England the present and future bad consequences thereof to His Majesty's Government, and subjects in this Province, with a Plan humbly proposed for the Reformation of the same." An essay on the subject indicated in the title. His plan is to revoke the commissions of the Supreme and inferior Courts of Common Pleas and to erect two superior courts of general Provincial jurisdiction, one to be similar to the Court of King's Bench in England, the other with the powers of the two Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster.

15¾ *demy pages.*

1774, October 28. Council Chambers.—Address of the Council of Nova Scotia to Legge. In answer to a charge by the Assembly that the Council, in its legislative capacity, had acted in a manner detrimental and obstructive to the welfare of the Province. This charge is an attempt to make the Council responsible [to the Assembly] for its reasoning and opinions and, therefore, unconstitutional, so that their answer out of respect to the Governor must not be taken as a precedent. It explains the course taken by the Council in reference to the taxes embodied in the bill sent up by the Assembly, to the principles of which the Council could not assent, for reasons given.

6 *foolscap pages.*

1774, November 11. Halifax.—Report of a Committee on the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted to the Council.

12½ *foolscap pages.*

1774, November 29. Halifax.—Gibbons to Dartmouth. Asking for any situation that may be vacant in Nova Scotia, specifying the offices of Solicitor-General, Provost Marshal and Receiver General of quit rents.

4 *quarto pages.*

1774, November 29. Halifax.—Legge to Dartmouth. On account of the unsatisfactory discharge of the duties of Secretary, has appointed Alexander Morris first clerk in that office. Dissatisfaction of Bulkeley, the Secretary, who had appointed his son to that position, and, he understands, is writing to his friends to get the appointment of Morris set aside: asks that it be confirmed, so as to secure regularity in the discharge of the duties. All the public law business put into the hands of Monk, Solicitor General, who has acquitted himself satisfactorily. There is also a duplicate, dated 2nd December.

3 *foolscap pages.*

1774, December 4. Halifax.—Monk to Dartmouth. Owing to the utfitness of the present Attorney General all the public law business has been put into his (Monk's) hands. Applies for the office on Nesbitt's superannuation, to whom he will cheerfully render one half of the salary during his life.

3 *quarto pages.*

1774.—Estimate by the House of Assembly for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774 (?).—Address of the Assembly to Legge. That they will take steps to secure the public credit, but owing to the length of the session interfering with their private affairs and the severity of the season few of the members are present.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1774 (?).—"State of L^{t} Colonel Gorham's affairs." His debts and the causes thereof, praying for relief.
2¼ *quarto pages.*

1774 (?). ——— to ——— (Dartmouth ?). Gives an account of the growth of the public debt of Nova Scotia and how it was caused by a series of dealings in respect to bounties &c., in which Francklin, the Lieut. Governor and his associates are charged with being concerned. The letter is not signed, but is in the handwriting of Gibbons.
8¼ *quarto pages.*

1774 (?).—"List of Staff Officers in the old Department of N. Scotia and Garrison of Louisbourg."
1 *foolscap page.*

A rough jotting is enclosed of names and apparently of salaries attached to each.

1775, January 10. Halifax.—Legge to Dartmouth. Had reported that the public records of receipts and payments in the hands of the late Treasurer had been suppressed; for the purpose of concealing some undue measures practised by a party here. The first Assembly was composed of persons solely under the influence of Mauger, then resident and now member for Poole. The means they adopted for securing power by squandering the money in the Treasury and the money borrowed on useless works, bounties &c., threatening the Governor and members of Council, many of them being officers of Government, with a refusal to vote their salaries, and, the members being traders, by keeping these members in debt; by granting to the distillers duties to exclude West Indian produce and through the influence of Mauger to fill the Council with their supporters so as to prevent any check on the Assembly. They have so monopolised the trade, that the Governor cannot introduce any measure for the public good, that is opposed to their interest, without complaint.
7 *foolscap pages.*

A representation by members of Assembly (unsigned and undated) to Legge enclosed, in support of Legge's statements.
2½ *demy pages.*

A cover loose, but which appears to have been used to cover these papers, is endorsed:—"Papers relative to the Cabal formed against Gov. Legge in N. Scotia."

1775, January 12. Clapham.—John Thornton to Dartmouth. Sends extract from letter from Fenton of Halifax, and asking that he (Fenton) be appointed Receiver of the quit rents.
1 *quarto page.*

The extract from letter dated Halifax 18th November, 1774, is enclosed. It complains of his hard situation as Provost Marshal, the salary attached having been withdrawn and the income dependent on fees fixed by the Assembly, many of whom are emigrants from New England, who have brought the same principles as exist there and are determined, being a majority of the Assembly, to give the Governor and all the officers under him all the uneasiness in their power. The addition to his income of the salary (£50 or £60) of Receiver of quit rents would enable him to live.
4 *quarto pages.*

1775, January 17. London.—Lord W. Campbell to Dartmouth. John Shoolbred has communicated the contents of a memorial to be presented to His Lordship for lands on the river Rustigush (Restigouche) and asking for testimony as to the utility of his settlement in the Bay of Chaleurs and the expense and industry with which it has been carried on. "This I can do in the fullest manner ; the settlement was begun during my Government of the Province, & from every account I have had, it promised to be very beneficial to the Trade & Manufactures of this Kingdom, & I think the Proprietors very deserving of every Encouragement."
1 *quarto page.*

The memorial (undated) is enclosed.
2½ *large foolscap pages.*

An undated paper entitled: "A short account of the Bay of Chaleur," stating its position, settlements, inhabitants and suggesting that religious instruction should be given to the Indians, who desire it. The country, he says, cannot be settled with good men without religious ordinances. This paper is probably of the same date as the memorial.
3 *foolscap pages.*

1775, January 27. Whitehall.—Dartmouth to Legge. His dispatches received and laid before the King and the Board of Trade. Their Lordships agree that the ability of the subject should be the measure of taxation and believe the proposition of the Assembly to tax indiscriminately lands cleared or uncleared is improper ; he is not to give his assent to a bill of this nature. The proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court into some of the populous counties requires further consideration, although it does not seem to be liable to any material objection. It would have been an advantage to have had Chief Justice Belcher's opinion on it. An increase to the number of representatives should be made by legislation and not by instruction. His Majesty permits him to give his assent to a bill to give two additional members to the county and two to the town of Halifax and to reduce the quorum to nine, including the Speaker. His execution of the King's instructions for the sale of land approved of ; the remuneration for survey is to be so much per hundred acres, in proportion to the trouble, but that must be left to his discretion and the amount charged against the sales of land.

The ready compliance of the Assembly respecting a law for the reservation of lands has been graciously received. Will be happy if he can suggest any means for stopping the dangerous correspondence of the Acadians on Cape Breton with St. Pierre and Miquelon without further harsh measures towards those unhappy and infatuated people. Means to be taken to stop the taking away of coal from Cape Breton, except such as is required for the troops.

4 *foolscap pages.*

1775, February 10. Cavendish Square.—Barrington to Dartmouth. Returns Belcher's memorials and other papers respecting his claim to the moiety of the Governor's salary, of which six months had been paid by order of the War Office to Governor Ellis, appointed Governor on the death of Lawrence. Green had been paid under exactly similar circumstances in obedience to the spirit rather than to the letter of instructions. Belcher's is a hard case, and there being no military fund available recommends it to his Lordship's consideration.

2 *quarto pages.*

Belcher's memorials, one to Dartmouth (one page and three quarters), the other to the King (one page), both dated at Halifax, 5th December 1774, on foolscap. Copies of letters from the War Office, one from Barrington, 22nd May 1773 (one page foolscap), the other from Townshend, 26th July 1772 (one page foolscap).

1775, February 24. Whitehall.—Dartmouth to Legge. A clause in the Act to prevent waste and destruction to pines, &c., on reserved lands is represented to be prejudicial to the fishermen of Louisbourg; desires that this shall be remedied. To grant every reasonable indulgence to Laurence Kavanagh in the fishery he carries on from Louisbourg.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1775, March 18. Throgmorton Street.—Thomas Legge to Dartmouth. Asks leave to have the box containing papers, &c., returned. Shall do nothing more about the memorial he had intended to present respecting sheriffs for Nova Scotia, more especially as the inhabitants had held meeting to make resolutions in favour of their rebellious neighbours. Wishes he could forget he ever set foot on that continent which has been so injurious to his circumstances. Makes no claim but would be thankful to accept an office.

2 *quarto pages.*

1775, July 1. Halifax.—Annual account of the Orphan's House for the year ending on the 1st of July.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1775, July 8. Halifax.—Address from the Legislative Council to the King. Expressing their loyalty and attachment.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1775, July 31. Halifax.—Legge to Dartmouth. Gives an account of the proceedings of an inveterate party in Nova Scotia on which he had already reported, and the difficulties that may be caused owing to the unhappy state of affairs in America. The agitation caused by the

leader and his partisans has delayed public business. The Assembly, acting with them, has sat for six weeks and done nothing, giving every opposition to him (Legge), led by a select party of members who have taken offence at being removed from the office of justices of the peace for exciting disturbances; these with debtors to Government formed the majority. The loyal addresses were prepared before the combination. Day, a member, who had resided for some time in Philadelphia and imbibed republican principles, is one of the agent victuallers of the army and assisted by Tonge, the Naval Officer, framed a petition to the King for lessening the power of the Governor, Council and officers of Government, to throw the whole weight of power into the hands of the Assembly. The bait held out to keep up a majority was that the debtors should be exculpated and every man's pocket filled with money; 20,000*l.* were to be emitted in paper by establishing a loan office, but no provision was made for taxes to meet the Treasury notes, of which 20,000*l.* were outstanding; the bill was rejected by the Council, causing great violence in the Assembly. Binney's affair made use of to increase the excitement. Laments that in so critical a time several officers of Government should by their conduct tend to make the Assembly absolute.
4 *foolscap pages.*

1775, August 18. Halifax.—Legge to Dartmouth. Recommends his Lordship to acquire for four or five of his sons 20,000 acres each, which would increase in value by the formation of settlements.
1½ *foolscap pages.* There are two copies of this letter.

1775, October 12. Halifax.—Ellis to Legge. Hears that a fleet is to winter at Halifax, if so some of the ships may be unprovided with chaplains. Asks for his (Legge's) influence to procure such an appointment.
1 *quarto page.*

1775, October 23. Council Chamber.—Address of the Legislative Council to Legge on the opening of the Legislature, testifying their zealous attachment to the King and their abhorrence of the daring spirit of rebellion. Shall do all in their power to frustrate any attempt to disturb the peaceful state of the Province.
2 *foolscap pages.*

An address of the Assembly, unsigned and undated, is of the same date. It is contained in the journals of Assembly of that date.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1775, October 24. Dover Street.—C. Wintringham to Dartmouth. Sends packet from Monk and another from the author, who trusts that secrecy will be observed, as otherwise he would have a distressing life in Nova Scotia.
½ *quarto page.*

1775, November 2. Halifax.—Gorham to Legge. The resolution of Council that he should engage and form two or more companies of Indians and Acadians having been desired by His Excellency to be deferred or dropped, prays him to reconsider the matter in Council so

as to exculpate him (Gorham) as he stands in the Council book accountable for the immediate prosecution of the measure. From the distressed situation of the Indians from the want of ammunition and provisions, the measure is an object requiring immediate attention.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775, November. Adelphi.—Burrow to Dartmouth. Had attended Lord [George] Germain, but had no opportunity to state the case. Asks if half an hour's interview can be obtained with Germain at his house. In a postscript he says the abolition of the office of inspector would be a triumph to Francklin and an injury to the Province, as he and his party boasted of the influence they possessed.
2 *quarto pages.*

1775, December 5. Yarmouth.—Report to Legge of an attack by two armed vessels from New England and some of the inhabitants carried off. Advice and protection are asked for.
2 *foolscap pages.*

1776, January 1. Halifax.—Petition of several members of the Council. It is signed by Jonathan Belcher, Henry Newton, Jonathan Binney, Arthur Gould and John Butler. Protest their fidelity and that they had formed an association to support and maintain with their lives and fortunes His Majesty's person, Crown and dignity, and to oppose attempts to seduce the inhabitants from their loyalty. Complain of the conduct of Legge since he became Governor, of which instances are given, and pray for relief.
7 *foolscap pages.*

Another petition to the same effect, from the principal gentlemen and inhabitants of Nova Scotia, is dated 2nd January. The two petitions are nearly identical.

1776, January 2. Halifax.—Francklin to Dartmouth. Has held the Commission of Lieut.-Governor for nearly ten years, and discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the King and his ministers. Had a right to expect attention and confidence from Legge, but on the contrary had been met with slight, neglect and sometimes rudeness. Has been silent but as it is asserted that Legge has made representations highly injurious to the character of the officers of Government and charges them and the inhabitants with being disaffected, he (Francklin) now asserts that such representations are totally untrue and without foundation, although it is true that Legge has by his conduct lost the confidence and affection of the King's best subjects. Had come to town to pay his respects to Commodore Arbuthnot and General Massey, but as he has no post in the military establishment of the colony, he can be of little assistance.
4 *quarto pages.*

1776, January 2. Halifax.—Arthur Gould to Dartmouth. Complains that Legge refuses to sign bills for the office rent and "fire money," always hitherto paid quarterly, to the great distress of the officers entitled to the allowance.
3 *quarto pages.*

1776, January 3. Truro.—Representation and petition of the inhabitants of Truro against the Act for raising the militia and the Act for imposing a tax for its support.
4 *quarto pages.*

Another (undated) to the same effect from the County of Cumberland, entering into greater detail. It is endorsed 1775.
4 *demy pages.*

Another from Onslow to the same effect is endorsed 3rd October 1776, but this appears to be an error, as Legge left Nova Scotia in May of that year.
2 *foolscap pages.*

1776.—"Notes and observations upon the state of Nova Scotia in the year 1775, and the Petitions and Remonstrances against carrying certain Acts into execution, then judged by the Legislature necessary for putting the Province in the best state of Defence that the then circumstances of the People would then possibly admit and the Obvious Motives which actuated the Petitioners in their Opposition." It is chiefly taken up with a criticism of the address from Cumberland, as a type of the others, which, it is contended, shows their sympathy with the rebels and their intention to oppose the execution of the Militia Act. There is neither date nor signature; the handwriting is that of Gibbons.
8¾ *foolscap pages.*

1776, January 10. Halifax.—"Return of officers for garrison allowance of His Majesty's Loyal Regiment of Nova Scotia Volunteers." The names of the officers, with the dates of their commissions are given.
1 *foolscap page.*

1776, February 7. Halifax.—"State of His Excellency Governor Legge's Conduct and Proceedings with respect to Lieutenant Constable of His Majesty's Royal Fensible American Regiment of Foot." The offer of a company in Legge's regiment withdrawn in consequence of charges against Constable; the document contains an examination, correspondence, &c., on the subject.
19¼ *foolscap pages.*

1776, February 27. Planta. Office.—Cumberland to Legge. Had tendered Meyrick, his (Legge's) agent, his salary, but as Legge is expected shortly to return Meyrick thinks it better to retain the money till his arrival.
1 *quarto page.*

1776, February 27 Whitehall.—Lords of Trade to Legge. In consequence of complaints against him he is to prepare for his defence; the complainants are to have access to the necessary papers, &c., and he is to return to London. The charges, evidence, &c., to be exchanged between him and the complainants, and copies of the whole sent to their Lordships.
2¾ *foolscap pages.*

A letter from Cumberland to Dartmouth forwarding the letter is enclosed.

1¾ *quarto pages.*

1776, February 27. Whitehall.—Knox to Legge. An immediate inquiry to be made into the occasion of the uneasiness and discontent said to prevail in Nova Scotia; letters from Germain and Lords of Trade will show what is expected of him. It will be a satisfaction to him to find that the Government in his absence will not be in the hands of a person whom he considers an adversary and connected with those who wish to render his government uneasy. Thanks for his attention to Ellis.

2 *quarto pages.*

1776, February 27. Adelphi.—Burrow to Dartmouth. His brother being willing to resign in his favour his office of Collector of Customs, asks his Lordship's influence to obtain the consent of North to the transfer. The letter is dated "Tuesday noon." The subject is stated in letter to Legge, dated 28th February, which was a Wednesday.

2½ *foolscap page.*

1776, February 28. London.—Burrow to Legge. Dispatches received. Soon after his (Legge's) dispatches were received, Binney and Tonge arrived with a whole cargo of complaints, memorials, &c., which they had left no engine unmoved to give effect to. His exertions to counteract them, and had presented to the Lords of Trade his (Legge's) letters, and that of Morris; with these and the assistance of Dartmouth a conviction was forced [on the Lords of Trade], which he was afraid had not at first been intended. States the plan of Legge's recall to lay the state of the colony before the King, a course not unusual, and by such order the full pay continues, which is not the case on leave of absence being granted. On his arrival the Lords of Trade are to examine into all the complaints; what documents he should have prepared to explain the position of affairs. Care has been taken that the proceedings carry no stain on him (Legge). The dismissal of the head of the party has disconcerted his (Legge's) opponents. Arbuthnot is to be Lieut.-Governor; has no doubt that he (Legge), if he chooses, will be back in October with a reputation that will attend him through life. The complaints have been managed with great art and every one who could be prevailed on has been induced to write something disagreeable, which occasioned a prejudice not easy to break through, which was shared by Germain who succeeded Dartmouth. The change in Germain's opinions on the case, but the difficulties of his position should any mishap befall the Province were no notice taken of the complaints. He (Burrow) has no doubt matters will be cleared up and the character of the complainants exposed, when the Province will flourish for at present it is neither worth governing nor living in. Should it be his own choice not to return after his character is cleared, he will receive marks of His Majesty's approbation in the military line. Cumberland professes great friendship and would not deliver the petition sent by the five Councillors; Monk cannot be too severe on Belcher. Binney and Tonge cut ridiculous figures at the Board and will receive no countenance from the Secretary of State or the first Lord of the Treasury and the "valiant Col." [Tonge] is now flying to the Board of Ordnance to be appointed an engineer and to fortify Cumberland; had dedicated time

to prevent this. What papers should be brought over. Monk to be cautioned not to write so much; Cumberland hinted that he was not his (Legge's) friend. His own private arrangements and his desire that his wife, now in Nova Scotia, should join him in London.
8 *foolscap pages.*

A table of fees (undated) established to be taken by the Governor is enclosed in the preceding letter.
1 *foolscap page.*

1776, February.—Burrow to Dartmouth. Has learned that Tonge is taken by the hand by the Board of Ordnance and to be sent as engineer to Cumberland county, where Francklin has influence and which was the first place to oppose the Militia Act. Tonge's bad character, Binney's inability to establish before the Board of Trade the charges against Legge.
4 *quarto pages.*

1776, March 2. London.—Burrow to Dartmouth. That he has been tracing the author of an anonymous letter and believes that it was written by Butler and handed to the printer by a man in disguise. He (Burrow) and his brother will call on Monday respecting the offer of the latter to resign in his (Burrow's) favour. Dated only "Saturday." For conjectural date see letter from Burrow of 27th February.
4 *foolscap half pages.*

1776, March 4. London.—Burrow to Dartmouth. Had been informed that Legge is to be recalled to answer the complaints against him. Hopes that Binney and Tonge who are applying for reward will not be listened to.
3 *foolscap pages.*

1776, March 7. Cornwallis.—Chipman to Henry Denny Denson. Encloses affidavits from Captain Ferrel and Lieutenants Green and Pinco respecting the threats of Samuel Willoughby to stop recruiting for Legge's regiment. The affidavits of same date are with the note.
In all 2½ *quarto pages.*

1776, March 8. Halifax.—The Governor reported to the Council that the Lieut. Governor had informed him 300 men in the townships of Windsor, Newport, Falmouth, Horton and Cornwallis and 200 men in Cobequid and Cumberland were ready to enrol themselves for the defence of the Province and asked for advice. The Council was of opinion he should proceed to the enrolment.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1776, March 8. London.—Burrow to Legge. Had written him on the 27th (the letter referred to is dated the 28th February). Refers to his public and private dispatches. Dartmouth is determined that the matter shall be searched to the bottom. Germain's opinions of the people are now different from those he held. Anonymous letter received full of invective, apparently from the distiller; believes he has destroyed any effect it might have had. Has hopes of success in the proposal to succeed his brother; hopes for the arrival of Mrs. Burrow, &c. P.S.—9th March.

The success of the Government and weakness of the Opposition; 22,000 foreign troops engaged for America, with a fleet of 70 sail under Howe; is in hopes this year will see an end of the contest. Report that Carleton is recalled and Burgoyne to take his place. Other military news, &c.

4 *foolscap half pages.*

1776, April 11. Halifax.—Proceedings of a court of inquiry held in the Loyal Regiment Nova Scotian Volunteers. A dispute between two of the officers at roll call.

3½ *foolscap pages and* 1 *page respectively.*

1776, May 6. Halifax.—"Distribution of subsistence to the Commission and Staff Officers of His Majesty's Loyal Regiment of Nova Scotia Volunteers." The names and allowances of the officers are given in detail, with the amount on the credit side of bills drawn.

2 *foolscap pages.*

1776, May 6. Halifax.—Distribution of 61 days' subsistence to His Majesty's Loyal Regiment N. S. Volunteers. There are two accounts, one to 24th April, the other to 24th June, but both dated 6th May.

Each 2 *foolscap pages.*

Same date. Contingent expenses for the same regiment.

1 *foolscap page.*

1776, June 1. Halifax.—Binney to Legge. His grateful sense of favours received. Gossip respecting officers, &c. Mentions that Queen Anne had attended every day at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. (This appears to be intended to meet the charge against Legge of attending during a trial, and thus influencing the decision of the Court).

2 *quarto pages.*

1776, June (?).—"The Reply of Francis Legge, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, to the Petitions presented to His Majesty against him." Part of the proceedings before the Lords of Trade, whose report on the investigation is dated 25th July 1776. There are two copies of the "Reply," both of which are undated.

One is 12½, *the other* 9½, *foolscap pages, but the difference consists in the writing, the contents being the same.*

1776, June.—"The case of the Defaulters of Government in the Province of Nova Scotia, and particularly Jonathan Binney, Esq., fairly Stated and Candidly examin'd being Governor Legge's Defence of his Conduct from the Imputations and Charges brought against him in these respects." Apparently one of the documents laid before the Lords of Trade during the investigation into Legge's conduct.

11¾ *foolscap pages.*

1776, June (?).—Paper endorsed: "Copy of a paper presented to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by Jonathan Binney, Esq." The charges against Legge and statements in support of them are in parallel columns.

2½ *foolscap pages.*

1776, July.—Memorial of Legge to the Treasury for repayment of his expenditure as Governor, for expenses of his coming to London in obedience to orders and the cost of his living there, and praying that an order be obtained for the payment of £1,550 for his reimbursement.

1 *foolscap page.*

1776, July 25. Whitehall.—Report of the Board of Trade on the complaints against Legge. These are summarized under four heads. The recommendation is in these words:—"That your Governor through the Course of his Administration hath been wanting in that Gracious and Conciliating Deportment which the delicacy of the times and the Tempers of Men under agitation & alarm more particularly demanded, for want of which those upright intentions which he carried with him into Government became in great part fruitless and abortive and so general a ferment and dissatisfaction spread through the Province, that it became necessary for your Majesty to call him home to answer to the complaints exhibited against him." These complaints and observations are now before His Majesty, "and though we trust they will upon examination be found to furnish no such serious and well grounded matter of misconduct, as to cause your Majesty to withdraw your Royal favour and confidence from Mr. Legge upon future occasions," yet seeing the satisfaction his recall has given, they cannot think "it will be for your Majesty's service, that Mr. Legge should be allowed (for the present at least) to return to Nova Scotia for the purpose of reassuming the administration of that Government."

13½ *foolscap pages.* There are also two incomplete copies of this report, one the beginning the other the end of it.

1776, September 5. Salisbury Street.—Burrow to Dartmouth. Owing to the "abdication" of officers of the Customs in Nova Scotia begs that he may be recommended for employment there should his brother's proposal to resign in his favour not be thought proper. Monk appointed Attorney-General in Quebec, to make room, he thinks, for Brenton to succeed to that office in Nova Scotia.

2 *quarto pages.*

1776 (?).—Memorial from Binney for a salary.

½ *quarto page.*

1778.—Legge to Dartmouth. Reminding His Lordship of the memorial presented upwards of two years previous for payment of the expenses he had incurred as Governor and in consequence of his recall and asking for His Lordship's influence to have payment made. Undated. The memorial referred to was written in July 1776.

1½ *foolscap pages.*

1802, June 1. London.—Printed acknowledgment of subscriptions, books, &c., for the library of King's College, Nova Scotia, and appeal for further assistance.

3 *printed foolscap pages.*

N. D.—Memorial from William Shirreff for the pay of his late father, appointed Judge-Advocate of the forces at Annapolis Royal in 1718, without salary. And on the recommendation of a Board of

General Officers a new commission was issued in 1730 with a salary attached; the arrears of which amount to £2,774 sterling. (In the body of the memorial it is stated that Shirreff, the memorialist, has served for 25 years. His first commission, so far as can be traced, was given the 25th of June 1755, so that the possible date of the memorial is 1780.
3 *foolscap pages.*

> *An extract from the report of a Board of General Officers, on the petition of William Shirreff of* 10*th July* 1730, *is enclosed.*
> 2 *foolscap pages.*

No date.—" A plan for settling a Township to consist of one Hundred thousand acres, with an Estimate of the Expence." The amount to be settled, reserved, &c. is shown to be 20,000 acres, leaving 80,000 to be disposed of by the proprietors.
1 *foolscap page.*

No date.—List of His Majesty's Council, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
¾ *quarto page.*

No date.—Burrow to Dartmouth. Sends letters received from Legge. The warmth of sentiment they breathe ; the desperate state of the faction which opposes him &c.
2 *foolscap pages.*

No date.—Memorial of McNutt respecting settlements and grants of land.
4 *foolscap pages.*

ISLAND of St. JOHN.

1763 and 1764.—Lord Egmont's proposals for settling the island, for the whole of which he asks a grant, with other documents from proposed associates, &c. There are two parts, printed, each 32 pages octavo. The first part contains the proposed laws, the names of the associates, &c. The second part, correspondence, reports of the Lords of Trade and other papers respecting the settlement.

1768.—Jotting on a slip of paper of 20,000 acres in St. John Island originally granted to John Dickeson, and on his death to David Dickeson.

1772, August 27. Dublin.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Sends memorial from Samuel Smith, agent for St. John's, praying for roads on the island, and for a detachment of troops to assist in public works.
1½ *quarto pages.*

A memorial corresponding to that described in the letter is dated 30th December 1772, and follows the preceding letter.

1772 (?) Petition of Michael Swan for payment of a bill granted to him by Callbeck, Attorney-General of St. John's Island for money

advanced, Callbeck being protected by his position from suits that might otherwise be brought against him.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

1773, May 13. London.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Encloses proposal for peopling the island of St. John.
½ *quarto page.*

> *Enclosed:—A printed proposal from Emanuel Lutterloh to furnish* 4,000 *families as tenants and settlers on estates in the island.*
> *Printed.* 2 *foolscap pages.*

1773, May 20. Litchfield.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Suggests his purchasing a lot of land in the island. Christie has offered to sell his lot, offers to act as agent for the purchase and management, without charge. The revenue to be expected from the investment.
1½ *quarto pages.*

1773, August 28. Dublin.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Sends forms of power of attorney and lease respecting lands in St. John's island, to serve as a model for His Lordship's lands in Florida. Sir Charles Saunders has offered to sell him (Desbrisay) his lands in St. John's Island, which he offers to transfer to His Lordship for the same price as that to be paid to Sir Charles, and to resume possession should the purchase not be advantageous to His Lordship.
2 *quarto pages.*

> *Enclosed:—Form of a Power of Attorney* (1 *page foolscap, printed*); *Form of lease* (1 *page large parchment, printed*).

1773, September 24.—Charlotte town.—Memorial of Chief Justice Duport, Callbeck, Attorney General, Allanby, Provost Marshal and John Budd, Clerk of the Crown, represents that the island was constituted a separate Government from Nova Scotia, on the agreement of the proprietors to pay such quit rent as would meet the charges. That this quit rent has not been paid, so that there is no fund to pay their salaries, from which cause they have suffered great distress, having filled their respective offices for four years without remuneration. Memorialists pray that their salaries be secured to them in such manner as shall seem best to His Majesty.
1¾ *foolscap pages.*

1773, November 22. Dublin.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Has withdrawn his advertisement for tenants for his lands in St. John's Island in consequence of His Lordship's displeasure. Had not attempted to obtain tenants except with the leave of the proprietors and encloses note from Lord Hertford's agent in proof of this.
1½ *quarto pages.*

> *The note is enclosed.*
> 1 *quarto page.*

1773 (?)—Memorials of the proprietors showing the disadvantages arising from the want of a proper survey of the island by retarding

settlement, &c., praying that a resident surveyor should be appointed and nominating John Robinson for the office.
1 *foolscap page.*

1773 (?)—" Suggestions concerning the Island of St. John in North America." The salaries of the officers were to be paid out of the quit rents; this has not been done, and they wish Government to pay them, the proprietors complain that the quit rents are too high. Suggests that an Assembly be called which could pass a law to authorise the sale of lands for the payment of quit rents. The Governor complains of the insufficiency of his salary, and has presented, or will present, a petition to the Treasury for relief. The cause of the extraordinary expense is the accommodation of strangers, there being no hotel in the capital, and the expense will increase should an Assembly be called. The sum of 500*l.* wanted for making roads. The Naval Officer has no salary; until the trade would warrant the imposition of fees, he should be paid a salary.
1½ *foolscap pages.*

A loose jotting appears to relate to the preceding document. The Assembly was first called in 1773, so that the date of this document cannot be later than that year.
1 *foolscap page.*

1774, February 12. Dublin.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Would have been in London before, but for an attack of scarlet fever. To assist His Lordship in the disposal of his lands in East Florida, encloses his terms and conditions for the sale of his lands in St. John's Island and Lutterloh's proposals for tenanting the same. The seller for 20,000 acres will have £10,000 in five years and the purchaser by advancing £2,102 will have £2,000 for ever. Since he has been forbidden to take tenants from the United Kingdom, has adopted this method of settling his lands.
3 *quarto pages.*

> *Lutterloh's proposals enclosed are the same as those sent on* 13*th May* 1773, *with the addition of a certificate of his position. Proposals by Desbrisay, also enclosed, for selling and tenanting* lot 31, *showing the cost to the purchaser and returns.*
> 2 *foolscap pages. Printed.*

1774, March 15. Barrington to Pownall. Encloses an application from Adair, surgeon, to be laid before Dartmouth.
1 *quarto page.*

> *An application (undated) from Adair is enclosed, applying for a small spot of ground near Georgetown, a quarter of a mile from his lot, to be used for erecting fish stages.*
> 1 *quarto page.*

1774, March 31. Berners Street.—General Worge to Dartmouth. Complains that land sold by him to Desbrisay had been disposed of by the latter in such manner as to defeat the claims he had in it for payment of mortgage.
2 *quarto pages.*

1774, May 1. Piccadilly.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Has settled with General Worge to that gentleman's satisfaction. Thanks for the recommendation he expects for the salary of £200 as Lieutenant Governor, but presses for a decision.
2 *quarto pages.*

1774, May 11. London.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Transmits resignation of the Rev. Mr. Caulfield. Will be thankful should his son be chosen to succeed as Governor's chaplain.
1 *quarto page.*

The resignation by Caulfield is enclosed, dated Dublin, 12*th April.*
½ *quarto page.*

1774, May 15.—Memorial of Desbrisay for the appointment of his son to be Governor's chaplain of St. John's. The date is endorsed.
1 *quarto page.*

1774, August 6. London.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Encloses certificate in favour of his son, signed by the Bishop of Waterford and others. Should his son be recommended for the office of chaplain, it shall be acknowledged with gratitude.
1 *quarto page.*

The certificate is enclosed.
½ *quarto page.*

1774, December 10. Somerset House.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Sends description of two lots of land made by Clarke, a Quaker, who went to settle on St. John's Island. Again recommends His Lordship to purchase the two lots as an investment.
1½ *quarto pages.*

A short description in tabular form is enclosed.
¼ *quarto page.*

1774, December.—Earl of Warwick to Dartmouth. Encloses a request for the appointment of Peter Stewart to be Chief Justice of St. John's Island.
1 *quarto page.*

The request to Warwick enclosed.
1½ *quarto pages.*

1775, June 15. Hon. John Yorke to Dartmouth. Reminds His Lordship of a promise Desbrisay believes was made him on the application of Sir Joseph Yorke.
1 *quarto page.*

Copy of the answer is placed with this, that such promotion shall be made as his qualifications may seem to warrant.
1 *quarto page.*

1775, June 21. Somerset House.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth, applies to be appointed to Granada or any other Government. Encloses memorial.
1 *quarto page.*

> *The memorial, of same date, enclosed, offers to raise a battalion of 500 men for service in America.*
> 1 *foolscap page.*

1775, July 18. Dublin.—Lord Ligonier to Desbrisay. Is unable to assist him with Dartmouth, not being acquainted with His Lordship. Recommends him to apply to Sir Joseph Yorke.
1 *quarto page.*

1775, July 24. Charlottetown.—Thomas Wright to Dartmouth. Governor Patterson has a memorial to present on his (Wright's) behalf, relative to his situation as chief surveyor of the island; the injury he and his family would sustain by removal, the expense he has incurred, &c. It is endorsed "Nova Scotia" through error.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775, July 27. Somerset House.—Desbrisay to Dartmouth. Has been informed by Callbeck that Patterson does not intend to leave the island this year. That means a loss to him (Desbrisay) of half the Governor's salary and perquisites, and with no salary attached to his office of Lieutenant Governor and personal fortune, it would be miserable to go to a desolate island; asks leave, therefore, to remain for a year in hope of obtaining a Government or he would raise a battalion of 500 men at his own expense, on condition of being appointed to the command, naming his own officers to be selected from half pay. Is unhappy that Lord Ligonier is not acquainted with His Lordship; encloses his letter (*see* 18th July).
2 *quarto pages.*

1775 (?).—Memorial by Desbrisay for a salary to him as Lieutenant Governor. There are two copies.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775 (?).—Memorial of Desbrisay offering to raise a Company to consist of a Captain, three lieutenants and one hundred men to be employed for seven years in making public roads, he to be captain without pay and to select the three lieutenants.
1 *foolscap page.*

1775 (?).—C. Greville to Dartmouth (?). The training of Peter Stewart in the profession of law; he is a large landed proprietor in St. John's Island, has expended a considerable sum in the cultivation of his property and has sent out nearly 200 people who have been settled above two years. Apologises for mentioning Stewart after having recommended Grant. If appointed, Government will not have a more proper person in its pay from his qualifications, which are detailed. [The letter is without date or address. It was written in answer to inquiries as to Stewart's fitness for the office. Lord Dartmouth was Colonial Secretary from August, 1772, to January, 1776; Stewart was appointed Chief Justice in 1775, which is most probably the date of the letter.]

1776, March 20. Leicester Square.—Patterson to Dartmouth. His confidence in His Lordship's kindness to preserve him and his family from ruin. All his business is stopped at the Treasury and it appears as if it would rest there or be determined against him. Asks for His Lordship's mediation and will call to explain more fully.
2 quarto pages.

1776. "Observations on the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; chiefly setting forth the advantages that must arise from the settlement of it to Great Britain, and offering some Reasons why at the juncture it may prove particularly advantageous to give it extraordinary encouragement, &c." From the situation of the island it can never be a manufacturing country but must always "tempt the inhabitants to run into trade and the fishery." The ill-treatment of the inhabitants and especially the Indians by the New Englanders, who obtained the furs of the latter by giving them rum and a bad imitation of wine. The advantage to Great Britain of trade carried on from St. John's instead of from New England, especially during the present state of the Colonies. If Government held out encouragement, many loyal people from New England would fly there for safety. The error in the first establishment of a separate Government in 1769, providing for the salaries of the officials from quit rents, as in nearly seven years these did not amount to as much as would pay them for a year and a half. Proposes that the island should be put on a footing similar to the other American Colonies, giving the officers salaries sufficient to support their respective ranks. The paper is endorsed, "Gov. Patterson's Observations on the Island of St. John." It was probably written in London.
9½ *foolscap pages.*

Undated. "A Description of the Island of St. John, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, North America." The description is in a bound *MS.* volume, the information given in tabular form, with note of the quality of the land in each lot, the boundaries of which are given, a list of proprietors being at the end.
42 *small quarto pages.*

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Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the civil, ecclesiastical, literary, or scientific history of this country. The present Commissioners are:—

Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., the Marquess of Bath, the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Limerick, Lord Acton, Lord Carlingford, K.P., Sir G. W. Dasent, and Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any unprinted book, or collection of documents in his possession or custody to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, and should the MSS. appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, a report containing copies or abstracts of them will be drawn up, printed, and submitted to the owner, with a view to obtaining his consent to the publication of the whole, or of such part of it as he may think fit, among the proceedings of the Commission, which are presented to Parliament every Session.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named: The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Ancaster, Lord Braye, Lord Hothfield, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The costs of inspections, reports and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of historical or literary value.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

J. J. Cartwright,
Secretary.

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART I.

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

VOL. III.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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INTRODUCTION.

WITH the exception of the curious and valuable lists of armour at the Tower and elsewhere—which probably came into the hands of the first Baron Dartmouth when he was Master of the Ordnance, in 1682—the Earl of Dartmouth's manuscripts now preserved at Patshull, commence at the Restoration. The principal part of the collection was reported upon for the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1887 by Mr. William Hewlett (see 11th Report, Appendix, Part 5). The present volume refers only to the documents that have come to light since that time, and forms an interesting supplement to the earlier report.

The collection opens with the correspondence and papers of Colonel William Legge, father of George Legge, first Baron Dartmouth, and commences with a letter from the famous Charlotte de la Trémouille, widow of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, and the gallant defender of Lathom House and the Isle of Man against the Parliamentary forces. In this letter which is dated 18 February 1662, the Countess prays Colonel Legge to use his influence with King Charles II. to obtain a title for her younger children, meaning probably her two younger surviving sons, Edward and William, who, she said, had suffered so greatly in the royal cause by the loss of their father. Her eldest son, Charles, then eighth Earl of Derby, had occasioned great grief to his father and the anger of Charles II. by marrying the daughter of John Kirkhoven, Baron of Rupa, in Holland, and by his will, dated August, 1651, James, Earl of Derby, left his estates to King Charles II., with a desire that they and the title might descend to his second son Edward, to the exclusion of his heir apparent, Charles, "and this," he continues, "by reason of my just offence against Charles, my eldest son, for "his disobedience to his Majesty in the matter of his marriage, "and for his going to join the rebels of England at this time to "the great grief of his parents by which he has brought a stain "upon his blood if he were permitted to inherit, but this by his

"Majesty's great goodness, may be prevented." An explanation is here given to the reference in the latter part of the Countess's letter as to her husband's intention to bar the entail of the family estates, had he lived, and the invalidity of that portion of his will which proposed to convey the title and estates away from the heir.

Colonel William Legge had a considerable amount of property in Ireland, and the letters of his agents there, James and Nicholas Jones, throw some light on the condition of affairs in that country during the fifteen years following the Restoration. At the death of Colonel William Legge, on 13 October 1670, these properties, with others in England, went to his eldest son, George, who had been trained to the sea under Sir Edward Spragg, and who afterwards served under the Duke of York and Prince Rupert in the various naval battles against the Dutch in 1672–3. Hence it is probably that we have such ample information of the naval affairs of that time in this collection. Of the engagement in Sole Bay between the combined English and French fleets and the Dutch on 28 May, 1672, there are full accounts. It appears that the allied fleets were lying in the bay unsuspicious of the proximity of the Dutch, and, as Burnet tells us, more intent upon preparing for Oak Apple day than engaging the enemy, when about 3 or 4 in the morning one of the scouts brought news that the Dutch were in sight. The signal was immediately given by the Duke of York for the fleet to weigh anchor and for the ships to be put into line of action. Before this could be done, however, the Dutch had commenced the attack, and the engagement, which began at between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, lasted all day. For some reason full reports of the battle were prepared by the principal commanders who survived the action, and copies of these are amongst the Earl of Dartmouth's MSS. A specially melancholy interest is attached to the account of what happened on board the *Royal James*, the flagship of Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, "a gentleman," as Bishop Parker describes him, "adorned with all the virtues of Alcibiades and untainted by any of his vices." Being hard pressed, the Earl sent unsuccessfully to Sir Joseph Jordan for assistance. His ship was then boarded by a Dutch man of war, which he proposed to get rid of by taking the initiative and boarding the Dutchman himself; however, the force available was too weak, his ship having lost between 250 and 300 men. The Earl fought on bravely in hope of assistance, but none came, Sir Joseph Jordan passing close by to windward "very unkindly" taking no notice of him. Jordan, however, states in his account of the battle that he was unable to render assistance. The Earl having repulsed the boarders from the Dutch man of war, was boarded by a fire ship, which set fire to the *Royal James*, in the destruction of which the gallant Earl perished.

The journals of Admiral Sir Edward Spragg, who gives an outspoken account of all he saw and thought, commence with a narrative of the destruction of the Algerine fleet in Bugia Bay in May, 1671, and end off abruptly on the 10 August, 1673, the day before Spragg was drowned in the engagement with the Dutch off the Schoonvelt. In his account of the battle of Sole Bay, and wherever he has an opportunity, he does not fail to find fault with the conduct of the French ships then acting in concert with the English against the Dutch. In consequence of the Test Act, the Duke of York resigned his command of the fleet, and was succeeded by Prince Rupert, whose unpopularity or incompetency alienated the affections of most of the naval officers under his command. In the various engagements off the coast of Holland in the summer of 1673, Sir Edward Spragg severely criticises the Prince's mismanagement, and speaks of the "ill conduct and most notorious cowardice" of the fleet, in which there was want of order, no man well knowing his station. A further account of the naval engagement off the Schoonvelt of 11 August, 1673, will be found in Sir John Narborough's journal.

There is little further in the appendix to the present report till after George Legge had been created Baron Dartmouth in 1682, previous to his taking the command of the expedition for the destruction and abandonment of Tangier. Of this expedition and the proceedings of the Commissioners at Tangier, we obtain a considerable amount of information, which, with what has been printed in the former report, gives a fairly complete account of the expedition. Lord Dartmouth was appointed on the 2 July, 1683, sailed in August, and was home again in March, 1684, having fully carried out all the instructions given him as to conveying the residents, who were of various nationalties, to their native lands, demolishing the town, fortifications, and the Mole or harbour, and bringing home Colonel Kirk and "his lambs," with the other soldiers stationed at Tangier. Some interesting details about the topography of Tangier, the names of the inhabitants and of the streets, together with particulars of the goods and ornaments of the Church of St. Charles the Martyr there, will also be found.

Some of the papers here calendared assist materially in clearing up the question as to the position which Lord Dartmouth as admiral of the fleet took at the time of the Revolution. It appears that at the beginning of September, 1688, James II. appointed him admiral of the English fleet intended to intercept the Dutch ships which were to bring William of Orange to this country. The opinion in England was that the Dutch were bound for Harwich or the Thames and Medway; Lord Dartmouth determined, therefore, to alter the lights of Harwich and the buoys at the mouth of the Thames, so as to bring their ships upon some of the sand banks around that coast. Lack of provisions for sometime prevented the fleet, which then consisted of 32 fighting ships and 13 fire ships, from putting to sea, but towards the end of October Lord Dartmouth hoisted his flag on the *Resolution* and cruised about the mouth of the River. Both the fleet and King James appear to have been quite ignorant of the doings of the Dutch. Scouts were from time to time sent over to the coast of Holland, but returned only with unreliable information. On 30 October the fleet sailed northward along the east coast, and on the 4th November, a Dutch fly boat with about 200 soldiers, under the command of Major Colingsby, was taken, from whom it was discovered that the Dutch fleet had sailed to the westward. Lord Dartmouth immediately set sail in pursuit, but hearing that the enemy had landed, it was not deemed advisable to tempt them to offer battle, considering the inferior strength of the English fleet. Lord Dartmouth therefore remained in the Downs and neighbourhood until the 13th, when dispatches were received from the King, and from the instructions contained therein it was determined to attack the Dutch fleet wherever it might be found. From first to last Lord Dartmouth in his letters to the Bishop of London complains of the winds being contrary and the weather bad. On the 16th of November the whole fleet set sail for the west and on the following day, when off Portsmouth, an order was sent in to Sir Richard Beach to man what vessels he could for strengthening the fleet. Later on in the day Torbay was passed, but could not be approached on account of contrary winds. On Sunday the 18th November a great storm arose which dispersed the fleet, but upon the storm slightly abating on the Monday the fleet again made for Torbay, where the Dutch ships were descried, but the storm increasing, the English had to make for shelter in St. Helen's Road.

Notwithstanding the continued application to James for instructions, no definite orders were sent. It seems quite evident that for as long as it was possible to do anything in James' service the fleet held to his cause; Lord Dartmouth had been an intimate friend of James, when Duke of York, as the letters between them in the former report on the Dartmouth MSS. clearly show, and whatever feelings might be held towards the King on land, he continued to be considered the admiral and sailor prince among the sailors. The high esteem in which he was held by the Navy was shown at the time that Prince Rupert replaced him as admiral in 1673, when it was quite impossible for the latter to obtain the confidence of his subordinates and invidious comparisons were made between him and the Duke. But if the King had now no heart for the fight, his officers could not be blamed for being inactive. Undoubtedly Lord Dartmouth was in a most difficult position. Sir Henry Shere, writing to him on the 25th November, seems to have expressed the position pretty clearly, and advised the only course which it seemed possible to him for Lord Dartmouth to pursue. "Now "my dear Lord," he writes, "what will you do, I know you "are a man of honour, and I pray God keep you in that "mind, you have therefore an insuperable task given you which "nothing but divine inspiration can resolve how you will be able "to go through with. . . . . If you contribute "in any wise to the bringing in foreign force, you are undone "without redemption. If you fight the Dutch Fleet it will be "as fatal, and little less if you give up your command so that "the fleet should fall into hands that may render it useful to any "of these ends, which you might have prevented. Is it not "possible for your Lordship to shun these rocks by artfully "keeping the fleet for some days at sea (for this fermentation "cannot last ten days) and by that means put it out of your "power to obey or refuse, while you have made it impossible "for you to receive or they to send you any orders." Had Lord Dartmouth been inclined to accept this advice it would have been impossible for him to carry it out for want of provisions and on account of the tempestuous weather. As no reply came to his repeated request for instructions, on 1 December, an address was sent to the King by the hands of Lord Berkeley, but beyond an expression of approval of the action of the fleet, Lord Berkeley brought back no definite message. While lying at Spithead, the little Prince of Wales being at Portsmouth, the commanders waited upon him, and every ship in the fleet fired a royal salute in his honour. There can be little doubt that the presence of the Prince of Wales and his mother at Portsmouth was one reason for the detention of the fleet at Spithead, for we find James had sent word that if it were found impracticable for Sir Edward Scott to convey the Queen and Prince to London by land, Lord Dartmouth was to carry them there by sea. James had desired Dartmouth to convey the Queen and Prince to France, but this he absolutely refused to take upon himself the responsibility of doing.

While the fleet was still at Spithead, on 13 December there was received a letter from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal dated the 11th, ordering all acts of hostility towards the fleet of the Prince of Orange to cease and all Roman Catholic officers to be removed. Upon receipt of this and the news that the King had withdrawn, Lord Dartmouth had these orders carried out, and further wrote to the Prince of Orange as to the safety of the ships under his charge. Concerning Lord Dartmouth's bringing the greater part of the fleet up the Thames and his interview with the Prince of Orange, nothing fresh is brought to light. There is something comically pathetic in the excuse for the absence of the *Mary* yacht, which Lord Dartmouth made to Pepys, namely, that she was employed to bring the Prince of Wales' rockers up the river. That Lord Dartmouth behaved honestly and loyally to his king and country during a very difficult and critical time there can be little doubt from the papers quoted in the appendix to this and the previous report. As long as it was possible to serve James he did so, but not slavishly, for he

James his errors and refused to act contrary to the laws of the country, but when the King forsook his own cause, Dartmouth did the only thing possible for the safety of the Kingdom by handing the fleet over to the Prince of Orange.

There are no documents touching the imprisonment, examination, and death in the Tower of the first Baron Dartmouth in this supplementary calender; of his examination before the Council, however, a full account will be found in the earlier report. His successor, William, second Baron Dartmouth was under age at the death of his father, but shortly after attaining his majority he took his seat in the House of Lords, and soon became recognized as a statesman of some distinction. In reward for his services to the State, Queen Anne created him, in 1711, Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth. A piece of European history comes to light in some correspondence between him and Lord Townshend touching the death of Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, and the abdication of Philip V. of Spain, which called to the remembrance of Lord Dartmouth a curious account of the feelings of those concerned in the negotiations between the Court of St. James' and that of Madrid for the renunciation by Philip V. of the crown of France and the settlement generally of the succession to various European kingdoms at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht.

The most important part of the correspondence here calendared relates to the time of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, generally known as "the good Lord Dartmouth." He was appointed President of the Board of Trade and Secretary for the Colonies in the cabinet of Lord North, to whom he remained steadfast all through that eventful ministry. In 1775 he was appointed to the less onerous post of Lord Privy Seal, and acted in that office under Lord North till the fall of his ministry Before taking office, Lord Dartmouth was urged both by the Earl of Hillsborough and the Earl of Chesterfield to obtain unrestricted power in his office, the latter ominously adding that "if we have no Secretary of State with full and "undisputed powers for America, in a few years we may as "well have no America." As the letters and papers of this collection touching America are to be dealt with in a separate report, it is needless to refer to such incidental references to the

American War as happen to occur in these papers. There are one or two letters of interest from Lord North, John Robinson, and other politicians and statesmen, the most interesting of which is perhaps the almost pathetic letter from Lord North announcing to Lord Dartmouth the defeat of the ministry in 1782. The English policy with regard to the bloodless revolution in Sweden whereby the aristocratic form of government was deposed by Gustavus III. is shown by a letter from the Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Dartmouth of 6th September, 1772.

The second Earl of Dartmouth will, however, be perhaps best remembered as a lover of the arts and literature, a scientist, but above all as a philanthropist and supporter of Wesley and the Evangelical movement of the middle of the eighteenth century. Principal among the letters touching this subject are those of the Rev. John Newton, of Olney, and afterwards of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, the converted slave trader, the hymn writer, and friend of William Cowper, the poet. Newton relates his difficulties in obtaining ordination from the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Chester, and his early letters throw light upon the distaste in which the Evangelical movement was held by the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries and the governing body at Oxford. The most interesting part of this correspondence is perhaps that which refers to Newton's association with Lord Dartmouth's old schoolfellow, Cowper, who, with Mrs. Unwin, lived with Newton for some time before going into their new house at Olney, and light is thrown upon Cowper's long period of despondency in 1774–5. Of other persons who took part in the Evangelical movement, whose letters appear in the appendix to this report, are the Countess of Huntingdon and Rev. M. Maden. There is also an exceedingly curious and interesting letter from the Rev. John Wesley, dated 23 August, 1775, giving an account of the commercial and social condition of this country, and pointing out the decay of trade and discontent of the people consequent upon the American war.

The letters of Thomas Jenkins, painter and dealer in works of art, give us various points in the history of several paintings by the old masters. Trafficking at a date when the priceless contents of the villas of some of the Italian nobility were being put upon the market, Jenkins had the opportunity of obtaining for his

English clients, works of art, at prices which appear to us almost ridiculous. The letters of Gainsborough inveighing against the "custom of painters dressing people like scaramouches and expecting the likeness to appear" give a valuable expression of opinion upon the fashion of the day in this respect. Of other letters concerning art, we have the amusing proposal by the Rev. William Gilpin to found a posthumous charity by the sale of his paintings.

As a man of science, the Earl of Dartmouth was applied to concerning a polar expedition in 1774, and in the following year touching the various inventions of James Watt. In 1778 he was requested to succeed Sir John Pringle as President of the Royal Society, and in 1779 was asked to undertake the presidency of the Society of Antiquaries.

The second Earl of Dartmouth died on 15 July, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, who before his accession to the title had gained some political distinction, and, as a director of the East India Company, had shown an aptness for administration. The letters of Alexander Macaulay to him, when Viscount Lewisham, deprecating the means adopted by Englishmen for securing fortunes in India throw a valuable light on the conduct of affairs in that country. Like his father, Lord Dartmouth had strong religious convictions, and numbered amongst his friends such men as William Wilberforce. But it is in his capacity as Lord Chamberlain that the more interesting letters were written; from these we get some information as to various theatrical and similar schemes at the beginning of the present century.

Of miscellaneous letters and papers, the correspondence between Lady Marow and her daughter, Lady Kay, and between Lady Kay and Lady North, are interesting as illustrating the social history of the first half of the eighteenth century. The instructions to the Duke of Ormond, and the correspondence between him and the Secretary of State regarding the negotiations prior to the Treaty of Utrecht, throw considerable light upon the subjects with which they deal. The letters of Mr. Rawlings, a wine merchant of St. Columb, in Cornwall, give a graphic description of the systematic smuggling which existed in the West of England during the middle of the eighteenth century, and the totally inadequate means for suppressing it. The evasion of the custom duties was a fault not confined to small traders, but was practised largely by East Indiamen, and especially by the Lisbon packets coming into Falmouth harbour. On account of the smuggling by these vessels, he says, his firm could sell no Lisbon wines unless to truly conscientions persons, who will not buy where they suspect an unfair trade is carried on, "the number of "such as these is, alas, very few."

By reason of the proximity of Sandwell, formerly the principal country seat of the Earls of Dartmouth, to Birmingham, much information as to occurrences in that town appear in this collection.

WILLIAM PAGE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

BOUND VOLUMES AND ROLLS.

1559, November 20. A survey of the Isle of Wight with plans of fortifications.

The Armoury.

1561. An account of the armour received into and delivered out of the Armoury from 26 January 1546 to 31 December 1561. The account sets out from whom the armour was received, from whence brought, and to whom delivered. It gives amongst others the armour of the Protector Somerset, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Sir John Gates, the Marquis of Northampton, Dr. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Earl of Warwick. The armour in store at various places is also given, setting out the body armour of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. *A large folio volume written on vellum and bound in velvet, ornamented with engraved silver, it contains as a frontispiece a coloured drawing on vellum of Sir George Howard, Master of Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, on horseback in full armour. This volume appears to be the original of Harl. MS., No.* 7457. *There is also another copy of it in this collection in a handwriting of the* 17*th Century.*

1660, October.—"A View and Survey of all the Armour and other Munition of Habiliaments of Warr remayneing at the Tower of London."

The armour is described under the following headings:—

" Curasseers Armour with their furnitures."

Among the items are:—

"Large white Armour, cap-a-pe, said to be John of Gaunt's.

" Small white Armour, cap-a-pe, said to be Prince Henrie's."

" Corslets & Curats with their furnitures."

Among the items are:—

" White feild head-peeces defective - - - - ij.

" Masking Armour, compleat, reported to be made for King Henry the VII.

" Sundry parcells of tilt armor defective."

" Sundry other Armes and parcells of Armour, munition, &c."

Among the items are:—

" Battle axes - - - - - - iij.

" Great lances, whereof two are said to be King Henry the Seaventh's and one Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk's - - iij.

" Great hearte of John of Gaunt's.

" Spanish coller for torture, taken in 1588.

" Antick head-piece with ram's hornes, coller, and spectacles upon it, one jacke and one sword, all said to be Will. Somers' armes.

" In the Closett within the Armory att the Tower.

" Armor of King Henry the viij$^{th's}$, cap-a-pe, being rough from the hamer."

"Sundry compleate armors and others, whereof some of them were standing formerly at Greenwich in the Green Gallery there, viz:—

Upon a horse statue of wood, one compleat tilt armor, cap-a-pe, richly gilt, part engraven, part damasked, made for Prence Henry with two gantletts and one gilt grandguard; the horse furniture being one shaffron of the same sort, one old leather sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and guilt, made for Kinge Henry the viijth. The horse furniture being one shaffron, breast plate, and buttocke of the same sort, one old sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, damasked with gold, made for King Henry the vijth. The horse furniture being a shaffron, crinet for the neck, breast plate, and buttock of the same, sadle stirrops and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white engraven and parcell gilt, made for King Edward the Third. The horse furniture being one shaffron, crinet for the neck, brest plate, and buttocke of the same, an old sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one curasseer armor richly gilt and engraven, made for his late Matie of ever blessed memory Charles the First. The horse furniture being one shaffron of the same, and an old sadle.

Upon a like horse, one white armor cap-a pe, made for King Edward the iiijth. The horse furniture one shaffron, crinett for the neck, brest plate, buttock and one old sadle, with two gantletts and a pace guard.

Upon a like horse, one armor made for King Henry the vjth, consisting of an head peece, back, breast, a paire of pouldrons and vambraces, a paire of greaves and a pace guard. The horse furniture being a shaffron and an old sadle and a bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armor compleat cap-a-pe, engraven with the ragged staff, made for the Earl of Leicester. The horse furniture being a shaffron, crinett for the neck, and breast plate of the same, one sadle, bitt, and reines.

Upon a like horse, one armor complete cap-a-pe, white and plaine, made for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The horse furniture being a shaffron, breast plate, and buttock of the same, one sadle, bitt, and bridle.

Upon a like horse, one armor complete cap-a-pe, white and plaine, made for William the Conqueror; the horse furniture being a shaffron, crinett for the neck, with sadle, bridle, and stirrops.

"Sundry rich Armors and parcells of Armour" brought from Mr Anneslie's house and now remayning in severall trunkes within the office of the Armorye at the Tower, with ij. great trunks and one great lead cisterne, still at the said house, viz.:—

Armour cap-a-pe, richly gilt and graven, made for his late Majestie of blessed memory, Charles the First, with gantletts and shaffron of the same, and gilt steeles for the saddle - - - - - - - -	One.
Small armor made for his now Majestie Charles the Second, when he was Prince, consisting of breast, back, gorgett, and head-piece, all richly guilt - - -	One.
Curasseer armor, richly gilt, made for his late Majestie Charles the First when he was young, consisting of a back, breast, head-peece, gorgett, pouldrons, and vambraces, cullet, cushes, and gantletts - - - -	One.
Small armour for horse and foot richly guilt with bosses of gold, and corded with silver, consisting of back, breast, taces, murrion, close head-peece, pouldrons, and vambraces, with gorgetts and gantletts - - - - -	One.

Foot armour of Henry the viijth richly gilt, consisting of a backe, breast, and placket, taces, gorget, a burgonett with a buffe or chin peece	One.
Small horse armor complete, cap-a-pe, richly guilt and chased, with gantletts	One.
Stirrups richly gilt and chased	One paire.
Sleeves of maile, with a velvet coate to them	One paire.
Small tilt armour, cap-a-pe, richly gilt and chaced, wanting only gantletts and manifare, with a shaffron of the same	One.
Small armour richly guilt and chaced, consisting of back, breast, culet, taces, gorgett, pace guard, maniefare, and gantletts	One.
Tilt head peice of the late prince Henry, gilt and graven	One.
Vampletts for tilting, staves, gilt and graven	vj.
Armour richly gilt and graven, consisting of back, breast, cushes, a paire of kneecappes, gorgett, a paire of short taces, one burgonet with a buff murrion, one gantlett, and a shaffron, with a pair of guilt steeles for a saddle	One.
Armour sent his now Majestie Charles the Second by the Great Mogull, consisting of back, breast, baces, head peice, vizor and peeces of the greaves	One.
Trunks wherein the said gilt armor is laid	iiij.
Great old trunks bound about with iron, remayning still at Mr Anneslie's house	ij.
Great leaden cistern formerly brought from Greenwich, and now remayning at the house where Mr. Anneslie dwelt in the Tower	One.

GREENWICH.

" Wee doe finde as well upon our owne view as upon the information of diverse officers of the Armory, storekeepers, and others that dureing the time of the late distractions, the severall armes, amunicon, and habiliments of warr, formerly remayning in the Green Gallery at Greenwich, were all taken and carried away by sundry souldiers who left the doore open. That sundry of the said armes were afterwards brought into the Tower of London by Mr. Anneslye, where they are still remayning. That the wainscott in the said Gallery is now all pulled downe and carried away, and, as wee are informed, was employed in wainscotting the house in the Tower where the said Mr Anneslye lived. That a great part of the ceiling is very much ruined and the whole house much decayed. That all the severall tooles and other utensills for making of armour, formerly remayning in the Master Armourers workhouse there, and at the Armorers Mill, were also within the time of the said distractions, taken and carried away (saveing two old trunks bound about with iron which are still remayning in the said workhouse, one old glazeing wheele still at the mill, and one other glazeing wheele sold to a cutler in Shoo-Lane). That sundry of the said tooles and other utensills have since been converted and sold to private uses by those who, within the time of the said distracions, had the command and care of the said armes and tooles, both at Greenwich and at the Tower. That diverse of the said tooles are still in other private men's handes who pretend they bought them. That the Great Anvill (called the Great Beare) is now in the custody of Mr Michaell Basten, locksmith, at Whitehall, and the anvill knowne by the name of the Little Beare is in the custody of Thomas Coxe, one of his Majesty's Armourers. And one combe stake in the custody of Henry Keemer, one other of his Majesty's Armourers. And that the said mill formerly employed in grinding glazing and making cleane of armes is destroyed and converted to other uses by one Mr Woodward who claimed it by vertue of a graunt from King James of blessed memory, but the Officers of the Armorye for his Majesty's use have it now in their possession.

Memorandum:—That the severall distinguishments of the armors and furnitures before mentioned, viz.:—The first serviceable, the second defective and to be repaired, the third unserviceable in their owne kinds yet may be employed for necessary uses, and soe reported by Richard King and Thomas Cox, two of his Majesty's Armourers at Greenwich, who were nominated and appointed in his Majesty's commission under his Signe Manuall, before recited, to be assistant in this service. And wee doe think the same to be by them faithfully and honestly distinguished."

J. Robinson,
Lieuten: Tower.
Jo: Wood,
Barth: Beale.

Will. Legge, Master of
His Majesty's Armouries.

The Armoury in the Tower.

1682, November 2 to 1683, June 30.—Account of George Francklyn, Esquire, Keeper of the Armoury in the Tower. Among the items there are the following:—"Large white curazier armour compleate said to have beene John of Gaunt's, one suite." Various pieces of tilting armour. "Masqueing armour compleate said to have been made for King Henry the Seventh, one suite; compleate black armour rough from the hammer said to have been made for King Henry the Eighth. One suite anticke headpeece with rams' horns and spectacles upon it and one jackett of maile all said to have been William Somers his armes." Two gilt shaffrons whereof one is said to belong to King Charles the First's horse. Codpiece of King Henry the Eighth parcel gilt. Large headpiece or hearse of John of Gaunt; helmet with a long nose; collar for torture taken from the Spaniards in 1588, champion lance and target made for his own Majesty King Charles II., great lances and old wooden shields, two of each of which are said to have belonged to Henry VII. and one of each to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

"Sundry compleat armours, etc. viz.:—Upon an horse statue of wood, armour cap-a-pe, white and plaine, with a gauntlett and manifare, made for William the Conquerer; the horse furniture being a chaffron, crinet for the necke, saddle and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white engraven and parcell gilt, made for King Edward the Third; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinet, breast plate, buttocks of the same, an old saddle, and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, with manifare and passeguard made for King Edward the Fourth; the horse's furniture being a chafron, parcell guilt, breastplate and buttocks, plaine, with an old saddle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, made for King Henry the Sixth, with a manifare and passguard; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinett, breast-plate, old saddle and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, damasked with gold, made for King Henry the Seventh the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinet, breast-plate, and buttocks of the same, saddle, stirrupps, and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and gilt, made for King Henry the Eighth; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, gilt, breast plate, and buttocks, plaine, an old saddle, and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and plaine, with manifare, made for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, breast plate, and buttocke of the same, a saddle plate gilt, with a saddle, bitt, and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, engraven with a ragged staffe, made for the Earl of Leicester, a mainguard, passguard, manifare and gauntlet; the horse's furniture being a chafron, crinet, and breast-plate of the same, saddle, bitt, and reines, one suite.

A statue of an horse, the furniture being a breast-plate and saddle-plate, parcell gilt, buttocks plaine, an old saddle with a gilt bitt, one.

Rich armour and parcells of armour:—

Small armour, made for his now Majesty, King Charles the Second, when Prince, consisting of back, breast, gorgett, and head-peece, all richly gilt, one suite.

Armour sent his now Majesty, King Charles the Second, by the Great Mogull, consisting of backe, breast, taces, head-peece, vizard, and a pair of greaves, one suite.

Odd peeces of sanguine armour, richly guilt, consisting of an head-peece, gauntlet, and three vamplets, v. peeces.

Odd pieces of white armour, richly gilt, consisting of a culett, pass-guard, and gauntlett, iij. peeces.

Vampletts, white, whereof one is richly embossed and engraven, vij.

Stirrup irons, parcell gilt and engraven, one paire.

Manifare, white, parcell gilt, one."

List of Armourers tools.

A like account, 30 June 1684 to 30 June 1685, which contains the following:—

"Complete armour on a statue of wood. One armour cap-a-pe, white, engraven, and parcel gilt, upon a horse statue of wood, made for King Edward the Third.

Breasts:—Danish, to be worn with cross girdles, the girdles unserviceable, ixcxv.

Footmen's armour with their furniture and crosletts:—Strong head-peeces for sea service, serviceable, ix.

Dutch headpeeces of severall fashions, serviceable, ix."

JOURNAL of Sir EDWARD SPRAGG commanding the Flag Ship in the Mediterranean Fleet.

1671, May 8 to 1671[-2], March 1. The journal commences with an account of the destruction of the Algerian ships in Bugia Bay, and gives a plan showing the positions of the ships there.

May 8, "Monday at 12 o'clock, the sea breeze came in finely. At 3 o'clock I fell on, battered ships and castles, till near five, at which time I sent my boats to cut the boom, and most bravely performed it was. My *Victory*, fireship, got aboard and destroyed seven sail of the best men-of-war, the newest ships of Algiers, two prizes, and a small trader, ... Half an hour past seven, all being done that was wished for, I warped off. The castles were very civil to us. About

10 o'clock we got off into 9 fathom of water out of shot, and anchored, viewing all night our lovely bonfires, which, in my opinion, was the most glorious sight that ever I saw, so great variety was in it, some of the ships' ports appearing in the flame, others their sterns, and some their timbers all naked. When the powder came to blow up, it was terrible; it destroyed many of them. It was so great and hot a fire, that the enemy was forced to quit the walls. The ships were close under the walls of the town and castle. A poor Bremen slave, that got off to me on Wednesday, the 10th, at night, assures me that by their own confession, they lost and there were destroyed in the ships alone, upwards of 300 soldiers of pay, besides Moors, which they make no account of. All their boats, and the poor Christian slaves, were hard at work fishing for the Turks. This poor man that escaped so luckily from them, helped to fish forty of them, the same day he came off, with great spikes made crooked on pikes and spars. The Admiral of Algiers, Irico (?), and all the captains of Algiers, who were not then at sea, were here. The Admiral and three captains wounded, seven killed, one of which being Barbarossa, that made so good a defence with the three Dutch men-of-war, where Van der Zane was killed."

The remainder of the journal gives an account of the cruises about the Mediterranean and return to England in March, 1672.

JOURNAL of [Sir EDWARD SPRAGG ?]

1672, May 2.—His Royal Highness sailed from the eastward of the Nore with about 40 sail of "stout men-of-war."

May 5. Anchored at the Isle of Wight. The French Fleet at Spithead.

May 28. "By 4 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet appeared, we being then in the Sole Bay; many of the ships riding near the shore, especially our fire-ships and small craft. Before we came into line the enemy fell on, as the Blue and the Red stood with their heads to the westward. The French stood with their heads to the southward; the Zealand squadron stood with them. Our first guns were fired at 7 o'clock, by the Blue, being then ahead the Duke of York. When it cleared up, which was about 2 o'clock, I saw the *Prince*, and sent my pennice aboard to know how his Royal Highness did, and what he pleased to command me; which I no sooner did, but I found the Royal Standard spread in the *St. Michael*, his head to the southward and with him, of his own division, the *Victory*, the *Fairfax*, *Cambridge*, and *Phœnix*; of my division, the *Resolution*, *Diamond*, *Breston* (*sic*), and *Monck*, ahead of me, the *Old James* astern of me. Half an hour past 4 o'clock, having all my sails set since I tacked, I got ahead of his Royal Highness, under his lee, the *St. Michael* being somewhat disabled at that time. At 5 o'clock, his Highness came on board of me. About 40 sail of the enemy to windward of us, within gunshot, by the leeward of us; in another line about as many more. The Vice-Admiral of the Blue at the same time to the windward of the weathermost line of the enemy, with some 10 or 12 sail more. De Ruyter's squadron, with himself, was that which was on our weather side, being well repulsed by us, hove away, about 8 o'clock, to the leeward line. We kept our . . . . . and stood all night with 25 sail to the eastward, about the distance of a league and a half of the enemy, till 4 o'clock next morning."

Commanders slain:—Lord Sandwich, Mr Franc: Digby, Sir Fre: Hollis, Sir Jo: Cox, Captain Waterwoorth (?), Captain Hannam, Captain Pearce. Commanders wounded:—Captain Haddock, Captain Ludman. Persons of quality and gentlemen slain:—Lord Maidstone, Mr Rich: Nicols, Captain Hodg Vaghton (*sic*), Mr Trevanion, Captain Bromley, Captain Bennet.

May 29. Four o'clock in the morning, I called up his Royal Highness. It was then found advisable to tack and stand to the N.W., the French, and the Blue being most out of sight. At 10, we had a council called aboard the *Prince*, to hear his Royal Highness was returned aboard. The result was, that in consideration of the scarcity of ammunition, and several of our ships being disabled in their masts and hulls, we should go into the River and fit. This being no sooner resolved, than the enemy appeared, standing with us. We every one went to our several ships and stood with the enemy, being then in gunshot with the headmost of them. The enemy tacked in their line. At two o'clock we were in a line abreast of them, excepting the French, who never will be as they ought to be. Presently out came a fog, which continued till half an hour past 5, on which his Royal Highness spread his flag of battle. I bore down with my division, within less than a league. The French were very slack in bearing down, and in great disorder, nor do I expect better from them. This delay made his Royal Highness take in his red flag. At 8 o'clock, we being then within seven leagues of Zealand, S.E. by E. then of us, we tacked to our own coast, stood N.W. all night; the enemy continued still to their own coast.

May 30. We stood toward Sole Bay.

May 31. In the evening we stood near the shore. Aldborough being then of us W. by N. five leagues, we anchored. Close weather, and a great sea. We rode all night.

June 1. It being ill weather, we rode still at anchor in Sole Bay.

June 2. In the afternoon we sailed from Sole Bay, and anchored in the evening, in the Sladway, in 14 fathom. Our scouts brought us word that the Dutch fleet was anchored by Goree.

June 3. In the morning we weighed anchor and sailed with our whole fleet up the River Thames, mistake by the pilots in the *Royal Prince*, taking the North Foreland for the Naze.

June 4. We weighed with all the fleet, intending up the River Thames. We stopped our tide off the Longsands Head.

June 5. We sailed, and anchored at the west end of the Gunfleet. . .

June 6. About 8 o'clock his Majesty, with many of his noblemen, came on board of his Royal Highness in the *Prince*. [The] same day we turned up with all the fleet; anchored short of the shore beacon.

June 7. We weighed; sent most of our ships before, that were lamed.

June 26. We broke ground from the Nore, most of our fleet anchored at the buoy of the Oaze Edge. The wind, in all the time that we have lain here at anchor, has been westerly. His Majesty returned to London.

June 27. We sailed at 5 o'clock in the morning. Most of the fleet followed, and anchored at the Gunfleet.

June 28. Much wind. At a council of flag officers, it was resolved to stay for our small craft and fireships till the evening tide, and then to sail 12 or 14 leagues off the Texel.

June 29. We sailed with all the fleet.

June 30. We had news of the enemy being off Zealand, with their fleet.

July 1. The whole night we plied to and again off the Briel; anchored in the morning, W.N.W. 10 leagues off Gravesend, in 20 fathom. Same day was brought in, a small galliot taken by the *Diamond and Crown*. In the evening 10 or 12 sail passed by us in the offing; stood to the southward. Some frigates of ours cut and followed them. The *Prince's* main topmast spent.

July 2. We lay still at an anchor, 10 leagues off Gravesend. One of my scouts came in who had made the shore. At 12 o'clock we weighed anchor, the wind then at south, and stood away to the northward; little wind. An English ship that came from Amsterdam, gave us intelligence.

July 3. At 9 o'clock in the morning we made Camperdown; stood along on the broad, fourteen towards the Texel. The news from Amsterdam says that seven men-of-war being ready to set out to sea in the Texel, were ordered in again, and are laid up within the Pampas; that De Ruyter desires to know who will pay them, and to have a commission from the Prince of Orange; stopped two East India ships, that were outward-bound, to pay him and the fleet their wages. We anchored W.S.W. off the Texel, where we remained till Monday morning. The 8th, very ill weather most of the time. The *Monk* lost her foremast and bowsprit; the *Henry*, her main crushed and disabled in rolling. The winds, for the most part, between the S.S.W. and N.N.W.

July 8. We sailed N.N.W. and N.W. by N. till 8 o'clock at night, when we came to an anchor; sent out scouts, being then in 20 fathom of water, about some 12 leagues off the Holland coast, N.W. by N. of the Texel.

July 10. A council of flag officers was held, where it was resolved that we should remain at an anchor where we are, till the 14th; in regard to our victuallers that come to us . . , and then to move towards the east end of the Dogger; and on Monday, the 15th, our fleet to go to short allowance. I must confess my opinion was to attack first De Ruyter's fleet and then to look out for the East India fleet, the first being of probability, sure to be done, the second, very uncertain, our fleet being all in a body; the enemy being still 50 capital ships in sea, it was in no way safe to divide our fleet; which after the enemy were beaten and forced in, might very well have been, so as to find out the Dutch East India fleet. It was not his Royal Highness' fault at all; ill measures were taken at Court. However it happen, I wish we do not repent it very soon. Very ill weather; I escaped drowning in my boat, narrowly.

July 11. I called my whole division aboard, and issued to them the order of our last day's council. Towards night, very ill weather. Topmasts and yards down.

July 12. All day very much wind. Our scouts returned without any news of the enemy.

July 13. I sent the *Princess* to the northward, on the scout. No appearance of fair weather. . . . . .

July 16. Bad weather still. The *Princess* brought into the fleet a flyboat, laden with spars and deals, that came out of the Sound. No news. It being bad weather, I made bold to discharge him, without sending him to his Royall Highness being bound to London."

July 17 to 24. At the Dogger.

July 25. The Dutch East India fleet were seen off Heligoland. Sent on board his Royal Highness for his commands.

July 26. Very much wind, remained at anchor. The fleet in great want of water and provisions, notwithstanding all the care taken, and promises of the victuallers given to his Royal Highness. There cannot be enough precaution taken as to this. We want watering places much all over England, for the fleet, there being no provision made by the King for that purpose, as spouts to carry the water to the water side, a very great neglect. The money, the fleet at our watering pays, would make such provisions as would leave to posterity fountains and wells.

July 29. His Royal Highness called a council of flag officers and got our whole fleet under sail. I was sick and could not wait on him in person, but sent my captain. Sailed to the westward of the Dogger.

July 30. Went on board to his Highness.

July 31. One of my division brought in a small East Indiaman, Captain Trotter by name, about 100 tons, laden with copper lingots, pepper, and cinnamon. The month ended in a storm, such as was never seen before in any seaman's remembrance. Our men generally sick and in want of provisions and water.

August 3. His Highness called a council, where it was carried by most votes, to sail towards the Thames. Sir John Harman and myself were not for it, but to stay and take our victuallers with us, the better to be able to attack the enemy, and to observe any orders we might receive from the King.

August 6. Anchored with all the fleet, four leagues to the southward of Flamborough Head. His Highness called a council. I could not attend, but sent my captain. No absolute resolution was taken, but that my squadron should ride to the southward, the French to the northward, to water.

August 16. We sailed with all the fleet, having watered and victualled, and on August 19 we anchored seven leagues E.S.E. of Lowestoft.

August 21. We got under sail and at 9 o'clock anchored in Sole Bay.

August 22. Weighed with all the fleet, and on the 23rd the Blue squadron anchored to the northward of the Red, near the Nore. Captain Robinson, with five sail of men of war and four fireships anchored on the south side of the Oaze Edge; Captain Bate and Captain Trotter, left at the Gunfleet.

Diurnal of the *Royal Prince* Admiral of the Blue.

1673, May 1. Anchored at the Nore. "I came from London; arrived at the fleet, where I found the King and his Royal Highness. His Majesty, so soon as he dined, went to London. Prince Rupert called a council of flag officers." The Bourdeaux fleet arrived this day, and about 500 sail of colliers, which mightily helped the manning of the fleet.

May 22. Sailed from the North Foreland, towards the enemy's coast.

May 23. In the Schoonvelt.

May 24. "The enemy still at anchor as they lay yesterday. We endeavoured to weigh, but could not, it blowing fresh, and raining. By seven o'clock, the *Sovereign* came to us from the river. By 10 o'clock it blew so very hard that we lowered our yards. I drove, and many others. The French, some of them, lost their bowsprits. The enemy still at anchor in the Schoonvelt.

May 25. The weather somewhat abated, yet till 8 o'clock, the fleet generally had yards and topmasts down.

May 26. In the afternoon and all night, very hard weather, and sometimes rain.

Observations. That the banks of Flanders are laid between two and two and a half leagues, at the least, farther off than they are set down on the cards. We being now with the body of the fleet, anchored in 15 fathoms of water. Ostend S. of us and not above five leagues off; the land being plainly seen all along. In times of peace we ought to employ some able men to the finding the truth and danger of these banks. The difficulties and dangers that we often apprehended of these banks, saved the enemy's utter ruin especially in the year —— when Prince Rupert, and Albemarle, beat the Holland fleet, and saved themselves by retiring into Zealand; and also in the year —— when his Royal Highness won the battle, when Opdam was General and died, their fleet in great disorder retired into the Texel, we being unacquainted also that time, was safety. In the whole, no entire victory is ever to be had of the enemy, except we are well acquainted with their ports, so as to be able to pursue them into them, it being an easy work to destroy an enemy disheartened and beaten. Most, if not all their fireships I presume, are distroyed in the battle and pursuit. It [ought] to be a Prince and the wise Ministers' care, in times of peace, to send some of his ships of war into all parts, that we at any time can suspect to be at variance withal.

May 27. I came with my squadron and anchored, Ostend S. by W. of me, five leagues off the Blankenberghe in 13 fathoms of water. It was resolved at a council of Flags, to attack the enemy the first opportunity, if they should retire into Flushing or. . . . . to anchor in the Schoonvelt, and to weigh at high water, which is tomorrow, at 10 o'clock.

May 28. At 10 o'clock, it being reasonable weather, we weighed and stood in with the enemy. About one o'clock, the van of our fleet began to engage. It was two when the Blue squadron engaged, which was with the Zealand division. By three, they ran about two hours, till five; about which time, we met De Ruyter, who had tacked from the shore, having no sight of our Red squadron, the wind veering then to the N.E. I stood off, about half an hour. It being half an hour past five, I tacked and stood in again, just aweather of all the Dutch fleet, receiving my friends, De Ruyter, Banker, and most of all the enemy's broadsides, within musket shot, seconded only by the *Cambridge*, who was much disabled. When past these, it was 6 o'clock, we met Tromp who had changed his ship. The Red squadron came along, at a great distance to windward of them, which, if they had borne down and given me but opportunity to have weathered them, I would have been on board of him and destroyed that party of ships, which would have got an entire victory. Some of our ships fired at 9 o'clock; at 10, the enemy anchored. We continued under sail all night. About 11 o'clock, in my ship, we had but five fathoms, one foot less. It proved a very ill fighting place, for so great a number of ships; and in truth, as ill fought on our side, as ever yet I saw. Whatever resolutions or designs the enemy had, by lying at the Schoonvelt, I am persuaded our ill conduct and most notorious cowardice, will make them take new measures, and, instead of being in their own defence before, they will now, with great reason, be the offenders and seekers. I ordered the *Cambridge*, if not in condition to be refitted for service in the fleet, to take the first opportunity for our coast, and ordered the *Guernsey* to take him in tow. Captains slain:—Tho: Fowles, Worden, Tempest.

May 29. At 3 o'clock, I went on board of the *Royal Charles*, to Prince Rupert, to know his resolutions. We anchored, being just over the Stene Bank. About 8 o'clock it began to blow and continued a very hard gale of wind all day and night. Topmasts and yards down. The enemy at anchor, three leagues within us.

May 30. The wind still great, and the sea. We had opportunity to fit our ships, being at an anchor, such as were disabled, being few in number, as I suppose.

May 31. It blew hard all day; fitting our ships, all manner of stores being scarce, carpenters' and boatswains'.

June 1. In the morning very early, I went on board of Prince Rupert, the enemy being new-berthing themselves, our people thought they came to attack us, at which the sign was made to weigh, which we did, and new-berthed ourselves, every man in his station; S.E. and N.W.; the enemy in the same posture, three leagues off us in the Schoonvelt.

Observations. Had the enemy come down on us this day, our fleet being anchored, intermixed, they might have caught us in great disorder, and have made us generally to have cut. For which reason, and to prevent such surprise, you ought always to have your scouts out, and your fleet always—if room—to anchor in the line that you must sail, and always to sail in line of battle. If by the wind, if large, and sea room, the squadron that is to have the van of the battle, ought to sail all abreast, and to make the headmost; the general squadron to follow in the same order; the rear-admiral's squadron to do the like, and to keep a fine distance. The vice admiral of each squadron to be on the starboard side of his admiral, the rear admiral on the larboard side. In case of one squadron, the vice admiral's division to be in the van, and the rear-admiral in the rear. In the rear, or van, I would never have above one ship in the van or the rear of either of the flags. My reason is, they being usually the most experienced men, will better observe the times of tacking the fleet; and also, their ships being commonly the best and strongest ships . . . . force, will better endure being in the rear [which] is always the easiest cut off.

June 2. At anchor with all the fleet.

June 3. Still at anchor with the fleet. The enemy in sight. The *Swiftsure* came to the fleet.

June 4. The weather reasonably good. About 10 o'clock in the morning, I went from my ship to go on board of Prince Rupert who was anchored, at the least, 10 miles from me. It was 12 o'clock when I arrived there; the *Sovereign's* topsail being then loose, and the enemy in a line, coming away with us. The Prince said little to me, but desired me get aboard, and to make sail ahead. It was just 2 o'clock when I got on board my ship. All being clear, I made sail. Prince Rupert, by this time, having pressed sail through the French squadron, who lay anchored in the body of the line, which obliged me to press more sail and delay our engaging fully an hour, which otherwise I should have done. Trompe, whose squadron had the van, being very impatient, fired a gun to stay for him. You would have thought, by his vapouring and fierceness we were to be eaten all alive. Our ships astern being in very great disorder, I continued sailing, hoping to bring them into a good line, but seeing no hopes, and Tromp's vapour being still in my head, I shortened sail. The gentleman's courage seemed somewhat moderated, that instead of eating us all alive, he very cowardly lay large gunshot to the windward, never daring to come at nearer distance. Though he had in his squadron the best ships of the fleet and 11 fireships, he did not once dare to make a proffer with any of his fireships. At three quarters past four, my main topsail was shot in pieces from the yard. I then set my mainsail to keep my ship to. At 6 o'clock, my carpenter told me he had five feet of water in the hold. At 7 o'clock, I sent to my Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral, to let them know my condition, and in case I bore away to stop my leaks, they should support the line. My carpenters have stopped some of my leaks, and the pumps entertaining it; so that the water did not increase, I kept my line till near 10 o'clock, at which time I bore down and lay all the rest of the night fair by the *Sovereign* to leeward of her. Between 11 and 12, De Ruyter stood away to his own coast. Tromp, with 16 sail more, continued sailing by my Vice Admiral and the Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron, till 3 o'clock. At daybreak, he found himself quitted by De Ruyter, stood away very quietly, being then fair by the Vice Admiral of the Red, no one interrupting him. When he was almost gone out of sight we stood a little that way, and stood in again to our own shore, which was then in sight. We fell in off Lowestoft.

We had in this battle, great want of order, no man well knowing his station, which must inevitably be a ruin to that army so governed. Had the body of our fleet tacked on De Ruyter, he being very weak in that part of the line, we should probably have got the battle. The strength was, and their hopes were, in the van of their fleet, which was commanded byTromp. I had ships enough in my squadron to hold him tack (*sic*); or had the Red and the French tacked about two o'clock in the morning, Tromp's whole squadron had been lost, De Ruyter having tacked to E.S.E., and Tromp with his squadron kept along with us till 3 o'clock, N.N.W. We very tamely let him go, till he was out of reach, and then we made as if we had a mind to follow."

The fleet then returned to the Thames and again started for the coast of Holland, on 19 July. On 21 July, they were in sight of the enemy, who was anchored in the Schoonvelt. The Prince placing himself in the van, the French in the middle. "The line of battle, being of 89 men-of-war, and small frigates, fire-ships and tenders, is so very long, that I cannot see any sign' the General Admiral makes; being quite contrary to any custom ever used at sea before, and may prove of ill consequence to us. I know not any reason he has for it, except being singular and positive.

July 22. "We weighed anchor. The enemy were also under sail. While we stood to the northward, the enemy followed, which was till 12 o'clock, at which time the Prince made the sign for the van of the fleet to tack, where I then was, the French in another line to the leeward of me. I tacked and stood to the southward; the enemy's van at the same time, did the same. At one o'clock the Prince sent me his lieutenant, by name——to tack and use my own discretion, which I took in writing under his hand. In the time of this tack, the wind veered from the N.W. to the S.W., so that from lying W.S.W. by the stern, by the time I fetched the length of the Red, I could lie but S.S.E. on which the enemy re-tacked and lay W.N.W. with their larboard tacks on board, insomuch that I could not get the wind of a quarter of the enemy's fleet. Our Red squadron, instead of keeping the wind, the best they could (from the time the sign was made for me to tack to the southward to the enemy), bore away near three leagues to the leeward.

At the time, the enemy was perceived to stand in again into their own sands. The Red sprung their luff again, which, had it been done all along, I am sure we had engaged the enemy, who were very inconsiderable to us, their number, in all, not exceeding 106, of which number, I suppose men-of-war, 70, at the most. If any slackness or neglect was in us this day, Sir John Harman, then Vice-Admiral of the Red, and then in the van of the fleet next to the enemy, is best able to tell. I was at so great a distance from the Red that I cannot say much to it; only this much I say, that what was done by us, I never saw done before, nor, I hope, never will again. After the enemy tacked from us, our fleet stood away to the northward. About 12 o'clock, we anchored, the French being anchored before us. The Red, who were ahead, lay all night driving, and under sail. Many inconveniencies may and do daily happen from putting the French in the middle."

A record follows of the cruising of the fleet off the coast of Holland till 10 August, when the journal suddenly terminates. On 11th August Sir Edward Spragg in whose handwriting the journal appears to be, was drowned in the naval battle with the Dutch.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE FLEET.

1672, August. James, Duke of York's instructions for the better ordering of his Majesty's Fleet in sailing and in fighting. A list of the fleet with the signals for speaking to any of the ships, and accounts by the captains of various ships of the battle between the English and Dutch Fleets on 28 May 1672, and accounts of what happened on board several of the English ships.

ACCOUNT given by Captain JOHN NARBROUGH, on board the *Prince*, Tuesday, 28 May 1672.

After his Royal Highness went away out of the *Prince*, which was between 10 and 11 o'clock, we bore off from the Dutch to bring her upon another tack, to mend her rigging and fit the ship, which was disabled. About 12 o'clock we got our larboard-tacks on board, and stood to the E.S.E. to the leeward of the Dutch fleet, out of shot, fitting our rigging. Falling in then with Sir Edward Spragg and some other ships of our division, which were standing to the northward to get up with the enemy, I sent my boat on board them to give them notice that his Royal Highness was gone on board the *St. Michael*, which lay to windward of us, upon our larboard quarter. As soon as they had notice of it, they tacked, and made what way they could up to the *St. Michael*. Between 2 and 3 o'clock we saw them engaged with the enemy, but could not discover any particular ship for smoke, all the afternoon. About 4 o'clock we passed by the hull of the *Royal James*, which was then almost burnt down, and a good while after that, we passed by a Dutch ship disabled, which we saw the *Greenwich* take. Between 6 and 7 we discovered Sir John Kempthorne and Sir John Harman, each of them with some shipps in their company, who were standing to the southward, firing at the enemy, who were on their weather bow. Presently after we saw a squadron of ships upon our lee bow, standing to the northward, but being at a distance, we could not distinguish what they were, but then took them to be the French. As soon as they got the length of us (being about 2 miles distant) they tacked and stood to the southward as we did, keeping the wind, and then we made them to be part of the Dutch fleet, consisting of about 25 sail (fire ships and others) which had been before engaged with the French. At 8 o'clock we got up with Sir John Harman and Sir John Kempthorne, and the rest of our ships which were in their company. The Dutch fleet, which had the wind of us, bore down, tacking, to join those to leeward of us, and then we saw several French ships to leeward of the Dutch, standing to the southward. We tacked, and stood a little to the northward. After we had spoken with Sir John Kempthorne and Sir John Holmes, we concluded to keep our wind, and ply to the southward to join his Royal Highness and the rest of our ships, which we saw to windward of us, standing to the southward likewise a-weather of the Dutch fleet. Night coming on, we kept them company by their lights and the next morning we joined with them, being to the eastward of the Galloper about two miles, the Dutch being at that time out of sight.

ACCOUNT given by Captain RICHARD HADDOCK, on board the *Royal James*.

Upon signal from our scouts of the Dutch fleet's approach (about 4 in the morning, the wind at E. by S.) we immediately put our ship into a fighting posture, brought our cable to the capstan, and heaved a-peak of our anchor, which, upon firing a gun and loosing foretopsail of your Royal Highness's ship, we presently weighed and afterwards lay kedging, without head sails at the mast, till our anchor was up, which done, we made sail, and stood off (stemmed N.E. by N.) with our signal abroad for our squadron to draw into line of battle, which was done as well as the short time we had would permit; and finding ourselves one of the weathermost ships, we bore to leeward till [we] had brought ourselves in line. The Vice-Admiral and most of his division right ahead, the Rear-Admiral and his, right astern; only one or two of our division a little to leeward of us, the *Edgar*, and (as I remember) the *Mary Rose*, and they so near us as within call.

The Dutch squadron, Van Ghent, Admiral, attacked us in the body and rear very smartly, let our van go ahead without engaging them for some considerable time as far as I could perceive. We engaged above an hour very smartly. When the Dutch found they could do no good on us with their men of war, they attacked us with two fireships, the first of which we fired with our shot, the second we disabled by shooting down his yards. Some short time before, I had sent our barge, by my Lord Sandwich's command, ahead, to Sir Joseph Jordan, to tack and with his division to weather the Dutch that were upon us and to beat them down to leeward, and to come to our assistance. Our pinnace I sent likewise astern to command our ships to come to our assistance, which boat never returned, but were on board several ships, who endeavoured but could not effect it. About an hour and a half after we engaged, we were boarded athwart our hawse by one of their men of war, notwithstanding our endeavours to prevent him by wearing our ship 2 or 3 points from the wind to have taken him along our side. When he had been athwart our hawse some short time, my Lord Sandwich asked me whether it was not our best way to quit ourselves of him to board him with our men and take him by force. I gave him my reasons that it would be very disadvantageous to us. First, that I must have commanded our men from our guns, having then, I believe, betwixt 250 to 300 men killed and wounded, and could not expect but to lose 100 men in taking him; 2^{dly}, If we had so done we could not have cut him loose from us, by reason the tide of flood bound him fast athwart our hawse; and thirdly, had we plied our guns slowly by taking away our men, we had then given cause to the enemy to believe we had been disabled: and consequently more of them would have boarded us, which might possibly have overpressed us: so that my lord was satisfied with my reasons and resolved we should fight it out in our defence to the last man, being still in expectation of assistance. About 9 or 10 o'clock Van Ghent himself finding those, his other flags, could do no good upon us, nor that party with them, came up with us himself (we having lost the conduct of our ship). He ranged along our starboard side, gave us a smart volley of small shot, and his broadside, which we returned with our middle and lower tier, our upper guns almost all disabled, the men killed at them. He passed ahead of us in musket shot. Some short time after, Sir Joseph Jordan (our barge having been with him and given him my lord's commands) passed by us to windward very unkindly, with how many followers of his division I remember not, and took no notice at all of us, which made me call to mind his saying to your Royal Highness, when he received his commission, that he would stand betwixt your Royal Highness and danger, which I gave my lord account of, and did believe by his acting yourself might be in his view in greater danger than we, which made my lord Sandwich answer me, "We must do our best to defend ourselves alone."

Near 12 o'clock I was shot in my foot with a small shot, I suppose out of Van Ghent's maintop which, in a short time, filled my shoe full of blood, and forced me to go down to be dressed. I gave my lord account of it, and resolved up again as soon as possible. When [I] went down I sent up Sir Charles Harboard and Lieutenant Mayo to stand by my lord, and as soon as I came down, remembering the flood was done, sent up to my lord desiring him to command the ship to an anchor by the stern, which was immediately done, and after brought up, the ship athwart our hawse fell away, and, being entangled with our rigging, our men entered and took her cut her loose from us and at my lord's command returned all on board again; upon which I, hearing the ship was loose from us, sent up to my lord that the cable might be cut and the ship brought to sail before the wind and to set our mainsail, which was presently done, and then my lord sent me his thanks for my advice, and withal to be of good cheer; that he doubted not but we should save our ship. At that time one of our surgeons was cutting off the shattered flesh and tendons of my toe; and immediately after, we were boarded by that fatal fireship that burnt the noble *Royal James*. Three of our fireships wanting; the *Robert*, *Rachell and Thomas*, and *Edward* under the shore; the *Alice* and *Francis* lay by us till the captain was killed and then notwithstanding our yoale was ahead of him towing him up; they bore away to leeward. The *Henry* ahead which was smartly attacked, could not relieve us; the *Rupert* astern kept by us a long time, and the *Richmond* on our bow and quarter kept by us as long as she could. Two or three ships I think of the rear squadron were up with us near our stern, about 10 o'clock, and tacked away to the southward from us.

Account given by Sir Edward Spragg, on board the *London*.

The whole English and French fleet being at anchor in Southwold Bay to water and complete their 4 months victualling, on Tuesday the 28th May, 1672, about 3 o'clock in the morning, was seen one of our scouts coming from the eastward making signs by firing guns and keeping his topgallant sails in the clewlines. The General's ship being then on the careen for cleaning, betwixt wind and water, was immediately righted again, and the sign made from his Royal Highness for the whole fleet to weigh. The Dutch fleet all in sight, wind easterly, the Blue leading our van, the enemy having the windward gage. We began the fight at seven in the morning, and at 8 the fleets on both sides were wholly engaged, which was prosecuted with much severity, being very little wind and sometimes calm. About 9 o'clock an admiral with 14 sail (among which were two fireships) kept themselves in a body bearing down to my division until they found themselves warmly received, which made them to keep their wind; upon which, the enemy bracing all sails aback, we laid our head sails to the mast. Immediately after, one of their great ships sunk within musket shot of us. The *Old James*, *Bristol*, and *Resolution* being the rear of my division with the starboard tack aboard, received most damage from the enemy at that time, being then about 12 o'clock. The gale freshening a little, and being something clearer from the smoke than usual, we saw the *Prince* bearing to leeward, the head of her maintopmast shot down, the red flag flying at the foretopmast head. I forthwith sent Captain Shelley on board the *Prince* to receive his Royal Highness's commands, who returned immediately with an account that his Royal Highness, finding the *Prince* disabled, had removed himself to the *St. Michael*; upon which I made all sail to fetch his wake, and tacked with all my division, and made what sail I could to get up with the Duke, giving notice to the commanders of my division to use their utmost endeavours to get up with the General, they sailing better than the *London* upon a wind, and keeping mainsail and all staysails set. About 2 o'clock, could scarce weather the ruins of the *Royal James*, being all on fire, was forced to bear away to leeward of her in company with the *Charles*. The same time Capt. Sadlington in the *Dartmouth* destroyed one of the enemy's fireships, and took another. Seeing the *Katherine* to leeward, I sent Lieutenant Pinnon aboard, who returned me an account that the ship had been taken by the enemy, and Sir John Chichley, with other officers, carried into Holland, and that the boatswain and gunner, with the people belonging to the gun deck, had retaken the ship, by forcing some of the Dutch overboard and taking the rest prisoners, and that they intended to sail for Harwich to secure the ship.

At 3 in the afternoon, the *Resolution* being much disabled bore to leeward, making a waft with her ensign on her mizen shrouds, with another on her jackstaff. Thinking Captain Berry might have been slain, I sent Captain Shelley on board to command the ship, seeing her bear away from the line; but he, finding the Captain well, informed me that the *Resolution* had 7 feet of water in her hold, and therefore bore out of the line.

At 5 o'clock, we stretched ahead of the *St. Michael*. At the same time Captain Pyend, in the *Ruby*, ran under my lee ahead of me, we being then within half shot off a rear admiral, and a small frigate of the enemy's, a little on our weather bow, which we quite disabled by shooting down his main yard, maintop-sail yard and sprit-sail yard, which rear admiral the *Ruby* bore down from, at which I sent Lieutenant Pimm (*sic*) to know the reason, and that in case he was not disabled to spring his luff and keep his line ahead of me, which he then did.

About 5 o'clock his Royal Highness came on board the *London*, where we continued firing against the enemy's line to windward of us, till after 8 o'clock, De Ruyter about the same time bore away to leeward of us. We tacked and laid our ship's head to the northward in 19 fathoms of water, till about 9 o'clock, being then in number 24 or 25 sail, little and great, being all of the Red Squadron except the *Ruby*. His Royal Highness commanded us to refit our rigging and keep company with the enemy, keeping the weather gage of them, and at half an hour past 9 we tacked and stood along the weather of the enemy all night, in sight of them. At 4 o'clock next morning we had sailed in 6 hours and a half E.S.E. 8 or 9 leagues, wind at N.E. by N., fair weather. Wherewith when I had acquainted his Royal Highness, at 5 o'clock we tacked and stemmed, away N.N.W., wind at N.E., close weather. At 6 o'clock we had sight of the enemy bearing S.S.E. some 3 or 4 leagues off, our fleet being between 40 and 50 sail. Presently after, we espied the rear admiral of the Blue and the French Squadron standing towards us. About 7 o'clock his Royal Highness left the *London* and went again on board the *Prince*, she having got up her maintopmast and at 8 we tacked, stemming away E.S.E. The General being about, laid his foretopsail to the mast, and called a council of flag officers. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had sight of the Rear Admiral of the Red astern of us. The Dutch fleet being to leeward of us, stood as we stood, the body of their fleet bearing south. After the flag officers were dismissed, we tacked and stood with the Dutch. At 4 in the afternoon our fleet was drawn into a line, our van being up with the van of the Dutch, within two miles of them and we to windward. The General, putting forth a red flag near 5 o'clock, bore down upon the enemy, but of a sudden, a dark and thick fog covered us till 7 at night, blowing very hard. We were forced to unsling our topsail yard and reef our topsails. At 8, the whole fleet tacked stemming away N.W., wind at N.N.E., keeping to windward of the Dutch, thick hazy weather, where we lost them in the fog.

ACCOUNT given by Sir JOSEPH JORDAN, on board the *Sovereign*.

28 May. Wind easterly, our fleet at anchor in Southwold Bay, taking in provisions and water. About 4 this morning, one of our scouts came in with her top gallant sails flown, and firing guns. The enemy being nigh, his Royal Highness gave the sign for weighing anchor, and putting the fleet into a line of battle, which, divers of our ships and fireships being near the shore could not get into. The *Sovereign* led the van, with the starboard tack on board standing towards Lowestoft, having most of her division in a line about her.

The enemy to windward, a great part thereof, about 8 this morning, fell in furiously with his Royal Highness and my Lord Sandwich. Between both parties we observed a very great conflict. There fell in with the *Sovereign* a Rear Admiral with some others (with fireships attending) with whom there was a dispute near an hour, during which time a boat came to the *Sovereign* in the name of my Lord Sandwich, that she should tack and get the wind of the enemy if possible, which was really intended, and all endeavours by the commander so to do, before that order came.

The *Sovereign* keeping close by the wind, caused, as presumed, that Rear Admiral and the rest to tack; then stretching it out so far, that she got the wind of them, and all the rest, and then maintained a hot dispute against an admiral, vice-admiral, and rear admiral. and 5 or 6 great ships more, with 4 or 5 fireships (one whereof was the *Merlin* galley). They strove to get the wind which was not reasonable in our apprehension, to give them, for that the *Sovereign* had not one fireship to attend her, which if she had had, she might have gone closer and done better service. That admiral, we observed, bore into another party of ships to leeward, and in the smoke and hurry we could not well discern what was done to leeward, but sometimes saw the enemy battering at our fleet, and ours at them to leeward.

About 11, the enemy tacked, and the *Sovereign* after them, still keeping her wind of them and battering along. About noon we espied ships on fire to leeward of us, not knowing what they were; two ships we saw sinking, which we judged to be the enemy's.

About 2, afternoon, the *Sovereign* bore nearer to that party or squadron of the enemy, and continued battering till 6 at night. Then, perceiving his Royal Highness to leeward of the enemy's van, we endeavoured by all means to join with and assist him, which, by the enemy's bearing away to leeward, as apprehended, to succour some of their own distressed ships, gave some advantage that the *Sovereign* joined with his Royal Highness between 8 and 9 at night; after which his Royal Highness plied to windward and stood after the enemy all this night, the greatest part of the fleet far astern, especially the French Squadron.

29th [May]. Wind at N.N.W. About 6 this morning his Royal Highness with some of his squadron (and the *Sovereign* with her division) tacked and stood to the westward, and joined with the rest of the fleet astern about 9 in the morning, and then his Royal Highness called his flag officers to council, in which time the enemy's fleet was espied to eastward of ours, about 4 leagues distant, our fleet having the wind. By his Royal Highness's signal the fleet put into line of battle, and being come almost within shot of some of them, at 3 in the afternoon, proving a very thick fog, disappointed our fighting. Wind then at N.N.E., a stiff gale, and between 8 or 9 at night our fleet tacked to the westward.

ACCOUNT given by SIR JOHN HARMAN on board the *Charles*, Rear-Admiral of the Red.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness being at anchor with his fleet in Southwold Bay, early in the morning, we heard several guns fired, and presently after saw the Dutch fleet bearing into the Bay, with the wind at E.S.E. Whereupon his Royal Highness immediately fired a gun for the the fleet to weigh, which was effected so soon as could be, though several ships were retarded by taking in of provisions. About 6 in the morning the Dutch fleet drew near, and myself went on board his Royal Highness, who was pleased to lay his commands on me that I should lead the van of his own squadron and keep next to the Blue, which was presently obeyed, although I had not more than three ships near me, the *Anne*, *York*, and *Dover*. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the engagement began, De Ruyter himself, with his squadron, came up directly to the Duke. The Zealand squadron came to the French fleet; the Holland squadron to the Earl of Sandwich. Concerning both these squadrons, the Blue and the French, I can give very little account in regard to the smallness of wind, which blew so much smoke, that it was impossible to see them. About two hours after the fight began, the wind came to S.E., and I stood with the Charles with the starboard tack on board till near two o'clock. About 12, De Ruyter came up with his squadron to me, when we fought about two hours. Those ships of my division being disabled, I was left alone, and about 2 o'clock I tacked the other way. At 3 o'clock it cleared up so that I could see most of our fleet. I saw his Royal Highness on the weather bow, with some few ships attending him, the vice admiral of the Red being at that time astern of me. The vice and rear admirals of the Blue were got to the windward with their divisions. The French fleet and Zealand squadron were at that time, as I judge, upon parting, at which time his Royal Highness was on board the *St. Michael* and engaged with the southernmost part of the Dutch fleet till about night. The Dutch fleet then with the wind nearest at the N. E. stretched it off with their starboard tacks on board towards their own coast. His Royal Highness, with the greatest part of his fleet, excepting those which were maimed, and excepting the French fleet steered off likewise. For my own particular, I was forced to lie with a very small sail that night, having enough to do to keep our masts over head; but the morning coming, I made what sail I could, but before I could get near to his Royal Highness, the Dutch fleet appeared and were drawn up in a fighting posture ready to give battle. Whereupon his Royal Highness, did bear up to them, and I, endeavouring to follow him with all the haste I could possibly make, was prevented by the disability of the mainmast which was ready to come by the board. Whereupon I was necessitated to send the *Charles* over to our own coast, and myself embarked in my kitch and went on board his Royal Highness, who was pleased to send me on board the *Cambridge*.

ACCOUNT given by Sir JOHN KEMPTHORNE, Rear Admiral of the Blue, on board the *St. Andrew*.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we heard the guns of our scouts in in the offing, so we immediately discovered the Dutch fleet coming upon us before the wind, it being all easterly. The warning piece being fired from his Royal Highness, we presently weighed our anchor. Sir Joseph Jordan leading the van, my Lord of Sandwich followed, but was more to windward. Several of the Blue ships riding so near the shore, they could not come into their line. Of my division I wanted only Captain Trevanion, the rest were in their order. As soon as we came near the *Royal James*, being somewhat to leeward of him, we discovered a ship on board him Supposing it had been one of our own ships by reason of the great smoke we could not discern the contrary. At which the boatswain of the *Mary Rose* lying by our side in a pinnace, by accident by reason he could not find his own ship, I commanded him to row on board my Lord of Sandwich to see what the matter was, and give him his assistance we standing away with an easy sail. The enemy sharply engaged us, a vice admiral being athwart of us, with 2 or 3 others constantly firing on us. From that time, being about 7 o'clock, we continued fighting on the same tack until about 10 or 11, not seeing any flag besides our own in regard of the constant firing and great smoke, standing still to the northwards about 2 or 3 leagues from the shore. About 11 o'clock we discovered Sir Joseph Jordan to windward of us and to windward of the enemy that fought with us, standing to the northward, he having made a tack to the southward and back again to the northward, which we did not perceive till that time. So then we tacked on the enemy and made them stand to the southward, having then got the wind of them. About noon we saw several of my Lord Sandwich's division come astern of us, and that part of the enemy which had engaged with us all the morning stood away from us, and De Ruyter himself came up and fought with us, having two seconds astern of him. He sailing very well we could not get to him, although we set our mainsail, but one of the ships astern of him, he was forced to quit, that we had lamed, with which ship we had interchanged many a shot. The *Edgar* being astern took possession of him, Ruyter himself backed his own ship several times to have protected her, but we forcing on him, he was forced to quit her and then made a sign with a small blue flag at his foretopmast head to another admiral and his seconds, who immediately tacked on us and weathered us, passing their broad sides on us, being then engaged on both sides. At which time there was one of their rear admirals to windward of us she having lost her mainyard. The aforesaid admiral and his consorts securing the lame ship. We still followed De Ruyter. The next ship to him being disabled of her foretopsail I did encourage Captain Harris commander of the *Anne and Judith*, fireship to attempt the burning of him, which he did bravely endeavour,and got fast aboard him, but his foreyard being shot, prevented his hold. De Ruyter sending his pinnace and small frigate to cut off his boat, killing him and 5 men, and wounding him 5 more, so his ship was burnt in vain, although his endeavours were gallantly performed. Being about six o'clock we still pursued De Ruyter, supposing we should have joined with more of our fleet by reason we saw the enemy engaged to leeward of us, but it proved Sir John Harman, the *Royal Prince*, and some few others which were between De Ruyter and another party of the Dutch. So then it being near night, the Dutch rallied the most part of their fleet together, and we edged to the *Prince* and Sir John Harman.

An Account of what passed on board the several Ships the Duke was in, the day of the engagement, 28 May.

On board the *Royal Prince*.—This morning about half an hour after two, our ship being on the careen to give her a pair of boathose tops, we heard firing of guns to windward, and presently perceived it was one of our scouts, which came down before the wind, making the usual signals of the approach of an enemy's fleet, the wind being then E. by S., and E.S.E. a gentle gale. Upon which we immediately righted her again, and made the signal for the whole fleet to weigh. A little after sunrise we could see the enemy's fleet from the quarter deck, they then bore N.E. from us, wind E.S.E. So soon as we had got our anchors on board we put out the signal for drawing into our order of battle, and stood to the northward with our starboard tacks on board as near the wind as we could lay. By six, the enemy were fair with us and the Count d'Estrée sent the Major to the Duke to know what commands he had for him, who answered him that he desired he would keep his wind as much as he could. At a quarter and a half past seven, Van Ghent with his squadron began to engage with our Blue, which had then the van, and within less than a quarter of an hour after, De Ruyter, with his, engaged us, bringing their ships to, and their starboard tacks on board, when they came within musket shot of us, and stood the same way with us; at which time both the French and Zealanders stood away to the southward, with their larboard tacks on board. We had De Ruyter and Van Nesse both upon us with their seconds, the first upon our bow and the other upon our quarter and some ships upon our broadside between them. . There was none of all our division upon the same line with us but the *Victory*, who was just astern, and the *Bantam*, a fire ship, a little astern of us to windward of our wake, the *Saint Michael* to leeward upon our larboard bow, and the rest all to leeward, it having not been possible for them to get up into their order-of-battle, they being, when we first weighed, to leeward, nor was it fit for us to bear down so far as to get into the same line with them, because of the sands, which lie off Lowestoft and Corton, and this was the case of most of our flag-men, for many ships and fireships of their divisions could not get up to them, so that there was not very many of us which bore the first brunt of the battle. At first we believed Dr Ruyter would have come to, right on board us, but seeing him spring his luff so soon, found he had no mind to it, and perceived his intention was to disable us and then turn his fire ships to us, and within less than half an hour after he engaged us we saw two of his fireships through the smoke, which was very great, coming up to us, both of which had boats ahead of them to tow them on, it being then very calm and one of them rowed with oars also, to endeavour to lay us on board. But we plied them so well with our guns out of our gun room and quarter that we sunk one to rights, and obliged the other to spring his luff so that we saw him no more. Sir John Cox was slain just as we first espied these fireships. The *Bantam* fireship, Captain Pattison, commander, had the same fortune not long after, for the enemy perceiving what she was, paid her so off that she sunk also; and the *Fountain*, another of our fire ships, Captain Stant, commander, that attended on the *Prince*, was fired by a shot from the enemy, so that we had then never another left near us. But for all that the enemy did not press farther down upon us, but, on the contrary, sprung their luffs, and kept as close upon a wind as they could, De Ruyter lying upon our bow and Van Nesse upon our quarter, who soon after fell more astern, and several other great ships upon our broadside. About ten o'clock our maintopmast was shot by the board, and our rigging and sails shot all in pieces, so that the ship was wholly disabled, which made the Duke resolve to go on board the *St. Michael*, Sir Robert Holmes, commander, which he then did, ordering Captain Narborough to bear away out of the line to secure and refit the ship as well, and as soon as he could, taking only along with him in his boat the Marquis de Blanquefort, captain of his guards, M^r^ Savile, M^r^ Ashton, Mons. du Puy, Thompson his chief pilot, and a footman. With these he went on board the *St. Michael*, who was then upon our larboard bow, and put up his standard there.

On board the *St. Michael.*—There was then little or no wind, which, together with the great smoke, was the cause that neither the Duke's own division nor the enemy perceived for some time, he had changed his ship, and was the reason why he was not so soon followed by the former, nor much shot at by the latter. But these found him out first and then plied us very hard. We then had but 12 fathom of water, upon which the pilot, Thompson, came and told the Duke it was time to tack or else we should go near to be aground upon the red sand, which were the last words he spoke for he was immediately slain, and by the same shot, M^r^ Napier, Sir Robert Holmes's pilot was also of the same mind—whereupon we tacked, it being then somewhat past eleven, and stood away to the southward. We then saw about 8 or 9 of the enemy's fireships on fire, which had been spent on several of our ships without effect, and for some time had leisure to look about us; for De Ruyter, with his division, and those who had to do with us kept on their course, and Van Nesse with his division was then engaged with the *Royal Katherine*, so that we had then some respite, and perceiving that by reason of the great smoke, and there not being wind enough to blow out the standard, none of the ships of our division or squadron, which were astern of us before we tacked, had found it out; a pinnace was sent to advertise them where the Duke was and to order them to follow. At the same time we saw Van Ghent's squadron to windward of us, standing to the southward as we did, and the Earl of Sandwich in the *Royal James* in the midst of them upon our broadside, and somewhat to leeward of them right ahead of us, Van Nesse, with his division. Our ship then was in a very good condition, and had received little damage and sailed very well, so that we overhauled the Dutch very much and resolved to stand in between them, and endeavour to divide them, and keeping on our course as close hauled as we could, between one and two, we were almost got up within cannon shot of the *Royal James,* at which time we saw a great fireship of the enemy lay her on board and burn her, we were then almost in her wake, the wind being come to the Northward of the East.

Much about this time we saw to leeward of us a great second rate ship of ours, which we took to be the *Henry* or the *Royal Katherine*, and judged she was fast upon some sand, having four or five of the enemies ships near her. Presently after we saw Sir Joseph Jordan in the *Sovereign* with five more of his division to windward of all the enemy's ships, and now as we came near the *Royal James* we thought it safest to bear to leeward of her. which we did, and when we were almost come upon her broadside, we had like to have been foul of a great wreck, which we took to be a man-of-war of the enemy, or a fireship sunk by her, and then sprang our luff. By this time the *Phœnix*, Captain Le Neve, was got ahead of us and Captain Sudlington, in the *Dartmouth*, coming under our lee, the Duke ordered him to tack and endeavour to save what men he could belonging to the *Royal James* many of whom we saw swimming upon pieces of timber, and what they could lay hold on. We then began to engage again very hotly with the enemy and cut their line asunder and parted them, having Van Ghent's ship with two other flags, and most of his squadron to windward of us, and Van Nesse with another flag and those with him to leeward of us. Then came up to us Captain Wilshaw in the *Castle* fire-ship and Captain Legge in the *Fairfax* a little astern of us, who was followed by the Earl of Ossory in the *Victory* and other ships of our division and squadron, who had then found out the standard, and so we continued fighting with the enemy, having them on both sides of us within musket shot, which made it hot work, and having a vice admiral under our lee bow and upon our broadside, his second, a great ship. After we had plied them hard some time, the Duke called to Captain Wilshaw to go and burn that vice admiral, upon which he made what sail he could with his fireship and ran out ahead of us, but in the smoke took the second for the vice admiral, and bore down towards her, but seeing his mistake sprang his luff and made for the flag man, but by that accident, being shot a little too far to leeward, could not perform that service. However, he made her bear away in amongst some of their ships, and then our fire-ship tacked and came again to her post. At the same time the great ship that was to leeward of us upon our broadside was so disabled, that she bore away from us right before the wind. Soon after this the *Cambridge* and *Resolution* got also ahead of us, our ship beginning to be disabled, so that an admiral and his second, which were upon our quarter came up alongst our broadside and bore down with their fireships upon us as if they would have been on board of us, all the rest of his line bearing down also; but when they perceived we would not give way, they sprang their luffs, and lay battering of us to windward, as two other flagmen with other ships of theirs did the same to leeward of us, did so disable us, that we sailed very heavily, having six feet of water in the hold, so that several of the enemy's ships which had been to leeward of us stretched out ahead of us so far, that they tacked and weathered us, one of which was so disabled as she passed by our line, coming within half musket shot of us that she sagging to leeward fell in amongst the sternmost of our ships of that line, and was taken ; but Van Nesse, who had also got so far ahead of us, as he tacked, much about the same time, seeing he could not weather us much, tacked again, and stood away to the southward. Presently after this the *Resolution* and *Cambridge* were so disabled and had so much water in hold, that they were forced to bear away to leeward of us, and having informed the Duke of the condition they were in, bore away to refit, Sir Frescheville Holles, Captain of the last, being slain. At the same time the *Phœnix* had no cartridges left, nor paper to make any, however, kept still on head of us. In the room of these other two disabled ships I have mentioned, came the *Victory*. We were now so much disabled, and had so much water in hold, that Sir Edward Spragg, with some of his division and other of our ships went ahead of us, which the Duke seeing and that the *St. Michael* must of necessity bear out of the line to stop her leaks and refit, left her about five and went on board the *London* ordering Sir Robert Holmes not to bear away or take down the standard till he saw it up in the *London*. The Duke was near three quarters of an hour in his boat before he could get on board Sir Edward Spragg, it blowing then a fine gale, where so soon as he came, he put up his standard, and then the *St. Michael* took down hers and bore down out of the line. By this time that part of the enemy which was to windward of us, had kept their luff so well, that they were but just within cannon shot of us, and Sir Joseph Jordan with his division to windward of them began to press them a little. Only a rear admiral with a small frigate with him was pretty near us upon our weather bow, whom we so disabled, that, had he not tacked and stood the other way he must have sagged down upon us within a very little while and been taken, but having, with much ado, got his ship about, he got in amongst the rear of those to windward of us. At the same time the *Victory* was so disabled, and had so much water in hold, that she was obliged to bear away ; and then De Ruyter, who was then about a league astern of us in our wake, put out a signal, being a blue or green flag, upon his foretop, upon which all those both to windward of us, bore down to him,—an[d] those to leeward of us tacked and made the best of their way to join him, and then they all went and joined the Zealand Squadron, which was yet to leeward of them, much about sunset. Soon after they began to bear away, we bore round also after them, and Sir Joseph Jordan then joined us with his six ships, and seeing the enemy spring their luffs again, so soon as they were gotten together which was before it was dark, we kept upon a wind also and so continued under sail all night, about a league to windward of them, lying with our heads to the South East. A little after midnight we saw a great man of war of theirs on fire. The next morning so soon as it was day, we found ourselves still to windward of them and had them with us between twenty and thirty sail of men of war and fireships, and continued standing the same way till six, at which time we could not see any of our ships no way ; but soon after, perceiving two or three astern of us somewhat to leeward, we tacked, and stood towards them, and then in a little time discovered the rest of our fleet with the whole French squadron, with whom we joined about ten.

Saudades Journal.

1672, October 12, to 1673, June 1.—A journal of James Jenefer, Captain of the *Saudades*, of a voyage from London to Lisbon. He gives an account of Portugal and the Portuguese. Their religion, he says, is that of obedience to the Pope, though [the Pope has been hardly reconciled to them for many years. There is amongst them, a sort of new Christians, so called, which are those that are generally supposed to be Jews. It seems they are not Christians turned Jews, but rather Jews turned Christians, but still retaining their Jewish principles; their origin being from those Jews banished out of Spain, by Don Emanuel. He gives a very detailed account of the persecution and burnings of the Jews, and continues that "it is now thought for reasons of state to intercede with the Pope, for a general pardon for them, as they have engrossed the best part of the wealth of this kingdom, and by terror of the Inquisition, convey it away to the great impoverishment thereof."

He goes on to describe the laws of the Portuguese, their behaviour and customs, and their buildings. Among the monasteries at Lisbon, he refers to the College and Convent of the Irish. "The College fronts the Prince's Palace in the city; the nunnery is three miles to the westward of the city, near the convent of St. Jerome, facing the river. These Irish nuns have not the permission of seeing any men, though they may be conversed with sometimes through a wall. In the chapel to this Nunnery are the best marble pillars, by the observation of all strangers, that Europe can show, it being of this country, but they have not the skill to polish it."

A description of the English College and Nunnery is then given as follows:—"The College of the English is well seated for prospect and air, upon a hill, near the middle of the city, maintaining thirty students, whereof is:—Mr. Mathias Watkison, president; Mr. Daniel Fisher, reader in philosophy; Mr. Roger Hesketh, procurator; Richard Yates, William Renalson, Charles Jennings, John Venabels, collegians. These are all the real names I could purchase, and with much difficulty I obtained them; it being counted a piece of incivility for any to inquire after their original names; neither are they known to one another, it being a certain custom to change their names upon their admittance. I observe they are generally north country lads, by their speech, and very witty, and their removing into this serene air makes them more capable to shew it. These are such, that are bred up to trouble our Israel; doubtless the design is deeply laid in culling out such choice lads, for I never saw any of their years defend an argument so smartly.

[The] English Nunnery.—These are, in the esteem of the Portuguese and strangers, of a very good report, for their piety and sobriety, and by their foundation they are to maintain sixty sisters, but here are present not more than twenty-eight whose names I have here inserted:—Mrs. Barbary Brooke, lady abbess, a nun of fifty-two years; Mrs. Mary Carneby, prioress, a nun thirty years; Mrs. Frances Napper, the most handsome of all the rest; Mrs. Mariana Salisbury, Mrs. Ursula Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Harnage, Mrs. Hellen Harnage, Mrs. Mary Russell, Mrs. Kath. Miles, Mrs. Grace Penrice, Mrs. Dorothy Loraine, Mrs. Frances Victor, Mrs. Frances Brooke, Mrs. Mary Carr, Mrs. Jane Carr, Mrs. Everal Constable, Mrs. Dorothy Graham, Mrs. Bridget Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Mary Blackstone, Mrs. Ann Hutton, Mrs. Christiana Tunston, Mrs. Elizabeth Blieth, Mrs. Dorothy Grimes, Mrs. Frances Fuller, Mrs. Mary Banner, Mrs. Livesey. This Nunnery is called by the name of Syon House, in memory of our Syon House, by Brentford, and dedicated to the honour of S^t Bridget; but the professors were removed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, some into Flanders, and the rest here, and such is the fondness of these real devouts, that they hope to return to their original foundation; but I doubt their harps will rust upon the willows, before they will be able to tune that song of Syon aright. They have three English fathers to attend their masses, who were formerly monks, but now in this habitt. Their names are:—Fathers Francis Benson, George Griffin, John Marke. These are the three honest good fellows, as I may call them, whose happiness in living so pleasantly would almost prevail with one to turn Catholic were it not for the burden of the old song 'The Devil a monk was he.'

He then describes the fortifications, mercantile commodities, and the country. He says the King "Don Pedro Perera, third son of King John, born the twenty-sixth of April, 1648, is of a very black complexion, tall, well set, and strong, having that power with his hands that he can force a horseshoe asunder. His apparel is commonly of black English baize; he is a great admirer of perukes which he wears in largeness to excess. He is very excellent at managing the great horse which he becomes with so much majesty, that it is the only thing I find his subjects to commend him for. His other diversions are hunting the wild boar and hare for which he allots a certain time at a place called Salvatera, according to the season of the year; also bull-baiting before his palace, at which he is very dexterous and sometimes he recreates himself in his brigantine of 24 oars which rows him to Belle Isle and to a quinta thereby called St. Josepha, which he takes much delight in. His Court has but little of splendour either for state or furniture and so private that if a stranger appear he will be often assaulted with the compliment of 'what is your business there.' At meals the Queen dines first, then, after the distinction of clean linen with the sound of a trumpet exactly at eleven, the Prince slips in, being only attended with an old woman and a dwarf, the latter being as famous for his years as the smallness of his person. His table seldom exceeds six or eight dishes or plates, his drink is all water. His first business as soon as he is dressed in the morning is to give audience to those that have any concerns in the affairs of the Kingdom, he places himself to that purpose under a canopy, all that are in presence standing with their hands behind them close to the wall where they are very demure, except the snuff box come in the way, to which they are very ready to pay their devotions.

The Queen Maria Francesca Isabel de Savoia, daughter to the Duke de Nemours, about thirty years of age, first married to King Alfonso, with whom she presently discerned the defect of due benevolence which declined her affections and made her a great instrument in the contrivement of his deposing, after which she married this present prince, by whom she had only one daughter, by name Isabella Maria Josepha, born the 6th of January, 1669. This Queen is a very beautiful lady of a sanguine constitution, flaxen-haired, which sort of peruke she wears very large. She differs much from the humours of the French in fashions, for in her apparel she only affects the Portuguese garb. Her attendants are mostly French. Without any considerable splendour, she resides in the palace with the Prince, and is counted unhappy in this, that there is no hopes of an heir male by her.

Then follow descriptions of the armies, guards, the Council, revenues and customs, the officers of the Court, the orders of knighthood with drawings of their badges, the navy, with particular accounts of certain ships and the present state of Portugal. Under the last head he states that the two grand evils that subvert the Kingdom are the great number of churchmen and the foreign merchants. In Lisbon, there are no fewer than 28,000 clerics, and within the kingdom there are no less than 50,000 Franciscans as appeared from a muster by the General of the Order These are the most youthful and strongest of their men and should the Prince have occasion to increase his army, it is a question if the rest of the Kingdom could supply him. As to the second evil, that of the foreign merchants, he says they are grown so corrupt of late, "such kind of vermin being the common bane of those kingdoms wherever they come, more especially to this, where there is no Exchange to make monies a commodity as in England." The English do the least prejudice. Another great inconvenience that debilitates the Kingdom is its possessions in the Indies "to support which, they every year consume 2,000 to 2,500 men out of this little Kingdom, besides the charge of the ships, who seldom return." The goods of most value brought from the Indies are jewels "which are swept up by the Jews, or new Christians, who, by terror of the Inquisition, convey themselves away with their estates. It is thought they would be willing to part with the Indies, if they could come off upon honourable terms; though, I believe the common people would most disgust it, it being their only pride to sit in their shops and read over the conquest thereof by their ancestors, with which they are as really affected as if they had run over all the rencounters of Don Quixote. In fine, I doubt this Kingdom will never prove a noun substantive, it being most supported by the kindness of its friends, which if her lovers should fall out, may prove of an ill consequence to her, but of two happinesses that have attended it, I know not which is the greater, that of my most noble Mistress the Queen her being borne in it, or matched out of it."

After this, follows a description of the Factories in Portugal. These "are most English, some French some Dutch, and a few Italians. Of English there are about one hundred, whereof 25 are housekeepers, the rest factors and attendants; the more principal whereof are by name as followeth:—Mr. Thomas Hill and Mr. Boultell, partners; Mr. Henry Stanley, Mr. Nich. Polexten and Mr. John Hicks, partners; Mr. Roger Bradhill, Mr. Richard March, Mr. James Rudge, Mr. William Colston, Treasurer, Mr. Humphrey Benning and Mr. John Milbanck, partners; Mr. John Pargiter and Mr. William Bird, partners; Mr. Francis Lenthall, Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. John Wiggott, Mr. Peter Maddock, Mr. Joseph Domey, Mr. Bernard Mervin, Mr. Joseph Hardwick, Mr. George Maynard, Mr. Leonard Newham and Mr. John Clerk, partners; Mr. John Adams, Mr. John Earle, Mr. Robert Cock, a decayed but remarkable merchant, in the year 1649, for his kindness to Prince Rupert. Mr. Barnaby Crafford the most eminent formerly in Lisbon but now only famous for the good wine he makes. The young factors:—Mr. Richard Gay, Mr. John Banks, Mr. Knightly Alderne, Mr. John Parsons, Mr. William Brookes, Mr. Charles Cullin.

Our English merchants have been very successful in gaining estates but how honestly I cannot determine. Here are three or four ingenious men, the rest are like our coffer breed in England, who, no longer than they are choked with privileges and riches cannot endure to speak well of any Government under whom they abide. They are likewise such strangers to the humours and customs of the place where they live, that when I came to converse with them, I could not gain the advantage of one passage in ten to any satisfaction.

A list of those merchants that have gone off with estates since his Majesty's restoration. Mr. George Lane, jun., Mr. Christopher Warren, Mr. William Bird, Mr. William Lane, Mr. Edward Rudge, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Thomas Bird, Mr. John Polexfell (*sic*), Mr. Abraham Jacobs, Mr. William Peachy, Mr. Edward Colson, Mr. Richard Stanley, Mr. Samuell Boltell, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Samuel Tucker, Mr Roger Bradhill, Mr. James Rudge. These one with another are judged to go off worth 100,000 crowns apiece, besides what are drawn off from Port o Porto whose names I could not recover only those who reside there at present are as follows :—

Port merchants:—Mr. Walter Maynard, Consul, Master Samuel Madock, Mr. Walter Atwood, Mr. John Wrettzsley, Mr. Nicholas Trevanyon, Mr. John Pougsley, Mr. Walter Morgan, Mr. Thomas Stutt, Mr. William Delawood, Mr. Nicholas Prynn, Mr. John Cooke, Mr. Giles Hitchin, Mr. John Clarvett, Mr. Edward Marcott, Mr. Samuel Palmer, Mr. Edward Martin, Mr. Henry Hayward, Mr. Peter Lenoble, Mr. Richard Medford, Mr. Richard Marshall, Mr. Thomas Mellish.

His Majesty's Agent in Portugal is Francis Parry, Esq., Mr. Thomas Maynard, Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Thomas Smolt, chaplain.

1672[–3], January 19 to September 12.—Log of His Majesty's ship *Assistance* on a voyage to and from St. Helena.

1672–3, February 3 to 1674, September 29.—" A journal or relation of a voyage from England into the Straits or Mediterranean Sea being bound for Constantinople with the right honourable Sir John Finch ambassador for his Majesty Charles the second " . . . in his Majestie's Shipp Centurion. By me Charles Wylde, Captaine."

Account of the voyage, and recovery of the body of the late ambassador, Sir Daniel Harvey, at Smyrna. Account of the various ports at which the vessel touched.

JOURNAL of Sir JOHN NARBOROUGH on board the *St. Michael*.
1673.

Sunday being the 10th day [of August], close hazy weather. This morning the wind at N.E. a small gale. At six o'clock this morning our general fired a gun, and hauled home his fore topsail sheets. All our fleet made ready to weigh. About eight o'clock all our fleet got under sail and stood S.E., the wind at the N.E. a very small gale, so that we made but little way all this forenoon. In our weighing we rubbed our sheet cable in the nip of the hawse. Between ten and eleven o'clock we could see the Dutch fleet very plain from our maintop; they bore from us S. by W., distance off about six leagues; they stood to the northward having their starboard tacks on board, the wind then at the N.E. by E. a fine small gale, the sea smooth. We steered S.E. by S., having our two topsails and foresail set. We bore down to the Dutch fleet, with our whole fleet, the French Squadron leading the van, the General, in the middle with the Red Squadron, the Blue Squadron bringing up the rear, all our own fleet sailing in a line, one after the other, according to the order of battle prescribed, with the Union flags on the mizen peaks of all the flag ships. This forenoon the *Marygold* fireship was left in the sea dismantled, being ready to sink. I suppose she was defective. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the wind veered to the E. by N. a fine gale. We were in a very good order of sailing with all our fleet. Our General bore towards the Dutch fleet, we neared them a great pace. About four o'clock the Dutch fleet tacked and stood to the southwards with their larboard tacks on board, as we did, being to leeward of us, about three leagues off, or better. A French rear-admiral, Monsieur Martell, and two French ships more were half way between us and the enemy. Sailing along as we did, I could see the Texel Island plainly. At six o'clock in the evening, the south end of the Texel Island bore off me E. ½ N., distance off between three and four leagues. We had then 16 fathoms water. This evening, I could perceive the Dutch to make what sail they could, and kept close by a wind to the south-eastwards. They shot ahead of us a great pace. Just as it began to be dark they were shot forward of us on our lee bow. Our General and all the fleet made but short sail this evening, and to night sailing only with two topsails, sometimes but half mast up, and sometimes our foretopsail to the mast. Our course stood by compass until 12 o'clock to night was S. by E. fine close weather. To-night the wind variable; at ten o'clock to the E.S.E., a fine small gale, sometimes pretty fresh. We sailed in our line and order of battle all night. Thus ended these 24 hours.

Monday being the eleventh day of August, 1673, beginning at 12 o'clock in the morning, and so proceeding successively from one to two o'clock until 12 o'clock tonight. The wind was, at 11 o'clock, at the E. by N., a fine small gale. We continued our course to the south by eastwards with our short sail, fair weather and smooth water, with a fine small gale. We sailed in our line according to the order of battle. Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, the wind veered to the E.S.E. a fine small gale. At one o'clock this morning our General, and all our fleet, tacked and stood to the E.N. eastwards, as near the wind as we could lie with our two topsails, the wind at S.E. a fine small gale. Several ships in tacking were out of their order, and so continued until daylight. At daylight our General hoisted the Union flag at his mizen peak to have all our fleet fall into the order of battle. Presently all our whole fleet fell into their stations, every flag-ship putting out the same sign, the Blue squadron leading the van. When it was fairly daylight, we saw the Dutch fleet on the S.E. of us, right to windward of our fleet standing the same way as we did close by the shore, distance from our General about three leagues. Then the south end of the Texel Island bore from me, near E.N.E., distance off, three leagues. When it was full daylight the Dutch fleet made sail and put themselves into a line; and came large down to our fleet, the Dutch fleet appeared to be but a small fleet to ours. I could not tell above 88 ships of war of Dutch. We were about 90 ships of war of our fleet—English and French. About seven o'clock in the morning our General put abroad a Union flag at his foretopmast head, and a Union flag at his mizen topmast head, signs for the van of our fleet to tack, and the rear of the fleet to tack, then our General, and our whole fleet, tacked and stood S.W. by S., close by a wind, the wind then at the S.E. by E. and S.S.E. a fine small gale with smooth water, the mouth of the Texel bearing nearest E. by S. of us, distant off—three leagues. Our fleet sailed in very good order in a line, everyone in his station, according to the order in the second article in the fighting instructions. We all sailed with two topsails and a foresail, the French squadron leading the van of our fleet; our General, with the Red Squadron, in the middle, and the Blue Squadron in the rear. The vice admiral, rear flag. The Dutch fleet being in a fair berth to windward of us, spread their fleet with our fleet in this manner:—Admiral De Ruyter bore down against the body of our fleet with his squadron, Tromp, one the Dutch flags, and his squadron, placed themselves in a line against our Blue Squadron to windward of us. They were about 26 sail of men of war, and about seven fireships. Our Blue Squadron was 27 men of war and nine fireships. Admiral Tromp, and his division placed themselves against our admiral of the Blue and his division. Tromp's vice-admiral and his division placed themselves against our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division. Tromp's rear-admiral and his division placed themselves against our rear-admiral of the Blue and his division. Admiral De Ruyter, with the rest, being about 60 ships of war, besides several fireships, placed themselves against our General and the rest of our fleet. At their coming down at first, as I perceived, they fired at a great distance at our fleet which were ahead of us, and stood on to the southward with our fleet, they being to windward caused so great darkness with their smoke, that I could not see what any of our Red squadron did.

A little before eight o'clock, the Admiral of the Blue braced his foretopsail aback. Presently after, we braced our fortopsail to the mast to keep in our station and line of battle ; the Dutch division of ships at that time were got within cannon shot of us. We saluted them with our trumpets and three holloas. Presently, the Dutch rear-admiral shot several shot over us and about us, then we fired at him. Thus our fight began, they being to windward of us, and stood to the southward as we did, the rest of the Dutch ships were firing at the rest of the ships in the Blue squadron. In our admiral's and vice admiral's division, the guns went off very fast. After the Dutch had received several of our shot, they backed from our broadsides and fell on our quarter, and there kept and plied their guns at us. So we kept on fighting to the S. by Westward as near the wind as we could lie, sometimes with our foretopsail aback and sometimes full, to keep our distance from our admiral until near 12 o'clock today, then it rained a small shower and the wind veered to the S. by W. a fine small gale, our topsails were much shot, the bolt ropes cut, and braces, that we could not keep them full. The foretopsail was shot down twice, our shrouds and rigging was cut by the enemy's shot very much faster than I could get seamen to make it fast again. The enemy shoot much more shot than we do and ply their guns faster. They shoot much pound shot, which flies so quick and cut our rigging so much. When the enemy came near us, I could perceive our shot to be well placed in them, but when they were at any distance our shot fell often short. About twelve o'clock to-day I saw our Admiral of the Blue on our lee-bow, hard by us, standing to the Westward, with his foresail, foretopsail, maintopsail, and mainsail in the brails, as near the wind as he could be. We stood along with him having our foresail and foretopsail, our maintopsail being split from the skirt to the head in the middle of the sail, so that it would not stand full. Several of the Dutch were on our lee quarter plying shot at us, and we at them. Tromp, and several of his division, were on the lee quarter of our Admiral of the Blue, standing along with him, shooting at, him, I saw the vice-admiral of the Blue and his division to leeward of Tromp and several of the Dutch ships standing, to the westward as we did, shooting at each other.

Between twelve and one o'clock the wind came to the S. W., a fine fresh gale, the sea smooth, so that we could carry out our lower tier of guns without shipping one drop of water, then the Dutch were put to leeward of us and our admiral. By the shifting of the wind, they fell astern, nearly out of shot of us. Our division, and our admiral's division being near together we made what haste we could to fit our rigging and get our maintopsail fitted again, that we might be ready to go about. Having the weather gage of the enemy, excepting the rear admiral of the Dutch, and four sail more, which were on our weather quarter, a cannon shot from us. I could not see our General, nor any of our two squadrons, the Red and the White, nor hear any guns from them. Before one o'clock, I saw a great Dutch ship without her masts, she lay astern of the Dutch ships which plied at our admiral's division of the Blue. The wind being good at S. W., a fine fresh gale, our admiral of the Blue, made way to stay, when the ship came in the wind, with her head sails; she fell again, and would not stay; they loosened their sprit sail and flattened their head-sails to wear her to bring her on the other tack; their foresail and foretopsail being set, the mainsail in the brails, and the maintopsail up aloft and full. When the wind was on the beam, the mainmast fell by the board at once, a little above the deck. It carried away the mizen mast with it overboard, the stump left being a man's height above the deck. She kept on her course to the W.N.W. ward having her head sails complete; they cut the main mast and mizen mast away presently. This was about one o'clock in the afternoon. Sir Edward Spragg sent his Lieutenant on board the *St. Michael* to know how Lord Ossory did, who returned commendations to Sir Edward by his lieutenant and bid him tell Sir Edward Spragg and the company that he would keep by him with the *St. Michael.*

We hauled up our foresail and fell astern of the *Royal Prince's* quarter between him and the enemy, and kept plying our guns at the enemy, our division being with us. The enemy made sail to get up with the *Royal Prince*, seeing her disabled. Sir Edward Spragg went aboard the *St. George* and put up the blue flag at her maintopmast head This was presently after one o'clock. The *St. George* being ahead of us, my Lord Ossory sent me on board the *St. George* to Sir Edward Spragg to know if he would bear down and board the enemy. In case he would, my lord would board Tromp, and that we were provided for it.

I immediately went on board the *St. George* and delivered my lord's message to Sir Edward Spragg on the quarter deck, there being there Sir Edward Spragg, Captain Darcey and several officers on the place. Sir Edward Spragg answered me he would bear down upon the enemy so soon as possibly he could, and that he would second my lord in boarding, and that there would be no great danger in doing it. I took my leave of Sir Edward Spragg and went on board the *St. Michael* and acquainted Lord Ossory with what Sir Edward Spragg said to me. We presently loosened our sprit-sail and flattened our headsails, being resolved to lay Tromp on board, he being then our lee quarter within fair shot of us, making such sail to get up near the *Royal Prince.* At the same time, my lord sent one of his fireships to the *Royal Prince* to lie by her and assist her. The fireship went to the *Prince*, and lay by her. Then the *Prudent Mary*, fireship, Captain Christopher Billopp, commander, bore down upon Tromp, which caused Tromp to bear up. The fireship brought to again, and kept on her course with the *Royal Prince*, we in the *St. Michael* having borne to leeward of all our ships, and saw that Tromp and his division bore from us, and that Sir Edward Spragg in the *St. George* did not bear down after us to our assistance, we brought our ship to and handed our sprit sail, and kept on our course to the westward along with the *Prince*, astern of her, the enemy and we plying our guns at each other very briskly. Between one and two o'clock the enemy shot the *St. George's* foretopmast bythe board, so that she was disabled as to working. Presently, the Blue flag was taken down from the maintopmast head. Sometime after, I saw a boat drive astern of the *St. George*, sunk, and men in the sea swimming about the boat. I saw two boats put from our ships and take up the men, and went to the ship again, one was the *St. George's* boat it was close by the *St. George's* stern; we were looking when the blue flag would be put up on board some of our ships that were near the *St.George* at that time.

All this time, the enemy plied many shot at us and the *Prince*, which much disabled us in our rigging, sails, and men; all our shrouds of our main-mast and maintopmast being cut, with most of our running ropes, so that we could not traverse one yard any way to work the ship nor haul up any sail. The clew lines and clew garnets and bunt lines being shot, both our topsails, were shot, so as they split clear asunder in rags, all the canvas of the foretopsail was so shot in pieces and the bolt rope cut that the whole sail fell into the sea, and was lost. Our maintopsail yard and mizen-yard shot in pieces, and our mizen topmast shot by the board.

We had no sail left us but our foresail, which was much shot, the mainsail mizen and staysails shot in pieces that we could not set them. We kept on our course with our foresail, resolving to get the *Prince* off from the enemy. My Lord Ossory always ordered me to keep close by her, letting her go ahead. About 3 o'clock Tromp's ship was disabled in her sails, topmast, and yards so that she fell astern. Tromp went on board one of his seconds, and put up his flag there, and made sail ahead with nine Dutch ships with him, to leeward of the *Prince*. Our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division being to leeward of Tromp's division, made sail and tacked ahead of Tromp, and weathered several of Tromp's division, and made a stretch away to the eastward firing at the Dutch, as he passed by them, which made them give way. When he had passed all the Dutch and was astern, and most of his division with him, he and they fitted their rigging. About four o'clock we saw a great fleet of ships to windward of us, S.W. from us; they came large down to us; they appeared to be our Red and White squadrons. As they neared us, they appeared to be in two divisions. They next to us, we saw had Dutch flags and colours, and those that were furthest off had English colours, they being our General, and his squadron, the Dutch fleet being to the eastward of our fleet both coming down before the wind, N.E., Tromp made sail ahead to leeward of the *Prince*, and tacked, and stood to the eastward and his division after him, and came aweather of the Royal Prince. Our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division met Tromp and his division and passed several shot into each other; then we, and some of our division, placed several shot in Tromp. As he went aweather of the *Prince*, she passed several shot into him and his division. Two Dutch ships that followed Tromp endeavoured to lay the *Prince* on board as they came along. We plied them with shot, and the *Prince* bravely defending herself, so that they could not grapple, but set their ships on fire, before they were fast and burnt the fireships to no purpose, astern of the *Prince*. Tromp and the rest of the Dutch being sufficiently satisfied with their day's work, kept on their course to the eastward. We braced our foresail to the mast and went to work about fitting our rigging again, and to bring a foretopsail to the yard. Our division being pretty well fitted in this time, they being ahead of us on our weather bow, near out of shot of the enemy, my Lord Ossory sent the *Hampshire*, Captain Griffith, commander, to the *Prince* to take her in tow, to get her further ahead, my lord being resolved, as soon as we could get our topsail to the yard, and out shrouds and rigging fast, to bear down upon Tromp; all our Blue squadron being got pretty near together and in a good condition, the major part of them. The Dutch were but twenty sail together; the rest of them were disabled and bore out of the squadron. We had much advantage of the Dutch now by having more ships, and not much worse for the day's fight, and the weather gage of them. Now we doubted our admiral was slain, because we could not see the flag put up anywhere.

Captain Billopp, commander of the *Prudent Mary* fireship, this afternoon bore down ahead of the *Royal Prince* to lay Tromp's vice-admiral on board, which he would certainly have done had not a Dutch fire-ship laid him on board on his bearing down, so the two fireships burnt both together. In case the Dutch fireship had not burnt thus, she would have attempted to board the *Prince*, or some other of our ships, as she could have fetched.

Between four and five o'clock saw Tromp, and his division, a good way astern of us fitting our rigging. De Ruyter and the rest of the Dutch fleet, began to near us apace, and edged more northerly, thinking to cut us off from joining with the General, which was bearing down towards us. After we had brought a new foretopsail to the yard, it was time for us to make sail, several of the Dutch were shooting at us, we being the sternmost ship of all our Squadron, the *Royal Prince* was got out of shot ahead of us two frigates having her in tow. At five o'clock, the General and the Red squadron being near the Dutch fleet, aweather of them, fired several guns at each other. Our General having a blue flag at his mizen peak, a sign for all ships to windward of him to bear down into his wake, the French squadron keeping to windward and would not bear down according to the signal given by our General. We kept the wind, what we could, to get into our General's wake. De Ruyter himself bore down ahead of all his fleet towards us to cut us off from our fleet; he fired several shot at us, and we at him. He saw he could get nothing by us; he braced his maintopsail aback, and backed to his fleet. About six o'clock, our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division, and most of the admiral's division of the Blue were joined with our General's squadron. Tromp seeing De Ruyter bearing down towards us, tacked and stood to the westward, close by a wind, to join with him. In case De Ruyter and his fleet had not come down to leeward to us, we had busily engaged Tromp and his squadron before night: Tromp was standing clear away had he not seen De Ruyter come towards us.

About six o'clock two of the General's fireships, having the weather gage of the enemy, set their ships on fire before they came at the enemy, putting the enemy in disorder. The French still kept to windward, although our General's sign was out to call all ships to windward into his wake.

Between seven and eight o'clock we were got into our fleet, fine close weather, the wind at S.W., a fine fresh gale. . . . This evening at seven o'clock the Dutch fleet bore off from our General, and fell astern of our fleet on our lee quarter, that we could not see them in their lights when it was dark. This evening we heard that Sir Edward Spragg our Admiral of the Blue, was drowned, his boat being sunk under him by a shot from the enemy as she was going from the *St. George* to another ship. His body was taken up, his hands being fast to the sunken boat; two or three gentlemen more were drowned with him. This night, the *Royal Prince* was towed ahead of us by three frigates. In case my Lord Ossory had not lain by the *Royal Prince*, all this afternoon, and saw her out of shot before him, she would certainly have been destroyed by the enemy. Thus the enemy and our fleet parted, we being to windward of them. We stood away to the westward all night.

In this day's fight I know not of one man of war that is lost of ours nor of theirs; several fireships burnt on either side. At 12 o'clock midnight, the Texel bore from us S.E. by E., distance off, 17 leagues or thereabouts.

Tuesday being the 12th day, close weather. This morning, at one o'clock, the wind at S.W. a fine fresh gale, we were close by our General on his lee bow. We kept on our course with all our fleet to the W.N.W. with our two topsails and foresails. I could not see the Dutch fleet follow us, nor any signs of them, I believe they tacked and stood to the eastward when it was dark last night. This forenoon between 8 and 9 o'clock, all our fleet were near together. The *Royal Prince* was towed by three frigates; fair close weather this forenoon, and little wind at W.S.W. We lay driving with our yards down, and some with their topmasts down, mending what was amiss in our masts, yards, rigging, hull, and sails. This forenoon, about nine o'clock our General called the flag officers aboard to let him know in what condition each division was in: and when the fleet had fitted themselves, he would have another bout on the coast of Holland. At noon to-day I reckon we are N.W. by W. nearest from the Texel; distance off, about 18 leagues. Our loss of men throughout our whole fleet in yesterday's fight is not 500 men that I can hear of. I can see several ships but little the worse for the fight. In the fight, the *Henrietta* yacht was sunk, Captain Guy, commander; he and his company went on board the hospital ship, and there remained. Officers slain in the battle:—Captain Le Neve, Sir Edward Spragg, drowned unhappily; several others wounded, I know not their names at present.

This afternoon, it fell calm. We fished our foreyard and mainyard, mizen yard and mizen mast, and spliced our ropes, got up our shrouds, and cut off our cables that were shot and bent them again. We have now no more sail than yards. Both our topsails were shot down in fight and cut into the sea, the low sails much shot. I have set the sail makers to mend them.

We have now 100, and odd, men wounded, many of them will soon die, their wounds being mortal. Slain in fight, 54. This evening it proved a small air of wind at N.W. We steered S. . . . . About 8 o'clock, it proved foggy weather; we anchored with all our fleet in 21 fathoms of water, white sand. I reckon that the Texel mouth bears from me N.W. by W., about 17 leagues off. Close weather and little wind all night, and smooth water. We rode fast. Thus ended this night.

1673. Instructions by James, Duke of York, to the Fleet, and orders by Prince Rupert and others. 1 *vol.*

1674–1688. Various Reports on the Navy and Ordnance, and ordnance Stores Establishment Books and divers books of official accounts.

1677. Work and duties of Post Masters with accounts of the various roads in England.

LETTER BOOK OF LORD DARTMOUTH AT TANGIER, AND ON HIS RETURN HOME.

1683, September 16. Tangier.—Lord Dartmouth to Secretary Jenkins. Commences "I arrived here on Friday the 17th instant; and have now with me, of all sorts, 21 sail of ships and vessels." The report of his coming to Tangier, and his errand, were pretty widely spread. "On my first appearance the inhabitants were ready to be packing up . . . . the Moors have likewise had the same intelligence." General description of the condition of affairs.

1683, 27 October. Tangier.—Same to same. "Among the many extraordinary cases that must be looked for, in services like this . . . . . that which relates to the gentleman Mr. Smith, present mayor of the city, is one. He is worthy of great consideration. Besides what he is otherwise likely to be a sufferer in from his removal hence," he is the greatest proprietor of the place. He will be a creditor to the King for no less than 2,000*li.*

1683, November 5. Tangier.—Same to same. "The mines both of the town and castle are all finished and ready to blow, when the moat is done. . . . . The other paper sent you is a schedule of the plate and goods belonging to the Church, which I humbly desire may be removed to Godshouse Chapel at Portsmouth, lately rebuilt by his Majesty; and I have sent, in the *Dartmouth*, marble stones, out of the church, and other places here, enough to pave all that chancel. And since his Majesty has been pleased to repair that church so well, I hope he will not forget his gracious intentions of annexing a Prebendary to it, which the Bishops of Canterbury and London both promised to be assisting in; for, without some settled maintenance to that chapel and chaplain—of the best garrison, I think, his Majesty has—it will fall again into the ruinous condition it lately was."

1683, November 16. Tangier.—Same to same. "The moat is a very heavy piece of work; and though most of the terrace work is already destroyed by powder, yet that can take no effect on the rubbish and body of Sir Hugh Chumbley's part which is very great, and must be removed into the harbour by hands and labour; but this good will follow, that the harbour will be fully choked up by it. . . . I have from the garrison and fleet upwards of 2,000 men at a time, working upon the moat; and these light nights will help us to make good riddance. For God's sake, Sir, implore his Majesty not to think the time long . . . . the work is much greater than was imagined."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AT TANGIER.

1683, September 19 to November 12. "A Journal of the Proceedings of Samel Pepys, Esquire, William Trumball, doctor of Laws, and Frederick Bacher, Esquire, Commissioners appointed by his excellency George, Lord Baron of Dartmouth, for enquiring into the true state and value of the several proprietaries pretended to by any of the inhabitants of the City of Tangier, or others, in any of the lands, houses, or tenements within the said City." This volume contains the petitions from the holders of property in Tangier, the proceedings and report of the Commissioners, schedules of the properties and occupiers, and a large plan of the city, giving the names of all streets, &c. *A large folio volume.*

September 20. The Commissioners met in "the Town House," accompanied by the Mayor, &c., of Tangier, and directed the issue of forms, to the various inhabitants, requiring information, in detail, as to their property, &c.

September 21. "The Fathers of the Portuguese Church" were heard as to their rights.

September 24. The Fathers statement and that of William Smith, Esq., mayor of the city, were considered from 2 to 8 p.m.

September 28. The day was taken up with the interview between "the Alcayde" and Lord Dartmouth.

September 29. The Commissioners sat from "before eight in the morning, till past nine at night, one hour only, at noon, excepted."

September 30—Sunday. "Time spent before morning, and after evening, prayers, by Mr. Pepys at the Town House overlooking the work of the week."

October 5. Answer received from the Portuguese Fathers. "That as to what belongs to the King of Portugal, which is the Cathedral and its appurtenances, and the Misericordia, we have no manner of claim to put in for it; it being a thing the King, our master, ought to have satisfaction given him for. But the Reverend Chief Treasurer, Juan Alvarez de Mattos, caused a house to be built for his own use, upon the ground belonging to the Church, on which he laid out 100 pieces of eight." The Arch-priest built another house on the same ground which cost him 160 "pieces of eight." For both these, satisfaction is claimed. The Canons also claim satisfaction for their respective houses in several parts of the city.

October 6. This morning, very early, a proclamation was "published" throughout the city of a few "particulars" of properties brought in, viz.:—"Two houses of my Lady Fairborne's in St. John St."; one house of Lady Peterborough's, &c. The proclamation regrets that the particulars come in so slowly.

October 7, *Sunday*. After evening prayer, a special meeting was held by the Commissioners, at which several inhabitants, whose interests were small, attended.

October 11. The Mayor furnished a list of the public books, papers and records, belonging to the Corporation.

October 16. Account of the properties, in fee simple, belonging to the Portuguese Fathers:—Eight houses, value 599*li.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Draft of warrant for payment thereof.

October 29. Reports on various petitions:—John Meagher, apothecary, for want of his due for medicine from the four companies belonging to the Duke of Monmouth—9*li.* 15*s.* Stephen Vincent, baker, prays satisfaction for bread supplied to the Hospital. The "four eldest companies of the King's Battalion in the Garrison" for not receiving their pay.

November 2. Consideration of further petitions:—Solomon Pariente, a Portuguese, for eight years' pay as interpreter between the Governors of Tangier and the Moors.

November 10. Consideration of the petition of Colonel Trelawny and his officers, shewing that "by great deductions made from them for clothes for themselves and soldiers," &c., they have not "one farthing remaining of their last 7 months' pay." They, therefore, pray the loan of 800*li.* Upon strict enquiry, it appeared that, after all deductions, over 1,500*li.* had been issued, in ready money, to the regiment; but, as the case of the petitioners, as to ready money, is worse than that of other regiments and battalions, and that clamour will arise on their arrival in England, &c., it is advised to make the loan requested.

November 12. The Commissioners close their report.

Following this journal of proceedings come copies of various reports, shewing the value of materials delivered from the King's stores for repairing houses, "both lease and fee-simple," in Tangier, 153*li.* 3*s.*; for repairing "Burgers' houses, hired for quartering officers & soldiers," 284*li.* 10*s.* An account of the annual value of freeholds in the city; this includes a description of the Cathedral and Misericordia as follows:—

"A cathedral church of the ordinary sort of building in Tangier; without steeple or bells, being in length, 30 yards, and in breadth, 30 yards, divided into three aisles, each containing eight pillars, the roof of the middle aisle being 35 feet high, the other two, 25 feet high, having five altars on each side of the church, which they call chapels, the pictures and all other ornaments of the said cathedral church being taken away by the fathers.

"Particular apartments adjoining to the Cathedral appropriated as lodgings to the fathers, built as in manner aforesaid; one room 20 feet long and 10 feet broad, and a shed, 10 feet square.

"Several lodgings, the whole containing 28 yards long, and three yards broad.

"Two store rooms on each side the church, one containing in length, 10 yards, and 5 broad; the other, 30 yards long, and 7 broad.

"The Cathedral aforesaid, with appurtenances, if turned into secular uses, as others are in Tangier, would amount, *per annum*, to 200*li.*

"The Misericordia is, in length, 27 yards, and in breadth, 14; containing three roomes above, and three below, being of the ordinary sort of building in Tangier; and, if turned into secular uses, as other chapels in Tangier are, would amount, per annum, to 50*li.*"

Following this is an account of the yearly value of the leasehold property.

Next is a copy of the answer of the Fathers of the Portuguese Church, dated October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1683:—"We have thus long delayed in answering your letter, because we would give you a full answer, upon all his Excellency's commands, signified to us by you. We give you our hearty thanks for all your favour hitherto, and for those you promise us in our embarkments, with our families and goods, and those belonging to this Holy Temple. We cannot, till Wednesday, give a minute of the parcels, but we believe that the Cathedral Church goods and materials, will consist of above 60 chests; and as to our particular goods, we do not yet know the quantity, but will give an exact account of all, to the end you may cause the bulk and weight to be examined. Concerning the number of persons, we will also give an exact list thereof, and we will also put down the names of such other Portuguese, as will go in our company.

"Next Sunday in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, we do pretend, with the grace of God, to be on board, and our goods may be sent before, especially those belonging to the church. But we pray you order payment to be made to us, of what belongs to us, to enable us to pay such debts as we owe here, we not designing to go hence, till we clear our debts; and, that we may the better do it, we intend to publish the day of our departure, that so all our creditors may come to us."

Following this are copies of various letters, from the Mayor as to the value of properties in the city.

Notes on the Proprietors' objections to the Commissioners proposed valuation made at a meeting held on Sunday evening, October 14, 1683. Present—Mr. Pepys, Mr. Bacher, Mr. Erlisman, Captain Giles, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Povey:—

"Upon reading and debating the objections given us by the Mayor and the rest of the proprietors to our proposals of measures for the valuing their proprietaries, the following notes were loosely taken by Mr. Pepys, videlicet:—

"Upon Mr. Sanford's alleging that the charge of repair upon Mr. Wortley *alias* Montague's house, for whom he is intrusted, exceeds not 6 *per cent. per annum*, it was answered that he hath never given them any thorough repair, so as they are at this day ready to fall down. But that if ever they were to be rebuilt, as they must be to be well repaired, it will appear that twice that expense will not do it.

"Mr. Comptroller avers, that being upon the late survey, Mr. Mayor did assert of his house in general, that it cost him the greatest part of the rent in repairing and Mr. Povey more particularly. That the Mayor did say in his hearing concerning his house that is valued at 100*li. per annum*, that it cost him every year 30*li.* repairs.

"They say that the late layers out of any money in new buildings, who are made a pretence for the raising the value of houses in general are but five or six in the whole City, namely, Mr. Comptroller Erlisman, Colonel Boynton, Mr. Recorder, Captain St. John, Mrs. Mulloy, one Fish, and one Kempe.

"Three of these gentlemen here met, being Commissioners of the survey, do for themselves and their whole number wholly disown their ever saying or pretending that seven years' purchase would be allowed them for freeholds and the whole remainder of years to come for leases, or that ever they looked upon themselves as authorised to say or propose anything upon that subject, and desire that Mr. Mayor, who was one of them, and allegeth this under his hand, may be asked whether ever he did or no. Besides the folly of such a proposition, which were to set a greater value on leases than freeholds.

"It was observed that there have been several times, since we had this place, when the rents of houses received general occasions of increase, *videlicet*:—Once upon a great occasion of privateering in the Dutch war; another when the French in their war with Spain, brought their goods hither, and so made great employment for warehouses; the last upon the addition of forces sent hither by the King. All the rent that could be got for houses at any other time within these 20 years, hardly sufficing to pay for their repairs.

"So that it is the King that has raised the rents to what they now are by his sending over more forces for securing the place, and is now likely to be made to pay for his own kindness to them by this exacted valuation of their houses, through that increase of rents raised upon him for extraordinary quarters, which this kindness of his occasioned, as if the King were now bound to keep for ever, the number of men he now has here, which is near 4,000. Whereas before there were not usually above 1,000, and should he bring them down again to their old number, the rents would fall to nothing, as they were before. One other reason is indeed suggested for this increase of rents, but it is but a small one, namely, their letting their houses out by parcels, and particular rooms to strangers and vagabonds, who come hither to get a small matter, and when that is done, leave them, and then after a room being so held for one year it lies empty on the owner's hands for two.

"It was noted that one Mr. Gascoigne did for one house pay Mr. Mayor 110 "pieces of eight" *per annum* for seven years together, after which the Comptroller paid him for the same house 150 "pieces of eight" *per annum* for two years and now it is let for 200 "pieces of eight" *per annum* and valued in the late survey at 40*li. per annum*. Whereas in Gascoigne's time his rent came but to 25*li. per annum* and in the Comptrollers, but to 33*li.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Such has been the increase of rent upon this one house, though all that the Mayor has added to it of new building, is only one closet upon a foundation that was laid and prepared before.

"That there have not been above four houses sold in Tangier, either freehold or by lease, within these last twelve months *videlicet*:—one sold by Captain Giles to Mr. Kempe, another by Doctor Lawrence to the Comptroller, a third by Commissary Hughes to the Recorder, and a fourth by Nevill's widow to Mr. Rothe, and not one of these upon any foresight, as is suggested, of what is now known, namely, the destruction of the place. Besides that, had that been known, would either they or any other have forborne selling all they had or would any have built, so lately as they now have done? Nay, what would not people have taken for their houses had this been known six months ago, for who that had heard that, would ever have imagined that the King would have done that which is now offered, of giving satisfaction for them.

"That the apprehensions, people were under, of the danger the place was in at the time of Charles Fort being taken, was such, that some people did absolutely go, and others publicly endeavoured to dispose of their affairs, for the removing of themselves, their estates and families away into Spain.

"They own that notice has been given them of intentions said to be in the King of renewing their leases for 99 years, but never knew of any such Commission actually issued for that purpose as is pretended in this paper. For what is suggested? That oath will be made of higher rates given by the proprietors than we propose, and as high as those demanded. These gentlemen do all declare, that they believe no such thing unless it be meant by the way of fallacy, that in the time of the Portuguese when rents were very low, a house not yielding *5li.* a year that now yields *20li.*, more years purchase might possibly be paid for them, but that no such high rates are given now under the great rents that houses are raised to.

"And that no such design of partiality to the King or ill will to the place has, as is suggested, been employed in the present pretended undervaluing of their houses, may appear from the Mayor himself having had two houses of his, and he is said to have owned it, with some triumph over their mistakes that did it valued in the late survey at a higher rent than he himself makes of them. Though these gentlemen did explain to me, how they came to be misled to it.

"Whereas it is pretended that materials, and particularly lime, are very chargeable, and thereby their buildings are so too. It is answered, that the stone is all the King's saving the charge of fetching it, and their mortar, for the most part, nothing but dirt, saving for pointing without side only where a very little lime is made use of."

"An Alphabet of the persons names, first interested, by purchase or Lease, after his Majesty's possession of Tangier, in various houses and tenements.

Henrique de Acuna, Henry Aylward, Captains Allen and Darcy, Roger Alsop, Juan Alvarez, Sebastian Gonzales Alvarez, Emanuel Francisco Alvarez, Alphonso de Aranjo, Owen Babell, Frederick Bacher, Hugh Bayly, Alexander Balam, Samuel Bennett, William Berkley, Domingo Dies Boiro, Redmond Bourke, Marmaduke Boynton, Robert Browne, James Bruffe, Captain Bryon, Captain Bunn, William Carpenter, Robert Collins, David Condon, Mettode Corcos, Antonio Correa, Simon Crabb, Francis Cranwich, Edmond Darcy, Charles Daniell, Diego Dies, William Dolby, John Eccles, George Elliot, Thomas Emerson, Edward Emms, Sir Palmes Fairborne, Juan Baptista Figeredo, Edward Fitz-Gerald, James Fitz-Gerald, Richard Fitz-Gerald, Walwyn Gascoigne, George Gerbier, Jonathan Geere, Theophilus Gilby, Captain Giles, Francis Gorman, James Gorman, Mackenny Gorman, John Grimes, Evan Harris, John Hill, Henry Holt, William Hord, Edward Hughes, Richard Hunter, Robert Ingram, Richard Jones, Mr. Izard, John Lawrence, John Langford, John Legg, John Lough, John Luke, Alexander Mackenny, John Mackenny, George Maskall, Viera Belchior Viera Mattoso, Fernando Luis Matteos, Manuel Matteos, William Moore, Francis Moore, Daniel Mulloy, James Mulloy, Sidney Montague, Fernando de Nabo, Quartermaster Nevill, John Nevill, Captain Norwood, Kennedy O'Bryan, James Pembridge, Thomas Perry, John

Philpot, Edward Pope, the King of Portugal, Morgan Read, Nathaniel Roberts, Duarte Rodrigues, Elizabeth Rodrigues, Edward Rothe, Griffith Saite, Thomas St. John, the Earl of Sandwich, Richard Senhouse, John Sherrow, an English shoemaker, John Shuttleworth, George Simmonds, Lieutenant Stackhouse, William Staines, Antonio Rodrigues Surdo, Francis Surrat, Stephen Tabrin, George Talbot, Ewald Tessin, Nicholas Tewes, Jenkin Thomas, Joseph Tiffeny, William Tilley, Francis Trelawny, Daniel Vansisterflitt, Phillibert Vernatty, William Victor, Charles Wager, James Wyly, Benjamin Welch, Widow Whittaker, Thomas White, James Wilson, Edward Witham.

Another List, giving some additional names.

Isabell de Acuna, Margaret Beverley, Mrs. Bolland, Richard Bonner, Colonel Boynton, Samuel Burch, James Burrins, John Chapel, Hugh Cholmley, Francis Clarke, John Clarke, John Creed, Elizabeth Culliford, Robert Cuthbert, Denis Daily, Edward Eccles, Jane Emerson, John Erlisman, Lady Fairborne, Gregory Fish, John Fargeon, Teige Fox, Walwin Gascoigne, Bartholomew Gonzales, James Guy, Arthur Herbert, Henry Horzdesnell, Thomas Hugbon, George Hutt(?), Robert Jackson, John Kempe, John Kynoin, Captain Leslie, Nathaniel Luke, George Mercer, Charles Middleton, Lucy Mulloy, the widow Nevill, Lady Peterborough, Eleanor Phœnix, Ann Philpot, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Rowe, Anne Saite, John Samms, Nicholas Sanford, Robert Sandison, Mary Sherrow, Henry Shere, William Smith, Henry Sparkes, William Swansborough, James Tobin, Frances Maria Toran, Richard Treherne, Stephen Vincent, Mary Weston, Elizabeth White.

At the end of the volume is a carefully prepared plan of Tangier at the foot of which appear the names of the Streets, as follows:—Ababados Street, Alphakecca Street, Assoy Street, Ayres Pinto, backside of Captain St. John's Garden, Barbara Street, Barrell Court, Bishop's Street, Bowell Court, Butcher Lane, Butcher Row, Cabrado Street, Cannon Street, Rua de Carmo, Castle Hill Foot, Cathedral church, Common shore, Terrero de Contrato, Coroena Street, Custom House Street, Rua de Coelio, Diego Baneo, Diess Street, Dominican Alley, Duanna Street, Duanno Turnagaine, Escada Grande or Great Staires Street, Francisco de Favares, Gilpin-lane, Gomes Street, Gormis Street, Ground under the wall, &c., Gully Hole, Hospital, Jews Court, Jews Lane, Katherina-gate or port, Katherina Street, Rua de Lancero, Machado Street, Macarde Rua de Luis, Merceda Street, Machias Street, Machias Turnagaine, Maria Street, Markett Place, Miserecordia Street, Nabo Fernando, Rua Nabo, Old Parade, Little Parade, Quebrado-street, Salisbury Court, Salisbury Street, Sandwich Port, Sebastian's Place, Sebastian's Street, St. John's Street, St. John's Street in Rua Coelio, Suarvis Ferrero de Antonil, Suaris Court, Souaris Street, Taverne Street, Terrero de Martin Anne' (?), Turnagaine of Machias, Water Gate, Water Side.

A volume of entries of Orders, given under the hand of Lord Dartmouth, at Tangier, between September 21, 1683 and April 25, 1685, and an account of Lord Dartmouth's expenses at his "fitting out to sea, in July and August, 1683"; this includes payments to "Mr. Kelk, for pewter," 22*li*. 0*s*. 3*d*., "Mr. Child, for plate," 180*li*. 18*s*. 8*d*., "Mr. Seller, for books and sea-charts," 10*li*. 9*s*., to "Mr. Price, a hackney coachman, that carried down Mr. Pepys Dr. Trumbull, and fetched Dr. Ken from Winchester," 19*li*., to "Mr. Harford, for bibles and prayer-books," 2*li*. 13*s*. 6*d*. Following this, is Lord Dartmouth's warrant, addressed to William Hewer, treasurer for the affairs of the late garrison at Tangier, requiring him to pay, out of the money applicable for that service, 992*li*.

to Samuel Pepys for the 248 days (*4li. per diem*)—that he was employed upon the Tangier business; mention is made that the King was, himself, "pleased to pitch upon Samuel Pepys," and recommend him to Lord Dartmouth as a suitable person to assist in the expedition. There are at the other end of this volume, various accounts of the expenditure of money at Tangier.

1683, September 23, to 1684, May 28.—A volume of miscellaneous entries.

1683, September 23.—A Survey of the naval stores at Tangier, pp. 1–5.

1683, September 26.—Directions to Sir John Berry, as to the disposing the seamen who come ashore at the interview with the "Alcayde."

My Lord Dartmouth's battalion of seamen commanded by Sir William Booth, consisting of 200 men, clothed with white and blue striped linen, fitted with muskets, pikes, and pole-axes, with four union flags.

Sir John Berry's battalion, commanded by . . . . . . , clothed with the cloth Mr. Hewers shall give, with four Irish colours.

Two other battalions, each consisting of 200 men, clothed with such clothes as the Scotch shall furnish, with eight colours of Colonel Trelawney's regiment.

These four battalions to be commanded by Sir John Berry.

All the boats in the fleet to be manned, with a captain to command them, to be armed with blunderbusses and hand-grenades, and drawn up, as Sir John Berry shall direct, for the well flanking of the sands.

Captain Aylmer and Captain Mackdonnell to come into the Bay as near as he possibly can with safety.

Sir John Berry to take a copy of this paper, to call the officers aboard, and assign to everyone his just post.

All the men to be drawn up on the sands to the best advantage, as Colonel Kirk shall direct.

All the ships to fire, at the signal Sir John Berry shall appoint.

That Sir John Berry do, tomorrow in the afternoon, send ashore, men of the gun-room crew, out of a third rate four, a fourth rate three, a fifth rate two, a sixth rate one, besides a gunner, or gunner's mate, out of each.

That the brigantine be manned with the men of the hulk, to be commanded by Captain Withers.

The battalions and men above mentioned to be sent ashore tomorrow afternoon.

1683, September 25.—Survey of Naval provisions; finding that the 15,580 "pieces of pork, mentioned to be defective, do so stink and are rotten, and not fit for men to eat;" and that the 35 bushels 3 gallons of peas "are musty and stink."

1683, October 6.—Survey of the *Gloucester* hulk; incapable of repair and fit only to be sunk.

1683, October 13.—Report about the Mole, signed by John Berry, John Ashby, H. Kellegrew, William Booth, John Wyborne, Thomas Fowler, Charles Wylde, Cloudesley Shovell, M. Aylmer, Henry Cawerth, Ralph Wren, G. Aylmer, John Tyrell, G. Rooke, Francis Wheler, George St. Loe, Daniel Jones, Ran. McDonell, William Botham, Thomas Hopton, Th. Leighton, H. Priestman, William Gifford, Anthony Hastings, Daniel Deering, and Thomas Hamilton.

To the 1st. What the present length of the Mole is, and the several depths of water at low-water within, at the head and along the sides of it, to be measured for every 20 yards, and how much it flows in those places?

Answer.—We find, by measure thereof had by us, the Mole to contain in length 479 yards, from the bastion of York Castle, to the end of the furthermost chest. The depth of water, at low-water, to be: the first 20 yards, to become solid earth; at the next, 20 yards, one foot; thence to 100, two foot; thence to 140, two and a half foot; thence to 280, three and a half foot; thence to 300 yards, four foot; at 320 yards, four and a half foot; at 340, five foot; at 360, six foot; at 380, six and a half foot; from 400 to 460, eight foot; there, nine foot; and at the very Mole head, ten foot. And that it flows within the Mole at ordinary tides, right up and down, six, and upon spring tides, near eight foot.

The 2nd. What difference there is between the present depths, in each place, and what you can remember, or receive certain information there was, three or four years past, and, in case of such difference, what the true occasion thereof has been?

Answer.—That as well by some of our own knowledge and observation, as by certain and credible information we have received from many of the ancient inhabitants, there is now found in several places but two foot [of] water, at low-water, where heretofore was five; and where has been between eight and nine, is at this day but four; and so gradually to the end of the Mole; and in all parts of it, the like extra less depth of water, which we judge may proceed partly from the nature of the stone itself, with which the Mole is built, which, being soft and brittle, the continual agitation of the sea converts it to sand, which lodges in the Mole; but principally from the great seas which are seen frequently here, and make white and muddy water, at least a league from the shore, bringing great quantities of sand into the Bay, and from thence, as all tides in rivers set from point to point, so by the tide of ebb here setting from the bottom of the bay into the Mole, the sand is carried into the Mole, and by its sudden stopping upon the resistance it meets there, lodges itself.

To the 3rd. What sort of ground there is for ships riding within the Mole?

Answer.—That in the best and deepest place in the Mole, the ground is full of rocks, and very foul, which renders it extra difficult to preserve cables from being cut in pieces, notwithstanding all endeavours of buoying up with casks and other things to prevent it; so that the damage ships sustain in the very Mole in that particular will be equal, if not superior, to what they can be thought to suffer in the open road.

To the 4th. How many ships, and of what quality, may at this time commodiously ride there?

Answer.—That in the Mole may at this time ride four or five sixth-rate ships drawing not more than eight foot water, being carefully moored head and stern, and within them cetteas and small vessels to the number of 15 or 16.

To the 5th. What security there is against an enemy, for such ships, coming from the sea, or from the Moors upon the land?

Answer.—That there is not at present, nor is the place capable to be rendered secure against the attempts of a bold enemy coming from sea, who, in spite of all the helps of art and nature, will be able to burn and destroy all ships that shall be found here or retreat hither for protection. Nor is there any sort of security against the Moors upon the land, who, as late experience has shewn, may bring cannon upon the sand-hills, which so commands and overlooks the said Port, that no vessel shall possibly be able to ride there without their leave; and we cannot but believe that that point was overseen by the first contrivers of the Mole by the opinion they had of the impossibility of the Moors bringing cannon, or they could not have led His Majesty to undertake so chargeable and difficult a work as the Mole without first providing against that inconveniency which would utterly deprive us of any use it could be of to us if finished.

To the 6th. Whether it be feasible to build a counter mole, what expense, and what time it will require, and whether then his Majesty's ships may ride in safety?

Answer.—That in our opinion a counter mole may be built, but in what time, or at what expense, we cannot ascertain; but that even then there can be no manner of security for ships in the Mole against the Moors, unless the aforesaid high land, commanding and overlooking, be taken in and fortified. The practicableness, time, and expense of which so vast a work, we leave your Excellency to other means of information, adding only upon this head, that when the said countermole, or the elbow, or the return of the mole shall be finished, to give the protection against the Levants, that ships will be then so land-locked and imprisoned by the said Levants (which blow almost the whole summer in fresh gales, and sometimes in storms, for two months together) that it will be found a difficult and dangerous work (if to be done) to get ships out during the said Levants, which would be a very great hindrance to his Majesty's service, and no less discouragement to merchant ships trading here, in the privation of the principal advantage proposed to be had from the place, of expedition and quick dispatch of ships in time of war. And, as the Levants in summer, so the N.W. winds in winter (which blow in violent storms) would have the like ill effect upon the port.

To the 7th. Whether any of you at any time past, careened any of his Majesty's ships within it? In what time it was done? Whether with any hazard, or long expectation of weather to heave down?

Answer.—That Captain Rooke, commander of the *St. David*, informs us, that in the year 1678 he careened his Majesty's ship *Nonsuch*, who drew but 12½ feet of water, with all things in, but for want of water within, was obliged to take out all his guns, provisions, and ballast (to the great danger of the ship, in riding light), without the Mole. That he was 14 days in the doing of it, with great hazard and trouble to the King's ship, and at last could not heave her keel above water, by reason of the great swell that came in, though the weather was very fair. That Captain Shovell careened his Majesty's ships *James* galley, and *Sapphire*, but with some difficulty, long expense of time, and hazard of the King's ships. And Captain Hastings says he has met the like in careening the *Sapphire* this year, adding that he spoiled two cables in his riding to expect weather, when the master's attendant would undertake to heave her down.

To the 8th. That such captains as were in these parts with the late Admiral Herbert, declare what they judged, and was then accounted, the reason why he did not make use of this port to keep the hulk, lodge the stores, and careen his Majesty's ships, rather than remove with them to a foreign port so near to it?

Answer.—That Sir William Booth, Captain Shovell, Captain Rooke, Captain Wheler, Captain Hastings, and Captain McDonnell, were the captains now in the fleet, who were with the late Admiral Herbert, at the time of his removing the stores, hulk, and other things to Gibraltar; and they say, that upon survey of the condition of this place, and debates had at a council-of-war thereupon, many reasons were drawn up in writing, signed by the said captains, and sent home to England, setting forth the want of depth of water, the danger from the weather, the tediousness of dispatch, the inability of the Mole to contain other than small ships, and other things which occur not now to them, and that thereupon, with their unanimous advice and opinion, this place was left, and his Majesty's service performed at the other.

Lastly. In answer to the liberty your Excellency gives us, of giving our opinion in any other matter relating to the Mole not mentioned in your enquiry, and pursuant to your commands in your order, for giving our opinions in general of the capacity of the said Moles, to be rendered useful and advantageous to his Majesty's service in the receiving, careening, and preserving his ships, we pray leave to observe to your Excellency that the place being situated so near the great ocean, where the rage and fury of the winter storms operate in a manifold degree more violently, and with a greater effect than in the Mediterranean Sea, the most proper part of the world where moles are of use, and where, by reason of least violent storms, the works thereof are carried on and effected more successfully, and are preserved in repair with an easy charge, we are of opinion that works of this kind are very impracticable, if not impossible, so near the main ocean where the waves come in with that weight, and beat with such violence, that no artificial strength seems sufficient to resist them, and as this mole shall be advanced into deeper water, the weight and force of the waves and great seas will increase here proportionally, especially, too, when it shall be carried out beyond the ledge of rocks which lie without it, and which seems hitherto to yield it some protection. And that, in our opinion, if the Mole should be finished, it is impossible to preserve it, though with vast charge, from choking and filling up with sand, as we see it plainly has done to a very great degree in few years past, and that by so much the more in this than others in the Mediterranean, which we yet observe are preserved by all sorts of helps from engines, &c., at a great expense, by how much the agitation of the sea is greater here than there. And there is yet another evil we must also mention to your Excellency, which is, that at this time we find the place so ill-furnished with water that it is impossible to supply 2 or 3 ships in any reasonable time, and that little there is, is very bad and pernicious to men's health, which is an inconvenience alone, should it continue in after years, would suffice to render the port entirely useless. And to conclude, we further lay our opinions before your Excellency, that, as in the condition we find by dilligent search and just enquiry this place to be now in, it is altogether unuseful to his Majesty for the receiving, careening, or preserving his Majesty's ships, so in our opinions grounded on the foregoing considerations, it is not a place to be rendered so to answer in any degree the time and expense of doing it, if it can be done. And these we conceive were some of the many considerations upon which most people pretending to any judgment in works of this nature, have ever esteemed Tangier useless, and of great charge to his Majesty; and upon which other commanders, formerly, and Admiral Herbert and the captains with him, lately, were obliged to have resort to foreign parts for the lodging stores and careening ships upon any occasion of a war in these parts.

1683, November 9. Account of the stores, &c. on board *the Scedam*, prize; general condition good.

1683, September 19. Survey of decayed provisions on board *the Henrietta* and of the state of the pink, *Swan*, prize.

1683, November 20. "Account of the progress made by Lord Dartmouth in the Victualling of His Majesty's fleet, sent out under his command to Tangier; and the soldiers in that garrison."

1683–4, January 21. Report by John Berry and others—many being the same persons who signed the Report of the 6 October, previous—about the Mole and harbour at Tangier:—

"We find that vast mass of stone and earth, of which the Mole consisted, which upon our former survey at your first arrival here, was measured 479 yards in length, to be levelled and carried into the harbour so low that the sea has free passage over it the whole tide, till within an hour and a half of low water, and that thereby that part of the harbour which was esteemed the best, and had the deepest water, is now, for the whole length of that which was the Mole, made solid earth, 170 feet together from the altar of the mole into the port, and several piers of stone run out besides, of 310, 220, 180, 170, 368, 160, and 275 feet in length, and that in the rest of the harbour vast quantities of stones and rubbish are thrown in and sunk all over it, in boats and other vessels fitted for that purpose, upon which we have considered whether they are reduced to such a state, as that the one may not be rebuilt and the other cleansed, and made useful by any Christian prince, or by the people of this country, if they should attempt it, and are of opinion that for a Christian prince, besides the necessity of being master of this country, and fortifying all the high ground overlooking and commanding the harbour, there is not any one of the motives which always give encouragement to the doing works of that kind, to be found in this, to make it reasonable, if it be possible, for any such to endeavour it. And in relation to the Moors of this country, we conceive it a work very impracticable and impossible. And whereas a very great and essential benefit and advantage to any harbour or port is a good and secure road for ships to ride safely without. We have some of us formerly, and all of us very lately, had such experience of this, that we cannot on this occasion, but observe to you that the foulness of the ground were in the great depth of water and very dangerous seas which come without, render it so bad and insecure for ships to ride, especially considering they are sometimes to ride without their guns, ballast, and in other circumstances which your Excellency very well knows is required to prepare them for the benefit of the harbour or port within, in their cleaning and fitting, that it can no way incite or encourage any people to attempt the doing such a work, were it in other respects reasonable. As for the Mole itself, it is so entirely ruined and destroyed, and the harbour so filled with stones and rubbish, and made so unfit to receive, harbour, or protect in any manner from the weather, or from an enemy, any ships or vessels, and that in very many degrees worse than the bay itself naturally would have done, before the building the Mole, that when you shall think fit to order the little hillock of sand, lying at the hither end of the beach, and that of stones on the other, to be made level with the other parts of it, we do unanimously, in our best judgments, not only think what has been done does fully and completely answer all the ends of making one and the other in no capacity to give any kind of refuge or protection to the ships or vessels of any pirates, robbers, or any enemies of the Christian faith, or any others."

The other end of this volume, appears to have been used by Lord Dartmouth for entering his letters sent before starting on his voyage to Tangier, and from Tangier, to various persons, between August 9, 1683, and May 29, 1684.

Amongst them, the following:—

1683, October 19. Tangier. Lord Dartmouth to the Admiralty.—"At my arrival here I found the *Centurion*, *Dover*, and *Sapphire*, of the Squadron left by Mr. Herbert, the rest were at sea, on several occasions, and are since come to us, all but the *Crown*, which Captain Shovell, ordered home. The *James* galley, and *Dartmouth*, had taken two fly boats from the Moors, whom I have fitted for the sea, and shall employ in the bringing people home." "The small ships most proper for that service, and the other ships who were cleanest, I have kept constantly cruising upon the coast of Salee, but have yet no account of any success they have had, other than what you will find in the enclosed from Captain Deering, and the further account he brings me of the *Greyhound* and *Sapphire's* putting a brigantine ashore near Marmora, in which the former lost her boat, the captain's brother and seven other men in her, who were next day seen among the Moors ashore, an over earnestness of the men for plunder kept them too long on board her, so as the sea coming in filled the boat and forced them ashore to save their lives. The *Swallow*, by which I send this, I have filled with inhabitants of this place and their goods, and sent home, the *St. David* and *Dartmouth* will in a few days follow her, with the rest of the families." Refers to scarcity of victuals, and the dearth in Spain, and the "unwillingness of the people [there] to afford us any succour." "Another thing, I think, fit for me also to observe to you, that these ships designed by you to be left here, will be obliged to have resort to the ports of Spain for water, and upon other occasions, and may possibly meet at sea with the fleet of Spain, who are every day expected down into these parts. And so will be exposed to the like affronts some of our ships lately received in the matter of salutes, unless that be speedily regulated, and more particular instructions given our commanders how to behave themselves therein."

1683, October 22. Tangier. Same to same.—"I am very sorry to have this occasion given me to put you to any trouble, especially one of this kind, but so little care has been taken at home to provide sufficient quantities of vituals for this fleet or garrison to enable them to perform the service, his Majesty has been pleased to send us hither for, that I dread the fatal consequences that neglect may prove of to his Majesty's service without a speedy and good supply reach us here. To perform my duty in this matter, in the prevention of those inconveniences all that may be, I have and am making all the provision this country will afford, which is but very inconsiderable, the late great droughts having made corn not only very dear, but to be had in great scarcity. I have not only done it here, but being obliged to send a ship to Portugal with the fathers of that church, and other people, late inhabitants of this place, who are gratified in their choice of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, Captain Ralph Wren, commander, I have sent her with no more victuals, than may serve to carry her thither, but she being one of the ships I am directed by the Lords of the Admiralty to leave behind me as a cruiser upon the coast of Salee, I have made use of his Majesty's credit at Lisbon, by M^r^ Fanshaw, his envoy extraordinary there, and M^r^ Maynard, the consul, to furnish her with two months' vituals, to enable her to do it, till she may be further supplied with the other ships from home." Refers to the "bareness" he found at Tangier in his Majesty's "naval stores, of all kinds both in ships and magazines."

1683, October 31. Tangier. Same to Same.—"I have nothing since my last of the 27th instant, by the *St. David* to trouble you with, further than to accompany Capt Jones in the *Diamond*, who carries Madame Kirkwith, her family, and several of the inhabitants with his Majesty's stores, for the service of that garrison to Pendennis, with this account of my sending her home, that you may dispose of her as you think fit, after she shall have dispatched her business there, which will take up but very little time. In a day or two the *Dartmouth* follows her, with other of the inhabitants."

1683, November 30. Same to Same.—Two ships with victuals for the garrison, arrived on the 26th instant. "The extraordinary violent storms of N.W. winds, with rain and ill weather, we have had these seven or eight days past, have done some damage to our ships. The *Oxford's* cable broke the other night, and she drove aboard the *Montague*, carried away her head, bowsprit, and foreyard, and with some difficulty at length got clear and stood into the Straits. The same night, the *Greyhound* was forced to do the like, and the *Sapphire*, with the flyboat designed to bring away the horses, bore away also, and I hope are all got through, or at Gibraltar. The *Pearl*, *James*, galley, and others have broken their cables, and received other damage, but the weather prevents the boats coming ashore to give me more particular information. In the meantime, I am very glad the mischief has been no other or greater, since the storm was so very extraordinarily violent and continued so long. I have ordered the *Montague* to Cadiz to get another bowsprit and repair her other damage."

1683–4, February 5. Tangier. Same to Same.—The ships left behind were the *Bonaventure*, *James*, galley, *Tiger*, prize, *Sapphire*, *Pearl*, *Lark*, and *Drake*; the condition of each of these is described. And it appearing to me very reasonable and necessary, at this time, of his Majesty's quitting this place, and drawing away his forces, that no encouragement be taken therefrom, by any of the Corsairs of Tripoli, Tunis, or Algiers, to interrupt our trade in these parts, or offering any violence to the ships of his Majesty's subjects, that all care should be had, and means used, by appearing before their Ports, and speaking with any of their ships at sea to show them what ships his Majesty keeps abroad for the protection of his subjects in these parts, and thereby to keep them in awe, and oblige them to continue the good correspondence between his Majesty and them, I have directed the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron left behind, that the ships should always keep two and two together, and endeavour, as oft as they can, to meet and speak with any of the ships, or vessels, belonging to those people, and likewise, if by chase or otherwise, any of them are led into the Straits, within 10 or 20 leagues of Algiers that they should appear before the Port, and continue there some little time, to learn anything in reference to that people, that might conduce to his Majesty's service; and not only this, but esteeming the preservation of the peace at this time, and the security of our merchants trading in these parts, a matter of very great consequence, I purpose to send the *Bonaventure* and *Turk's Tiger*, ships of the best countenance of those to be left abroad, expressly to Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli just after the leaving this place for the ends aforesaid, and so to go to Livorne [Leghorn?] to cleare and return to their stations against Salee, and thence to Lisbon, as the foulness of their ships, or want of victuals shall require it. The

Mary Rose and *Swan*, who are gone to Marseilles, Genoa, and Leghorn, with the strangers, late inhabitants here, and the *Constant Warwick*, who is now following them. I have ordered also to rendezvous at Leghorn and from thence to come together down the Barbary shore. And in like manner, and for those ends, to appear before Tunis and Algiers. To the former place I have sent by Captain Priestman, the commander of the *Two Lyons of Salee*, taken lately by Captain Wren, who being a subject of Tunis proceeded from thence to a ship of that place, with a pass from his Majesty's consul, and losing that vessel in little time after, he fitted and armed this from Salee and made use of that pass for his security in her, and under such pretence of being a friend, took an English ship before he was met with by the *Centurion*. I have put the several papers making out the matters of fact in this case, into Captain Priestman's hands and given him instructions that, with the advice and assistance of the consul, to whom I have written therein, he acquaint the Government upon his arrival at Tunis, that as a mark of friendship and civility to them, this their subject has not received the punishment from us which by the law he has merited for this fact, but is sent to be delivered up to their justice, which, if Captain Priestman can have reasonable assurances will be had, I have directed that he be delivered up to them, or otherwise be brought back for your lordship's further disposal."

1684, March 30. On board the *Grafton* in Plymouth Sound. Same to Same.

"After the blowing up of the town, and our retreat aboard, finding a great want of water cask and water in the fleet, to supply so many persons as were to be transported home in it, which all the endeavours we used could not procure at Tangier, and vituals also to be provided to answer the warrants the victualler had formerly had, which upon the loss of the victualling ship, the fleet greatly wanted, and being obliged to stay awhile there myself to dispatch some affairs yet in treaty with the Moors, I sent immediately the *Henrietta*, *Montague*, and another ship or two, which most wanted water to Cadiz with directions to water themselves and procure 200 tuns of cask, for we wanted about that quantity for the rest, and to have them filled and put on board gaburs, to be hired for that purpose to be ready to send to the Bay of Bulls to the fleet upon our arrival there, that as little time as possible might be spent in expecting of it, and in one of the said ships the victualler was also sent to endeavour to procure the said provisions there for us. In a day or two after the despatch of these ships, I had finished the negotiations with the Moors, but was, notwithstanding, by calms and north-west winds, kept from sailing with the rest of the fleet till the 20th of February, then having fair weather we got to sail in the morning." Describes the incidents of the homeward voyage and adds:—"I thank God, we are at length got hither, in that condition we are, without knowing of any other accident that has befallen any of us, than what you have here given your Lordships. As to the *Dragon*, which I informed your Lordships I had designed to help carry the forces to Ireland; finding upon the embarking them that the *Dover* could safely and conveniently do it herself, I put them all there, and have brought the *Dragon* with me to ease some of the other ships, which were very full of people."

1684, April 2. From the *Grafton*, at sea, off the Start. Lord Dartmouth to Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton.

"Having met his Majesty's commands at my late putting in to Plymouth, for the quartering all the regiments commanded by Colonel Kirk at that place and Pendennis, I have in pursuance thereof left there the company of Grenadiers and Captain Guy's which were on board the ships which put in with me there, and having now very fortunately met the *Centurion*, where [was] the second battalion of the said regiment, commanded by yourself, I have directed her commander to go back to Plymouth, and put the same there ashore and do desire you to see all dispatch be used in the doing thereof and care taken by your officers in the disposing of their companies in such manner and according to such orders as they will meet from Sir Hugh Piper, Lieutenant-Governor, I am further very earnestly to recommend it to yourself and all the other officers as a matter which his Majesty has very strictly commanded, and will be very necessary for your own sakes to be done, that all care be taken by them that their soldiers behave themselves civilly and with good order, conforming to the rules and customs of the garrison, and that no cause be given to any of the people of the country to complain of ill-treatment, or being defrauded of anything that is justly their due. Wherein his Majesty has not only required all regard to be had by the officers, but expect each one should be answerable for the compartment of the soldiers under his command."

1684, April 7. Spithead, on board the *Grafton*. Lord Dartmouth to the Admiralty—"I received your letter of the 5th instant, and am surprised to find not so much as any mention made therein of the *Tiger's* being to go up the river, while Captain Wheeler shows me at the same time, an order from you, how procured I cannot but wonder, directed to, and requiring him to do it. To forbear insisting on the particular disrespect, such, I believe, an unprecedented proceeding seems to carry with it towards myself, who, nevertheless have, I hope, acquitted myself with such regard and duty to his Majesty's commission under your management in my punctual, frequent, and just accounts to your lordships, through this whole expedition, so as, I thought, not to merit anything like it; I cannot, in duty to his Majesty's service, but observe to your lordships, that the same is directly repugnant to all good order and discipline, and tends, in a very high degree, to the destruction of both, in our fleet, at a time when there appears much more occasion and reason for the introducing and maintaining it, by all concerned therein, who desire to be thought to wish well to it; it lessens the authority and dignity of a superior, which ought, by all means and ways, to be preserved and cherished, and bears with it many other evil consequences to the welfare of the service."

1684, April 22. St. James Square, London. Same to Same.—"In return to your lordships' of the 12th instant, I am so far from controverting what you are therein, with so much earnestness, pleased to assert of your being only ordained for the preservation of the discipline of the navy, as not to have wanted that very consideration, among others, in the weight by me put upon the breach thereof, complained of in my letter of the 7th, it seeming too much for me to impute to a bare mistake, so open a departure from what yourselves are pleased to own for the sole end of your commission. Not but that your Lordships having now declared it to have arisen from a mistake only, suffices for the removing of all it brought with it of dissatisfaction to my particular; heartily wishing that this were the only particular my late employment has given me the knowledge of, and I may sometime have occasion of discoursing you upon his Majesty's behalf, relating to the present state of the discipline of the navy.

For what you are pleased by way, as you call it, of retaliation to recriminate me with, of irregularities of my own; I hold it not only my duty to give, but advantage to be asked, an account of everything by me done in pursuit either of his Majesty's commission or yours; and therefore, for the former of your two enquiries, touching my taking with me some of the King's officers from Portsmouth, I did it by no less warrant than that of his Majesty's, under his own hand, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, directed and delivered to the proper officer, Sir Richard Beach, commissioner of his navy at that Port, and this, though I should have hoped alone sufficient, confirmed before execution by another of your own, requiring me to observe all orders I should receive from the King or such his secretary; nor is what I have said in this particular less true through my whole transactings, in this affair, as having not proceeded to any one single act upon the King's commission before you had thus authorized me thereto by yours of the 2nd of August.

To the other, of my appointing standing officers to his Majesty's ships without the recital of your authority for my doing the same, though I cannot but think the deriving my authority from the King a sufficient asserting of yours in a case where my obedience to his commands was justified, as before, in so extraordinary a manner by a general warrant from you, especially, too, when I reflect upon what I have seen of an allowance granted, without hesitation, by your Lordships, to a commission given even by a private commander without any authority for it, either from his Majesty or you; yet cannot I but take leave to add it as my present opinion as well as past practice, that in the case of two concurrent authorities for the same thing, one from the King and the other from your Lordships, the compliment had been as excessive towards you to have made an equal recital of both, as it had been defective towards the King, in my quoting but one, not to have given the preference to his. And yet, such has been my thoughtfulness in this very particular, as, in every other, to avoid all appearances of neglect towards your Lordships that upon enquiry you will in every later occasion of this kind, after the first three or four, find me changing my style into the general words of the power to me given, without any express specification of either. And for what you are pleased to suggest of your diving into other circumstances best to be forgot, and which might have been and may still be so, if I think fit, I beg you to believe that I shall never think that fit towards me, that must be thought the contrary towards the King and therefore with the same openness you find me exercising towards you, I entreat you to repay me, who will never be less willing to acknowledge an error, than studious to commit none, as I have through my whole conduct of the service now in debate been, and that with so much strictness, as to ask no other measure for your judging of my performances therein, with regard both to my duty towards his Majesty, and observances towards you, than your comparing them with the most justifiable of any, who have preceded me in the like command.

For the copy of my patent demanded by your letter of the 15th instant, your Lordships being no strangers to the privacy wherewith every part of his Majesty's resolutions and proceedings in this expedition was managed, I doubt not your well accepting of this for answer. That as I hold not myself at liberty to comply with your Lordships' desires herein, without his command, so with it, I shall at all times be most ready to deliver the same to you.

Give me leave to close with observing to your Lordships, that after having executed, I hope, all the commands of his Majesty and you had directed to me, whilst in the fleet, according to the notice thereof already given you by my letter from the Downs, and being then commanded to repair to his Majesty's presence for his further commands, and that your Lordships were pleased to send a yacht to bring me from the fleet, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordships, that I have now by his Majesty's warrant of the 17th instant received his royal and gracious revocation of his commission."

ENTRY ACCOUNT, and LETTER BOOK kept at TANGIER.

1683, October 1. The names of all the Commissioners and Staff Officers belonging to the regiments now in pay at Tangier, and also entries of Musters of those regiments.

1683, October 5. Minutes of Council of War held at Tangier.

1683, September 26 to December 8, following. Entry book of Letters and Petitions, with reports thereon relating to affairs at Tangier.

1683, September 22 to December 21 following. Entries of the results of various Courts Martial held by order of Lord Dartmouth at Tangier.

1683–4, January 16. "An account of the Utensils, Ornaments, Vestments, &c., belonging to the church of St. Charles the Martyr in Tangier :—

Two silver flagons.
Two large silver patens.
One small silver paten.
One silver chalice.
Two surplices.
One linen communion-table cloth.
One velvet covering } for the Governor's pew.
Eight velvet cushions } for the Governor's pew.
One fringed hearse-cloth.
One plain hearse-cloth.
One serge hearse-cloth.
One Master of Art's hood.
Three Common Prayer books, folio.
Two great Bibles.
One rich crimson velvet carpet for the communion table, with the cloth and cushion of the same for the pulpit.
One small turkey carpet.
One old purple communion-table cloth.
One cloth cushion for the pulpit.
A table of the Commandments.
The King's Arms.
The picture of St. James.
The marble with the Arabic inscription.
A piece of crimson velvet.
Eight small pieces of the same, designed for cushions. Certified by me—T. Hughes."

Following this is the account of the money due to the church and poor of Tangier.

1683–4, January 16. Catalogue of the books in the Library of Tangier, "Paradise Regained," and "Paradise Lost," are both marked as "lost." Amongst the books are "Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell united," London, 1655; "An English Bible," London, 1594; "Sir William Davenent's Works," London, 1673; "Dr. Fuller's Worthies of England," London, 1672; "The Mystery of Jesuitism," "The Works of King Charles the First," London, 1660; numerous classics, and a large number of religious works in Latin. The library also contained "Two globes" and "some maps and pictures."

Orders to be observed during the government of Colonel Percy Kirke.

1683, July 17 to October 18, following "A journal of the proceedings of the French before Algiers," by Robert Cole.

1683, November 20. "Debts entered by Edward Roth in William Hewer Treasurer's, Office, Tangier."

1683, October 19 to — 1684, July 20. A volume containing the entry of letters from Lord Dartmouth at Tangier to "the Alcayde of Allcazar," with some answers thereto, and some letters of Colonel Kirke. The volume also contains a copy of Colonel Kirke's report, dated at Tangier, September 16, 1683, to Lord Dartmouth, setting out his dealings with the Alcayde, printed in full in the previous report on Lord Dartmouth's papers pp. 90–92. Following this is an entry of the Articles of Truce and Commerce for six months, agreed between Colonel Edward Sackville, commander-in-chief of the city and garrison at Tangier, and the Alcayde, dated January 3, 1680–1; and also of the "Articles of peace, friendship, and commerce," agreed between Charles II. and the Sultan of Morocco, dated March 29, 1681, and March 23, 1681-2. This is followed by:—

1683–1685. A journal of Lord Dartmouth's intercourse with the Moors, from the time of his arrival at Tangier to the time of his leaving:—

1683, September 27. Present sent to the Alcayde—in return for divers civilities shewn—of cloth, lances, cambric, 12 barrels of fine powder and "three dozen bottles of cyder."

1683, September 28. (See Rep. 11, App. 5, p. 94.) Seamen ordered ashore from ships in the roads, Lord Dartmouth "clothing a good part of them in the red-coats we brought over with us for the Scotch and Trelawny's Regiments. . . . About eleven o'clock, his Excellency drew out, in order, upwards of 4,000 men, besides strong guards and the burghers left in the town. His Excellency kept Pole Fort on his right hand, and the whole body stood under cover of that; Browne George, the Irish Battery, and the Seamens' lodgments, where seven small pieces were planted towards the sandhills, and a battalion of Trelawny's regiment, and the guns, were posted with them. The left of the garrison reaching to Fountain Fort, and then the seamen, to upwards of a thousand, were drawn from thence all along the sands by the seaside, and the guard-boats, and the rest of the boats of the fleet, commanded by Captain George Aylmer, flanked beyond the seamen, close in with the shore. At the utmost extent of the seamen, across the sand, his Excellency stood, attended by several gentlemen, the volunteers of the fleet, commanded by my Lord Berkeley, and most of the horse, where the Alcayde met him, drawn up very orderly and to the best advantage of ground, according to their way of discipline. They made as much show as they could, though their Foot was not judged to be about 2,500, and about 500 horse. After many compliments from the Alcayde, and civilities passed on both sides, at his Excellency's desire, Colonel Kirke, and the Alcayde, shook hands; which done, the Alcayde, and his horse, exercised, a full hour and a half, before his Excellency." After this, the Alcayde and Lord Dartmouth took leave of each other, "the Alcayde ordering all his small shot to be fired, which his Excellency commanded to be answered by ours, and all the artillery of the Town and Castle and from the ships: which ceremony being over, the Alcayde drew off his people, and his Excellency commanded our forces to march into the town again, but by that time, the Alcayde drew off, and sent Almocadem Abdala, with a party of horse, upon the sandhills. Colonel Kirke's two battalions were marched as far as the Spurr at Peterborough Tower, and the whole body being in motion, begirt the whole town round with soldiers, towards them, that we seemed more than we really were. The small frigates were, all the time of our drawing out, in motion as near the shore as they could."

1683–4, January 11. The Alcayde complains to Mr. Cuthbert that our people "wrought in the fields, contrary to the treaty: the Alcayde riding about the lines" said this going on near Pole Fort, and elsewhere. It was explained to the Alcayde "that what our people were doing in the fields was in order to prevent the damage his men might receive at our quitting this place, by reason of several mines which were formerly made by Sir Palmes Fairboure." The Alcayde said he could not "stand still" and see the Christians possibly laying into the ground for new fortifications, and collected an attacking force at Pye Corner. Lord Dartmouth remonstrated and the Alcayde promised the offence should not be repeated.

1683–4, January 15. Part of the fleet being come together in the road, and the weather being more moderate, and the Mole and harbour quite destroyed, Lord Dartmouth, with the advice of a council of war held on the 13th, resolved on demolishing and quitting our posts. Taking in all the "pallisadoes and stores" he began at Pole Fort, the situation of the place being such that it was not judged convenient to part with it before "we were in good readiness to quit the town." The whole garrison was drawn out with a battalion of seamen. The small boats from the fleet were in continual motion from "Fountain Fort" to "Tangier River," and the small frigates, under sail, standing towards the shore. The colours of the regiments, that were not carried out, "were posted on such eminent places on the walls, as were thought most convenient." All the artificers with the burghers and some seamen, were employed in taking in the pallisadoes and other stores, and, in the interim, the mines "were preparing to be blown." About 2 o'clock, "orders were given for marching in the several battalions . . . the horse bringing up the rear of the field: all the passes, where there was any probability of the Moors' horse approaching us, being strewed with crows feet. When the men were all in safety, the mines were fired." Lord Darimouth sent to warn the Alcayde of the danger which would attend any of his people remaining near the lines. "The ground being as aforesaid covered with crows' feet, after the forces returned into the town, our guards perceiving some Moors coming to pick them up, fired upon them" and Lord Dartmouth desired the Alcayde to warn his people not to come within "our lines . . . for, if they did, it should be upon their peril."

1683–4, January 29. Several guns and horses taken on board ship.

1683–4, January 31. General preparations made for the retreat.

1683–4, February 1. Description of the withdrawal before Peterborough Tower.

1683–4, February 3. "The three companies of Grenadiers marched out of the Salley Port to Seamens' Battery, at the head of the King's battalion. . . . . . . All the town guards, besides those at

Catherine and the Spurr, marched out at the Sallee Port, consisting of Colonel Trelawny's regiment; then manned the line of the Old Spur at Seamens' Battery. Before the drawbridge, Colonel Kirke's, having the guard of the Catherine and Mole, those of the castle were drawn up at that regiment's parade nigh Peterborough Tower, the Mole guards being secured under the arch at Whitby Gate, and all the small vessels commanded off, lest damage should happen; all the men being thus secured, the mines of that part of York Castle, with the square tower next to the Mole were blown up. . . . . At this time was also fired one mine in Stainer's Battery and another in the Governor's bastion, which was left standing to secure conversation (*sic*) betwixt the town and the castle. . . . . Cambridge fort was blown up and destroyed: and in the evening, Colonel Kirke's regiment took the guard of the castle, and Colonel Trelawny's those of the town. When the aforesaid mines were so happily blown up, a form of prayer, prepared by Dr. Ken, relating to the present conjuncture, was read at the Town House—the church being no longer fit to be made use of—where his Excellency, attended by the principal officers of the Garrison, returned God thanks for his infinite mercies to us hitherto."

1683-4, February 4 and 5. Weather very bad, but the garrison forces, etc., "were employed in pulling down all the remaining quarters, guard-houses, churches, &c., and in shipping the remaining sick and stores." The remains of the buildings were thrown into the common sewer. None but serviceable men were now left on shore, and there supplied with ammunition and victuals for two days, "so that all things being in a readiness for the blowing up and demolishing the town and castle, [on] the 5th, in the evening, orders were given that the guards should be at their arms by break of day. About 9 in the morning the garrison was commanded to draw to the port. The first mines to be blown were those at Stainer's Battery, and from the Water-gate to the Devil's Tower. The other mines were successfully fired, neither the garrison nor the fleet sustaining any injury. The mine from the Devil's tower up to the Bowling Bear, were next ordered to be "blown," After this, the mine of Peterborough was sprung with the same good success, the tower falling flat, on which many of the Moors appeared, giving a great shout. After firing the mines at Lawson's Battery, and elsewhere, the signal was given "for the small embarkations to stand in, for the putting our men on board." Colonel Trelawny's men advanced in good order to the galley and were put into the boats, company by company, the same order was followed by Colonel Kirke's and the other regiments. But it was noticed that as our men left, greater numbers of Moors appeared on the sandhills, and drew near the town and castle; three companies of "Grenadiers," were therefore to be drawn up in "grand parade." Sir William Booth was ordered to inspect the ships and see they were not crowded. About midnight "the wooden fort and the galley were set on fire, and more of the remainder of the men sent to the ships. The unfired mines in York Castle were then fired, those that did it being received into boats to go to the ships. "The last mine under Whitby Fort was fired by his Excellency himself, and this, with the rest of the town and forts, utterly destroyed." The small boats rowed off to the fleet early in the morning, and Lord Dartmouth saw all the men put on board, and then went in his barge towards the shore "to look upon the mines." The Moors, 3,000 horse and foot, on seeing Lord Dartmouth, put up a flag of truce by the sea-side. He sent to them to warn them from coming within the ruins, advising them for their own safety to withdraw at once; "but the Moors, with their usual stubbornness, did not mind it, which they heartily repented a little after, for whilst they were swarming among the ruins," an unfired mine blew up and killed above 40 of them. "In this whole transaction there was only one gunner slightly wounded, one Spaniard and one Englishman killed, and three other stragglers hurt by their own negligence. Many complimentary expressions were conveyed to Lord Dartmouth by the Alcayde on his Excellency's leaving."

1682, November 16. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the City and Castle of York, especially as to defences, with large detailed plans of the Kings Manor House, the Castle, and the City of York. *A large folio volume.*

1683. Reports by Lord Dartmouth, and others, on the condition of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Holy Island, especially as to defences, with four large detailed plans. *A large folio volume.*

1683 *circa*. A General Survey of the Post Office by Thomas Gardiner. *A large folio volume.*

1684. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the fortifications of the City of Chester, with a large plan of the city and surrounding country. *A large folio volume.*

1684[–5], January 2. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the City and Castle of Shrewsbury, especially as to fortifications.

1684[–5], February 10. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the citadel and town of Carlisle, especially as to the defences, with a sketch, and large detailed plan of the city and land surrounding. *A large folio volume.*

1685, February 6. Duties to be performed by the Guards at the Tower. *A folio volume.*

Temp. James II.—Volume containing the King's "Instructions for the Government of Our Office of the Ordnance in Ireland, committed to the care and charge of the Master of Our Ordnance, the Lieutenant of Our Ordnance, the Surveyor of Our Ordnance, the Clark of Our Ordnance, and the Keeper of Our Stores." This is followed by "An Establishment of the Annual Payments and Allowances to be made to the Officers of Our Ordinance"—they amount to 2,312*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

JOURNAL of Captain GRENVILLE COLLINS.

1688, June 17. Commission to him to the command of the Yacht *Merlin*, with instructions as to ordering the scout boats, &c., at Portsmouth.

July 21. Received news of the death of that "worthy and ingenious seaman," Sir John Narborough, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, who died in the West Indies.

September 12. Received a letter from "Mr. Pepys, that if I pleased I might be removed into the *Spragge*, Capt. Montgomery being removed to command the *Nonsuch*." I wrote to the Secretary, that I was willing to serve the King in any capacity.

September 17. Went on board the *Young Spragge* and was ordered to carry Capt. Montgomery to the Downs, to the command of the *Nonsuch*.

September 19. At ten in the morning anchored in the Downs, where we found 20 sail of men of war and fireships, commanded by Sir Roger Strickland.

September 20. Received a commission of command for the *Young Spragge*, with an order to carry her back to Portsmouth, September 23. In the evening received a letter from "Mr. Secretary Pepys."

September 24. Took post at Deal, and at night got to Gravesend.

September 25. At three o'clock in the morning took a pair of oars to go up to London, where I waited on Mr. Secretary Pepys, and there met my Lord Dartmouth, whom his Majesty has made Lord Admiral of his Fleet for this present expedition, who did me the honour to appoint me his master in the *Resolution*, and immediately, I went with his Lordship into his barge, and went down aboard his yacht. At night his Lordship went ashore at Erith, where his coach met him to carry him to Chatham to dispatch his own and some other ships, which are ordered out. I went for Gravesend with Lieutenant Wright in order to take coach there for Chatham; but at Gravesend I was taken with a lameness in all my limbs and was not able to move myself, so was put to bed at the "Black Boy."

September 27. In the morning, Lord Dartmouth came to Gravesend from Chatham to go to London. He gave me the honour of a most kind visit, giving the doctor great charge of me, and, that I might not want for anything, presented the doctor with a fee, and gave me ten pounds to bear the charge of my sickness.

September 29. In the evening, my Lord came down in his yacht from London, and sent his boat ashore for me.

October 2. In the evening, his Lordship came down in his yacht from London and sent his boat ashore for me at Gravesend, where I went aboard, and at 12 at night anchored at the Buoy of the Nore, close by the *Resolution*.

September 3. Went with my Lord aboard the *Resolution*, and there took possession and charge of Master. Here I found my worthy good friend, Captain William Davies, Captain of the *Resolution* under my Lord Dartmouth; the fleet being 16 sail of fighting ships and six fire ships.

October 4. My Lord called a council-of-war, and ordered, that in case the Dutch should make any attempt to land their land forces (which are daily expected with a great fleet of ships) either at Harwich or up the Rivers Thames and Medway, to remove the buoys of the Gun-fleet, Middle Ground, &c., and the lights of Harwich to be so altered, that they may lead them on the Ridge-sand, and that smacks lie by the buoys ready to take them up, upon the approach of the enemy. Ordered out some frigates and smacks to cruise for the discovery of the Dutch fleet.

October 7. Sir John Berry, Rear Admiral, in the *Elizabeth*, came out of the Swale, and anchored at the Nore, hoping to take up his guns and provisions.

October 10. My Lord called a council-of-war, to know in what condition every ship was in, what stores and provisions aboard, and what was wanting. Every ship ordered to be put in a fighting posture.

October 14. My Lord called a council-of-war and determined to sail, hearing the Dutch were at sea, and resolved to come for the coast of England the first opportunity, being about 50 sail of men-of-war and fireships, and 250 sail of flyboats and small vessels to transport their army. It is not known for what part of England they will land, as yet, but it is believed for Harwich, or thereabouts. Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral, went aboard the *Defiance*, Captain Ashby, his own ship not being ready.

October 15. Sailed down to the Blacktail and there anchored, and resolved to sail no further, being thought not safe, the tides falling and the winds contrary. One of our scout smacks came from the coast of Holland with news that the westerly winds had forced many of their men-of-war into Goree.

October 17. My Lord held a council of flag officers, and consulted with the flag masters and pilots about going down the Swin. It was their opinion not to adventure down without a fair wind, it being very dangerous to turn down a fleet, many of which were great ships. It was then resolved to ride with the fleet between the buoy of the Oaze Edge and the buoy of the Nore, putting our fleet with fireships in order to receive the enemy, in case they should come up the Swin.

October 20. We put some provisions and seamen's chests into one of our tenders, to make room in the hold for platforms for the wounded men.

October 24. At eight in the morning got under sail; at noon anchored at the buoy of the Gunfleet, the Nazeland bearing N.N.W. Here we found the *Dover* and *Ruby*, which makes up our fleet to be 31 fighting ships and 14 fireships.

[Here are entered very careful drawings of ships, showing signal flags with explanations of these flags and table of signals.]

October 25. Sent the *Cleveland* yacht into Harwich with letters.

October 26. Captain Allin, in the *Quaker* ketch, came into the fleet, having been cruising on the coast of Holland, where he found 20 sail of men-of-war and fireships at anchor, without Goree, one of which let slip and gave him chase, but could not get up with him. In the afternoon called a council-of-war, which concluded to ride here some time, and then to go for the Downs.

October 28. Lord Dartmouth received a packet from the King, giving an account that the Dutch were at sea with 400 sail, out of which there were 50 sail of fighting ships, and the rest were fly-boats, dogger scouts, and other vessels, to transport the army, being about 18,000 foot and horse, and arms for 12,000 more. Held a council of war.

October 29. Counted the whole fleet, being 32 sail of fighting ships and 13 fire-ships.

October 30. At one o'clock set sail with the whole fleet; at six at night anchored between the Sledway and the Longsand Head, the Naze bearing W. and the Church of Bawdsey (?) N.W. ½ N. Sent the *Katherine* yacht to cruise to the eastward, the *Kitchen* yacht to the southward, and the *Saudades* to the northward.

November 2. In the morning we wanted several of our tenders, which we judged were gone for Harwich. The *Nonsuch* and some others broke their cables, and the *Dartmouth* lost her longboat, much wind.

November 3. At daylight we espied several ships to windward, close-hauled under their low sails, but immediately heaved out their topsails. Our windward ships let slip and stood after them to the southward. We discovered 13 sail of them. We had weighed with the whole fleet after them, but the ebb tide being almost spent, we could not weather the Longsand Head and the Kentish Knock. In the evening came into the fleet an English ship, which came last Wednesday from Hamburg, bound for London, but could not give us any account of the Dutch fleet.

November 4. At four in the morning, we made the signal for weighing anchor, and at break of day got under sail. At 8 o'clock, the *Foresight*, Captain Stanley, which was one of the ships that let slip yesterday, came into the fleet, and told us that the Dutch fleet were gone to westward, and sailed by Dover yesterday, and that he had taken one of their fly-boats which had lost her rudder on the Gabbard Sand in which were 200 soldiers, the officers English, and many of their men. We made all haste possible after them. At eight at night we got up with the South Sand Head, staved and pulled down all cabins, cleared our ship and made all ready for fight. At 12 at night, the light of Dungeness bore N.

November 5. At 8 in the morning, got up with Beachy. Called a council of war. At noon, Beachy three leagues off. Start away an express to the King. The *Montague* and *Dartmouth* fell foul of each other there being very little wind.

November 6. Steered away for the Isle of Wight to look for the Dutch fleet.

November 7. At eight o'clock a storm at S.W. the *Assurance* bore away and made a signal of distress. The storm increasing with rain, we bore away for the Downs having sprung our foremast. At 11 o'clock Beachy N., and at two the Ness, N.N.W. and at 5 at night, anchored in the Downs. Here we heard that the Dutch Fleet had landed the Prince of Orange and his army in Torbay.

November 9. At eight at night, the *Centurion* Sir Francis Wheeler, Commander, ran ashore under the South Foreland. Several ships sent their boats to his relief, but could not get her off.

November 10. In the morning at high water the *Centurion* got off, and was ordered up the river to be docked.

November 12. In the afternoon, the *St. Alban*, coming from the North Foreland, ran on the North Sand Head, gave two or three knocks and backed off again and anchored, and then slipped both cables, and came safe into the Downs; the *Woolwich* and *Newcastle* came with her.

November 13. Called a council of flag officers. Captain Mundin came into the fleet, and left us at the Gunfleet.

November 14. A court-martial for the trial of John Oliver, Master of the *Centurion* for running the said ship ashore. He was turned off and fined a month's imprisonment. The Pilot of the *St. Alban* was tried for running the said ship ashore, for which he was rendered incapable of piloting any of the King's ships.

November 16. At three o'clock got under sail with the whole fleet, being bound for Torbay to fight the Dutch fleet. At five at night got up with Dover, and at eight at night, got up with the light of Dungeness. Steered away all night with a small sail, because we would not slip by the Isle of Wight, for fear the Dutch might be there.

November 17. In the morning the Isle of Wight bore W.N.W. about seven leagues. At ten o'clock we saw that there were no ships in St. Helens, nor the Spithead. Sent the *Cleveland* yacht into Portsmouth with a packet. My Lord Berkeley, in the *Montague*, went into Portsmouth, his ship-head being disabled. The *Constant Warwick* went in, likewise, for repairs. At noon, made sail with a full resolution to fall in with the Dutch in Torbay, in the morning, early.

November 18. By reason of the flood tide made a more southerly course than was expected, for Alderney bore E.S.E. about seven leagues off. At noon we could see but 24 sail of our fleet, the Rear-Admiral being wanting amongst the number. At 4 o'clock in the evening, the highland of St. Albans bore N.N.W. about five or six leagues off. At one o'clock in the night our mainsail and mizen split, and most part of them blew away in a violent gust. Some ships gave signals of being in danger.

November 19. At 9 o'clock it cleared up; we saw the Start bearing N.N.E. about six leagues off, at which we saw but 22 sail of our fleet. At noon we stood in fair for the Berry, and from our topmast heads, saw the Dutch fleet at anchor in Torbay, but could not discern how many, we being about four leagues off, and they lying under the land. My Lord ordered the *Jersey* to stand into Torbay, and discover the Dutch fleet. We made small sail, steering away for the Wight. At night, a violent storm; some ships made signals of danger.

November 20. In the morning, the storm continuing, we bore away, and stood in for the land. At 12 o'clock, noon, anchored in St. Helens Road. Here we had news of the *Antelope* and the *Hedleburghs* (?), hospital ships being foul of each other; the latter sunk, 13 of her men saved. Sir William Booth, in the *Pendennis*, lost his bowsprit and foremast. The *Pearl*, likewise, lost her foremast, and several other ships received damage.

November 22. Sailed for the Spithead, and there anchored.

November 24. My Lord Dartmouth, accompanied by the Vice and Rear-Admirals, and most of the Captains of the fleet, went ashore to Portsmouth, to wait on the young Prince of Wales, and ordered that every ship in the fleet, should fire guns to salute the Prince; the Admiral beginning with 21 guns, and the rest following.

November 25. There came into the fleet, a small sloop from Jamaica, bringing news of the death of the Duke of Albemarle, who died there the 6th of October last.

November 28. Received news from the *Saudades* that she was safe in the Downs with the *Bonaventure*, and the *Newcastle*, at Plymouth, and the *Speedwell* fireship, put into Poole, having lost her mainmast; so that now we have heard of the safety of all our fleet, having not lost any ship in the late storms, but the hospital ship.

December 1. My Lord, and the rest of the command in the fleet, sent an address to the King.

December 2. News that the *Fan-Fan* sloop, commanded by Henry Turvill, fell into the Dutch fleet, and is detained by them.

December 4. Sir William Jennings went into the harbour, in the *Rupert*, being not fit for the sea, so was ordered into the *Warspite;* my Lord Berkeley into the *Edgar*, and Captain Skelton into the *Dunkirk*, their ships being defective for present service.

December 6. The Prince of Wales went away from Portsmouth, privately, in the night, it is supposed, for London.

December 9. My Lord Berkeley came down from London, having delivered the address to the King.

December 12. The Queen and Prince of Wales went away from Whitehall, very privately. It is said they are gone for France. Some report that the King is privately gone away, likewise.

December 13. A council-of-war held. Sir Roger Strickland, Vice-Admiral, laid down his Commission. The same was done by the rest of the Roman Catholics in the fleet. Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral, made Vice-Admiral, and my Lord Berkeley made Rear-Admiral.

December 14. Received advice that the King and Sir Edward Hales were stopped at Faversham, in Kent, being in disguise, and endeavouring to get away in a small smack.

December 19. A council of war. My Lord ordered all things ready for sailing, being bound for Buoy of the Nore. Sir John Berry, Vice-Admiral ordered to remain here with 13 men-of-war and two fireships The Rear-Admiral and the rest of the fleet to sail with the Admiral.

December 26. Reported that the King was gone for France.

December 30. At 11 o'clock we sailed, leaving Sir John Berry at the Spithead; the rest of the fleet sailed with us, and at 12 at night we got up with Beachy.

December 31. At five at night, anchored four miles westward of Dover. At two o'clock, set sail again with the flood tide.

1688[-9], January 1. Anchored in 16 fathoms of water, Dover bearing N. about three miles off. A great fog all the forenoon, with frost and snow. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we set sail and plied for the Downs, where we anchored at seven at night.

January 2. Weighed anchor, and sailed a little further to the southward. Anchored in the Admiral's berth. At 2 o'clock at night Captain Hoskins came off from the shore, with a packet for my Lord, and brought word that the *Sedgemore* frigate was ashore under the Foreland.

January 7. My Lord Berkeley, Rear-Admiral, sailed, being bound for Portsmouth, with some men-of-war and fireships.

January 8. At half past nine we sailed, and went out to the Gulf Stream. At 11 o'clock, we steered away N.E. till one o'clock.

January 11. Anchored at the Buoy of the Nore.

ENTRY BOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE OF LORD DARTMOUTH from the FLEET, from 2 October, 1688 to 5 March, 1689.

1688, October 2. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Secretary Pepys.—Acquainting him of his arrival at the Nore and setting out the condition of the fleet as to men, provisions, &c.

September 21 to October 1. Accounts by the masters of the smacks the *Three Brothers* and the *Hopewell*, ordered to proceed to Maas in Holland to ascertain the force and motions of the Dutch fleet. They found that the Dutch fleet consisted of 25 sail.

October 4 On board the *Resolution*. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Pepys.—As to provisions for the fleet, and the proposed removal of the most considerable buoys at the mouth of the River, and the light at Harwich.

October 11. Same to same.—Hopes to be at sea before the enemy. Not an ounce of provisions come to the fleet.

October 22. The same to the Bishop of London.—"It is no little scandal to our religion, nor less regret to myself, that I am necessitated to take notice to your Lordship what a scarcity I find of chaplains in his Majesty's fleet now under my command; for redress whereof that the fleet might have the blessing of your Lordship's effectual recommendation in this, so essential and pious a work, I had sooner applied myself to you, had not my Lords, the Bishops of Ely, and Bath and Wells, promised, at my coming away (in such haste that I could not personally wait on you) to put your Lordship in mind thereof." There are only eight in the fleet which consists of about 38 men of war and 12 fire ships.

October 22. On board the *Resolution* at the Oaze Edge. The same to Secretary Pepys.—"If the Dutch were out since the wind changed they must needs have passed their time very ill; if not, these winds keep them fast in. So that I reasonably hope to be out before them, not foreseeing anything to hinder me when the wind shall favour." You were misinformed as to the number of men that ran away from Sir William Booth in the *Pendennis.*

October 24. On board the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Same to Same.—Sailed from the Nore about eight in the morning and anchored at the Gunfleet about noon. Has ordered a ship from each division to cruise to the eastward in the daytime to look out for the enemy. The buoy of the Gunfleet is removed.

October 28. On board the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Same to Same.—"It is very manifest from the extract of [the] Marquis D'Abbevill's letters of the 30th of October and 2nd of November (new style) to the King, and the 31st of October to my Lord Sunderland, that the Dutch put to sea on Friday the 19th instant, our style, with a very considerable fleet, on which was embarked the Prince of Orange and his great land forces, and preparations, and that, the next day, they met with such contrary winds and ruffling weather, as made them glad to retire to their own ports again; and no doubt, if their baggage and other ships and vessels, which he sums up to about 500, were out too, as he says, they must have received very considerable damage, such as, I believe, would not have given them leave to come out again by this time, though the winds had been fair to invite them to it; but on the contrary, they have been such as, you may perceive by the daily account thereof in this letter since my last of the 24th, would not by any means let them stir: for with regard to the season of the year, their designs to me appear very desperate and unadvised.

I cannot, from any of [the] Marquis D'Abbevill's advices, make any judgment as to what part of our Isle they will make their descent as believing — notwithstanding the suggested notions of the pilots mentioning, in their drink, Sole Bay and some of Mr. Herbert's ships talking of Essex—the Prince would not trust the knowledge of a secret of that importance to his designs, to above two or three of his private Council, and therefore I believe myself very well posted here.

I have deliberated very thoughtfully with myself, from his Majesty's reasonable conclusion of the enemy's being still on their own coast, in consequence whereof, you tell me his Majesty seemed to think it might not be unuseful that I went with the fleet towards their Coast, and am of opinion that the keeping of this fleet together and entire, is so essential to his Majesty's service, that, considering the season of the year, as the winds stand now, it is not advisable to venture over. The experience we have of the mischief to them, is reasonable advertisement to us, to avoid, as much as we can, the same evil; for should we go over, and meet with such weather as should separate or damage us, they would, all the while, be safe in their own ports, and ready to attack us, probably disabled, on the first fair invitation out. I have therefore determined to send over to that coast, as scouts, three of our good sailing frigates, to make the best discovery of their motion they can, and accordingly to give me notice thereof by one at a time as they can get intelligence.

The frigates I have appointed for it, under the command of Captain Hopson, are the *Bonaventure*, *Swallow*, and *Foresight* from which I hope for such intelligence as will enable me to do the best I can in attending and attacking the enemy, with regard to the season, and utmost devotion to his Majesty's service, but because in a matter of that weight to the Crown, as the preservation and conduct of this fleet is, wherein I find his Majesty wholly reposes and relies on me, I would not depend upon my own single judgment. I have this day had a consult with the Flags, and after that, a general Council-of-War of all the commanders of the fleet, before whom I laid every material circumstance and intelligence, whereon it was unanimously advised, Sir William Jennings excepted, and in terms I think not very proper, at a more seasonable time of taking notice of it, that we should not, as the winds are, go over to that coast, but send scouts, as I have already observed to you, and if the wind comes up easterly or southerly, with fine weather, I will to sea, and look out for them, [in] which case, considering the time must be spent in the moving of such a body as their sea fleet, and the ships that carry their land forces must make, I cannot miss of them in any probable conjecture, and I doubt not by the help of God to give my master a good account of ourselves and them. I believe we are pretty well manned, considering circumstances, and the little time [that] has been employed therein, and I hope all the officers will do their duty honestly with regard to his Majestys service, which by all the endeavours that I am capable of, I shall keep them to."

Yours of the 27th, acquainting me with the Duke of Grafton's being intended to go on this expedition as a volunteer on board Capt. Hastings' ship ; and I doubt not, he will acquaint himself of this duty, but whether it will not be a probable impediment to the services "he hopes also to be ready for shore," I will not pretend to judge of.

October 30. *Resolution* under sail from Gunfleet. Same to the Same. —Last night the wind continuing between N. and N.N.E., will no doubt bring out the Dutch fleet to sea. The wind being at S.S.E., I am just now under sail with all the fleet to go to look for them "Pray God grant good success to all his Majesty's arms, as well by sea as land, to which I shall contribute to my utmost power and ability.

November 5. The *Resolution* under sail off Beachy Head. Same to Same.—I was on the 31st at anchor with the fleet off Longsand's Head, where I rode till yesterday morning, with no little vexation, being wind bound, so that I could not get out to sea to meet the Dutch fleet "before they got hold on our coast." On Saturday morning we saw 13 sail about 3 leagues to windward of us and three of our frigates slipped to give them chase. The *Foresight* took a fly-boat that had lost her rudder, by having struck on the sands, wherein were four companies of soldiers (making about 200 men) under the command of Major Colingsby who is aboard me, a prisoner. "Besides these cruisers, I ordered the *Katherine* yacht, to the eastward, the *Kitchen*, yacht, to the southward, and the *Saudades*, to the northward. Yesterday, about 9 in the morning, the *Katherine*, yacht, returned, giving me an account of a considerable fleet being passed to the westward on Saturday, which was confirmed to me by Major Colingsby, brought me by the *Foresight* yesterday about two [in the] afternoon, from whom I gathered that they were designed to land within the Isle of Wight on the main side, so that I cannot but conclude they have put on shore their land forces, by this time, in Stokes Bay, and Hampton River, &c. the thoughts whereof is so great a vexation to me that I am much troubled how to proceed, and having this day had a Consult of the Flags, and a general council of war wherein every man's single opinion was asked apart, they unanimously declared, that considering the enemy was landed, and their fleet much superior to ours it was not advisable to attack, or give them battle nor indeed to approach their view with the whole fleet so as to tempt them to offer it us, who from their much greater strength than ours, can hope for nothing less than a dishonourable retreat at best, wherefore, upon a mature consideration of all the ill consequences may attend his Majesty in any unlucky accident or miscarriage to this fleet I have determined to send the *Centurion*, *Portsmouth*, and *Ruby* to make the best discovery they can of them and I resolve to ply off and on with an easy sail till the scouts I have sent, bring me an account of the enemy, and that the ships astern or rather left behind, come up to me, and I know his Majesty's further pleasure or get such intelligence as may make it reasonable for me to attack them, which under the circumstances [that] I am of wanting a very considerable part of the fleet as the enclosed list will further inform you and the enemy not (*sic*) numbering by many capital ships, I do not think now—since their land forces are probably ashore—advisable to do."

November 7. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"All Monday night and Tuesday till four in the afternoon it was calm with fogs, so that I lay driving with the tide; but then it sprung up a small gale at S.E by E., and so to the S. and S.S.W. We stood away to the westward till eleven at night, Beachy bearing N.E. by E. distance about 9 leagues and then we tacked and stood to the south east, to get a better offing from the shore, using all my endeavours to back my scouts and raise the Isle of Wight by morning if possible, for which purpose I tacked again about three in the morning, and stood to the W.N.W. and N.W. till eight o'clock, and then came up a storm at S.W. The *Assurance*, frigate, made her signals of distress and bore away to the eastward, as did also the *Mary*, not being able to hold it longer. The paunch of my own foremast sprung, and the head of the mast wrung, so that the storm continuing with thick rainy weather, I thought it best to bear away for the Downs, not to strain the fleet too much, and at five this afternoon, having had a very great run, I came to anchor there, the storm continuing at S.W.

This being the place I ordered the fleet to rendezvous at, in case of separation, I hope we shall all meet here to make the most united strength we can, and for the adding what more I can thereto, I have ordered Lieutenant Wright ashore to buy, contract for, or impress six such vessels as he shall find fittest to be made fireships of, which for the quicker fitting of, I will order to be done here by the carpenters and gunners of the fleet, enclosing you herein a copy of the order I have given the said Lieutenant Wright for his Majesty's further knowledge of the care I have ordered to be taken therein.

I have ordered the *Katherine*, yacht, to the Gunfleet to hasten the *Sampson*, fireship, I left there, to me, and with this express, I also send orders to Captain Willford at Sheerness, to bring, or dispatch to me what fire-ships are there under his command in any condition to come to sea. I doubt not the continuance of your care and zeal, in hastening all the force you can to me, and I suppose the ships from the river can find no excuse to be longer from me. The enemy I have to deal with, I understand from all hands, are very strong, and with the first easterly winds I will be at sea again, taking all imaginable care in the meanwhile, that they do not attack me here disadvantageously. I am informed they have ordered a considerable force to come to them in [a] few days, and therefore, I believe, they design wintering with us, which will befit his Majesty's considerations, in making suitable preparations, that they may not be masters of our seas; for prevention whereof, I have, and shall do, everything to the utmost of my power.

November 9. Aboard the *Resolution*, in the Downs. Same to Same. —"Having by express, dispatched to the shore, while I was with the fleet, on the 9th instant, off Beachy, given his Majesty and you an account of my being prevented—to my very great trouble and regret—by adverse winds, in meeting the Dutch fleet, before they had landed their army, which from my concern for his Majesty's service and affairs, I account the greatest misfortune of my life, and what I could not in the least foresee, I will make no repetition on that afflicting subject, but proceed to the answering yours of the 1st and 3rd instant, which came to my hands this day; in the doing whereof, I am, in the first place, to acknowledge, and I do it heartily, your very kind and repeated desires and good wishes for my success in the conduct of this fleet, wherein, though I have been extremely disappointed in the services I hoped to have done my master before these invaders came ashore, it is some satisfaction to me, that his Majesty well approves, of all my proceedings which, as I have, I shall continue to push on for his utmost service; and though in the enemy's going by me without my being able to speak with them, I have the satisfaction within myself, of not having made one false step, or omitted anything that could be done; yet, I cannot but account myself very unfortunate therein.

I observe his Majesty has directed your consulting with the Navy Board, about the erecting yards at Harwich and Sheerness, and I hope the result will be, ordering it to be done. I perceive the vessels, I left to give notice of the buoys being altered and removed, have been forced, by foul weather, to leave their stations. I desire, therefore, you will cause the Trinity House Brethren to order vessels to lay them out again in their proper places; for now the apprehension of the use they might have been to the enemy is over.

The late storms, which obliged the fleet to come in here, have shaken and disordered many of the ships which I will take care to get put into a good condition again with all the dispatch imaginable; in order to which, I have this day given several orders to M^r Fendall, storekeeper at Deal. We have lost many of our boats, which we must endeavour to get recruited here. Several of the fire-ships have received damage, which I have ordered to be surveyed, and of them, I have directed the *Speedwell* into Dover to stop her leaks. The *Katherine*, yacht, has also received some damage, which I have writ to the shipwright at Sheerness, to repair, she being ordered thither for the carrying a major and nine other commission officers, taken with their companies in a Dutch fly boat and the private soldiers are most delivered ashore to Colonel Collyer. I understand to-day that the *Dover* and *Foresight*, frigates, that were wanting in return from cruising, came in here, and also the *Speedwell* and *Sally Rose*. . . . . There are also here the *Unity* and *Charles and Henry*, fireships. In our passage hither, the *Pearl*, Captain Cole, commander, [took] a small vessel, a pretended Brandenburger, who upon examination, I find was with, and I believe belongs to, the Prince of Orange's fleet, and I suppose was dispatched back with intelligence, as you may conclude by the inclosed letters taken from him, amongst which there is an English one, dated from Exeter on Monday last in the afternoon, and directed to the Lady Bulkeley, at the Hague, which pray let be kept together, for I have no copies of them. The Captain, I have in custody, and expect further discovery from his papers, which as yet he disowns, and conceals, about which you shall have a further relation in my next. In the meantime, I pray I may have his Majesty's directions what shall be done with this vessel, and the fly boat taken with the soldiers, and such other vessels as we may meet and bring in, and how their companies must be treated and disposed of, for between a war not declared and an invasion made, which I should think actual war, even with Holland itself, I am in doubt what to do in any such case as I have mentioned to you, or such other, as you think may occur from the service I am in. . . . . . . Since the writing this letter, the captain of the Brandenburgh has delivered up his papers and dispatches from the Prince of Orange and his army and fleet, all which I have caused to be sealed up in a bag, and directed to the King, to whom I desire they may be given as they come, without opening. These are very particular accounts and draughts as well of their fleet as army, which I have enclosed his Majesty in my own letter to him, which comes by M^r^ Hodder that he might have the readier and quicker account thereof."

November 10 On board the *Resolution*, in the Downs. Same to Same.—"Since mine of the 8th present, dispatched away, at one this morning, by express, I have received, by return of my former express, yours of the 7th and 8th instant with duplicate also of the 6th, sent to me by way of Portsmouth, from all which I gladly observe his Majesty's full and repeated approbation of my care and conduct of the fleet, which though hitherto I have not had further success with, than in keeping them well together in such a post as prevented the enemy making their descent and attempt on the rivers of Thames or Medway, to which I believe they were designed, yet I do not despair of doing his Majesty and the Kingdom very signal service with them in the future preservation of both, to which, as I have hitherto, I shall bend all my study and endeavours, and though I have not the good luck of popular applause therein, yet since his Majesty and those who are proper judges of my proceedings are well satisfied therewith, I will do my duty and not lay anything so anxiously to heart as to divert my thoughts from the main security to his Majesty in that (*sic*) of this fleet, which, though I shall take all possible care not to engage unreasonably, or to a probable disadvantage, yet you may assure his Majesty, I shall seek all opportunities of doing it, when it may be for his service, and push it home with [the] utmost zeal and affection thereto.

I have communicated to the Flags, your letters of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, and, among the rest of the affairs of the fleet, have consulted with them, on the two notes, you say you are commanded to lay before me, not by way of injunction to rule my thoughts, but to enlighten them, in the knowledge of his Majesty's injunctions, in securing, and not exposing, the fleet, under the present difficulties his affairs are reduced to in other respects; on which points of great importance, they desire time to consider, at least till further directions from his Majesty come to me, which I hope I shall not be long without; but in case I find it for his Majesty's service, that I leave this place before, if I go not into the Spithead with the fleet, I do think of sending in two fourth rate frigates into Portsmouth, but I know not how circumstances may occasion the altering my intentions thereabout; for I find many ships of the fleet much disordered with the bad weather we have met with, but I shall make the best I can of all misfortunes, choosing at present rather to apply the best remedies I can to them, than make complaints, though in truth, there is reason enough for it, and therefore pray lay before his Majesty, my desires of having ships fitted as well on the river, as Portsmouth, that we may be able, by change, to better the quality of the ships, if not add to their number; for several are not in such condition for service as they ought to have been."

November 11. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"I have yours of the 9th instant, and thank you for your news, which gives me so probable hopes that the counties will be loyal, and the Prince of Orange will not have those numbers of people flock to him as the desperateness of his attempt gives great reason to believe he expected. Pray God, frustrate his designs and prosper his Majesty's arms.

I have this day consulted the flags, &c., again, about what place it was properest to post the fleet in, with regard to his Majesty's service in every respect, as well of their security, as otherwise, and some are for the Nore and others for the SpitLead, but the winds being now at N.N.E., and likely to continue so, the enemy cannot approach us here, and therefore I am in hopes, if possible, to receive his Majesty's commands for my direction and government in this, so considerate and important step to his service, for which many things may be urged in respect to both places, where I desire all preparations possible of ships and provisions may be made for us."

November 13. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"Yesterday I received yours of the 10th, and two of the 11th instant, one dated at noon and the other, past 11 at night, by three several expresses which, with no little difficulty, got on board me between 12 at noon and 3 afternoon, from which times it blew so much wind I could not call the flags aboard to consult with them about the particulars therein treated of.

This morning, having a lull for a little time, for it continues blowing very hard by gusts, I made the signals for their coming aboard me; in consequence whereof, upon reading your letters, and the intelligence and list of the Dutch fleet accompanying them, we have resolved—if the weather will permit for to-day, the tide being spent, and such gusty and windy weather that we cannot unmoor the fleet, without running the hazard of falling foul of one another—to set sail to-morrow for St. Helens, in order to the getting what ships we can for reinforcement of the fleet, from Portsmouth, in exchange of such as are with us and are mentioned in the margin,* so defective, as not to be fit to keep sea this winter season. The flags observe that the force and number of our fleet is magnified above what it is in respect of the defective men-of-war and the want of several ships therein, *videlicet*:—those of the River not joined the fleet at the making thereof and some of the fire-ships, *videlicet*:— the *Halfmoon*, *Charles*, and *Roebuck*, believing also that the list of the Dutch ships, which you place against ours is not what it is now, any intelligence confirming that there have been alterations and additions to the ships therein since there making the original Dutch list, which was the state of their fleet the $\frac{16}{26}$ of October last.

This being the general result and observations in the aforesaid letters and papers, I come now to give you my particular answer thereto with the further necessary occurrences since my last. I am resolved, if the weather will give me leave to sail with the fleet to-morrow for St. Helens, for the reasons already mentioned to you; and after I have reinforced and supplied the fleet with what is necessary, that can be got from Portsmouth, I intend for Torbay to seek out the Dutch, and shall be very glad to find them in such condition as it may be reasonable to attack them, wherein, and all other my proceedings, I shall do my utmost for his Majesty's honour and service.

I have had the Captain of the Brandenburgher aboard me again, and have made the strictest examination I can for further papers of moment, but can find no more; but such as they are, of all sorts, I here send you; so that I shall now clear him. But I think it is not advisable that he sail hence till after the fleet is gone, to prevent his giving intelligence thereof, I shall also give orders that the flyboat that the four companies, with officers and soldiers were taken in, be restored to the master, and he have liberty to proceed as he pleases, which I take to be the meaning of his Majesty's commands in your letter of the 10th about them, though it bids me expect his Majesty's resolution in cases of the like nature more amply under his own hand.

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* The *Mary*, *Montague*, *Centurion*, and *Assurance*.

Yesterday, the *Newcastle*, *Woolwich*, and *St. Alban* came to the fleet, the former so leaky . . . that she made 23 inches of water a glass, till she came in smooth water, about which, I cannot say less, than that it it hard, ships should be so long coming, and then only fit to go in again.

Since the writing this letter, the *Halfmoon* and *Charles*, fireships are come to the fleet, and I have also received yours of the 12th instant by Mr. Crosse, with an enclosed from the King, and his Majesty's order under the Sign Manual, as an Act of State, that now, since their descent with their army in the west, and the said fleet riding and hovering on our coast, I should attack them or any part of them, in any place where the fleet, or any of the ships under my command, shall happen to meet or find them, which command I shall diligently obey, and give the necessary orders thereabout to his Majesty's ships that are or shall come under my command, taking kindly from you the observation in the omission made in direction of the said order, and the care you promise me to take in procuring another from my Lord Middleton's office, directed to me, as his Majesty's commands."

November 15. On board the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same.—"Having in mine of the 13th instant acknowledged the receipt of the King's letter and the resolutions taken as well before as on its receipt, I have need say nothing more thereon, than that I think myself so well satisfied in his Majesty's pleasure therein, and the Order of State accompanying it in yours of the 12th instant, that there is no room for further debate, whether I shall go with the fleet to the westward, or stay where we now are, unfortunately windbound; and upon a Consult, had yesterday with the Flags, &c., it was resolved to attack the Hollands fleet wherever we meet them; for which I purpose, with the wind at N.W. by N., for gaining sea room, to sail with the fleet to Dungeness. But considering the season of the year, and the darkness of the nights, and that we have good scouts abroad to give notice of the enemy's approach, upon which we will go to the Northsand's head for the better encounting them, it is thought more advisable, for the safety of the fleet, that we remain here till we have fair winds to proceed to the westward."

November 22. Aboard the *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"After sailing from the Downs to the westward on the 16th instant, and encountering at sea, as I shall now proceed to give you a particular account of such variety of winds and storms, as frustrated all my hopes and intentions for his Majesty's service, the fleet being very much shaken and shattered, I returned with 20 or 21 sail of ships and anchored in St. Helens road the 20th instant, where with very much wind at west, I rode till this morning and then had a . . . . to turn into the Spithead.

On Friday the 16th, at 3 in the afternoon, with the wind at N.E., I got under sail with the whole fleet, and at 8 that night we were abreast of the light on Dungeness, the wind being at E.S.E. a fine gale, we steered away all night W.S.W. Saturday the 17th in the morning, the Isle of Wight bore N.N.W. distance about 7 leagues. At 10 in the morning, we lay by and sent the *Cleveland*, yacht, into Portsmouth with a letter to Sir Richard Beach, to prepare and get in readiness, what ships he could to strengthen the fleet and particularly to hasten out the *York*, and those ships I had ordered in there, as my last advised you, the *Montagu* being disabled, she went also at the same time for Portsmouth, with order to Sir Richard Beach to man the *York* completely from her company, if the said ship's repairs should require any long time. At noon of the same day, the body of the Isle of Wight bore W. by N., about 5 leagues off with a fresh gale at S.E. and we stood away for Tor Bay, making such sail as might bring us there early in the morning; but at 4, afternoon, the wind came out at S.S.E. and S. by E. very much wind, when we tacked and stood to the eastward to undlay (*sic*) the tide of ebb; but finding the winds to shrink, that we could lie no better than east, at 7 at night, we tacked, again and stood off S.W. with the tide of flood under our lee, to check us off the shore. At 12 at night, being much wind, we took in our foretop sail, and lay under a pair of courses till daylight.

On Sunday the 18th, in the morning, we found that the flood tide under our lee had caused us to make a S.W. course good, by the Island of Aldnerney, bearing E.S.E., distance, about 7 leagues, then we bore up, and the wind increasing to a very great storm, we lay our head to the eastward, trying under a mainsail till noon, to bring the fleet together there not being then in sight above 24 sail, the Rear Admiral with several men-of-war and fireships, being wanting.

At noon, we set our foresail, standing N.E. by N. and E.N.E. till 4 in the evening, at which time the land of St. Alban's bore N.N.W. about 6 leagues off, when we tacked, and stood to the westward, the storm continuing violent, and at one at night, with a violent gust of wind and rain, our mainsail and mizen, blew away and some ships fired guns as signals of distress.

Monday the 19th, at 4 this morning we brought to another main sail and mizen, by seven in the morning, being less wind, at west we got up our main yard, set the main sail, heaved our top sail, and stood away to the eastward and at 9 in the morning, it clearing up, we saw the Start Land bearing N.N.E., distance about 6 leagues, at which time we were 22 sail. At noon the Start bore N.W. We stood away towards Torbay, and at 2 o'clock we were close to the Berry, describing the Dutch fleet in Torbay, but could not discover their number whereupon I ordered the *Jersey*, Captain Beverley, to stand near in, for giving me the better account of them, and, with the fleet, I steered away to the eastward towards the Isle of Wight. At 10 at night the wind came out at S.W. blowing very hard, so that we handed our top sails and lay under a pair of courses till 12 at night, when we had a violent storm at W.S.W., so that we were forced to lie a try under the main course till break of day.

Tuesday the 20th in the morning, the storm continuing very hard, we bore away for the Isle of Wight and at noon anchored at St. Helens Road where the *Jersey* came in to me giving an account, that standing close in with Torbay, he saw the Dutch fleet, being as near, as he could tell, 57 sail of great ships, their small ships being so far in, that he could not count them. I found here at anchor the *Pendennis*, Sir William Booth, who was forced in on Sunday with the loss of his foremast and having received other damages by his guns breaking loose in the storm, wherein also I understand that the *Heldrenbergh* hospital ship, was unfortunately lost, and but 13 of her men saved in her long boat by

Captain Ashby, by some ships running on board her, which is supposed was the *Bonadventure* she being seen at anchor, on the back side of the Isle of Wight without a head, bowsprit, or foremast, and was getting up a jurymast, so that not having yet had any further accouut of her, I hope she is got into the Downs. I found also Sir John Berry with other men-of-war and fire-ships at St. Helens and Spithead, and I fear most of the fireships have received damage, as well in their hulls, masts, and yards, as fireworks.

We had much wind all night at west, which continuing also all Wednesday, kept us at St. Helens and this day we got into the Spithead, where was sent on board me, by Sir Richard Beach, yours of the 20th instant, whereto all the answer I can make, at present is that I shall endeavour all things for his Majesty's service to my utmost."

November 25. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—Many of the ships of the fleet prove very leaky but to prevent loss of time I am unwilling they should go into harbour. "Though I perceive from yours of the 20th instant that his Majesty was so well satisfied with my determination in consult with the Flags, in future proceedings with the fleet as to believe his intended order of the 16th instant, in explanation of the order under the seal manual of the 12th, which yours brought me a copy of, was unnecessary, the said order of the 12th referring to a preceding orderof the 1st of October, which is called an Order of Council, though you know it is not, wherein I was left to my liberty to conduct and do with the fleet, on all emergencies, as I thought most for his Majesty's honour and service, yet your last letter of the 24th from an apprehension of the damages the fleet may have sustained in the tempestuous weather I encountered when I went to the westward to look out for the Dutch fleet, seems to suggest as if a further determination would be taken at the King's expected return from Salisbury, in the fleet's disposal, I pray therefore that I may be so positively and plainly instructed, in that and all my other affairs of the fleet that I may be without any manner of doubt what to do; for the King's last letter to me, seemed wholly to reject the thoughts of my going to the Nore, and unless, great supplies of all things, at least of provisions be sent hither, I cannot see how we should so much as abide here, much less proceed again to the westward.

I gladly note the account you give me of the further addition of ships I may soon expect, wishing, heartily, I may have it in my power to do his Majesty some eminent service answerable to the expense of this great fleet, than which I desire nothing more, nor can be more solicitous and thoughtful about anything.

December 4. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"By his Majesty's letter of the 29th, to which you refer me for my further proceedings with the fleet, I am directed to give his Majesty my thoughts where it will be best to post the fleet for the safety thereof this winter season, since, as you observe to me in your letter of the 29th, the expectation of any action is over for this winter, but your fresher of the 1st instant, with an extract of Sir R. Holme's intelligence from Yarmouth, seeming to suggest something else, I am not yet come to a resolution what advice to offer his Majesty therein, therefore, all I cau say concerning it, at present, is that I will endeavour all that lies in me to prevent the expense of his Majesty's money and stores and shall be so far from fitting out any fresh ships to sea in consideration of the charge attending it, which at this time especially, I believe there is great reason to have regard to, as to encourage the Commanders, all I can, in keeping out their old ships, if they be in any tolerable condition for it; but the

Montagu and *Rupert*, being wholly otherwise, from the surveys and judgments of the proper officers in the yard at Portsmouth, I have, as I formerly acquainted you, directed my Lord Berkeley, and the *Montagu's* company, into the *Edgar*, and Sir William Jennens and the *Rupert's* company, into the *Warspite;* the *Dunkirk*, as Sir William was ordered into before, not proving so fit a ship in regard of some defects. Those ships, therefore, being getting in readiness with all the despatch they can, as is likewise the making necessary repairs to the whole fleet, I shall let them proceed, unless I receive his Majesty's express commands to the contrary.

I heartily congratule his Majesty's resolution for a parliament, as you will see more particularly in the address made to him from myself and the fleet, and his determination of publishing to the world, by way of proclamation, his gracious intentions and endeavours of securing its freedom both in its election and sitting."

December 6. Spithead. Same to Same.—"I have by the enclosed to his Majesty, prayed his directions how I shall proceed with the fleet, after being refitted, and if to the eastward, whether the Downs, or the Nore, be the properest station, presuming the sea will be the worst enemy we shall be to encounter this winter season, and therefore probably his Majesty may think of our continuing here."

December 14. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"Since my (*sic*) last is come to my hands, yours of the 10th December, with his Majesty's order of the same date, forbidding all further pressing of men for his Majesty's service, and of the 11th instant, with an order subscribed by several Lords Spiritual and Temporal, then assembled at Guild Hall, requiring all acts of hostility between his Majesty's fleet and the P[rince] of Orange should cease, and that all popish officers should be removed from his Majesty's fleet, to prevent the effusion of blood and any inconveniences that may happen in the fleet; on which heads, and what else is necessary to lay before you in answer to their said letters, or in respect of the charge on my hands, I proceed to give you this further account. . . . . The King's letter, accompanying yours of the 10th, bidding me expect direction for the fleet's motion by the Duke of Berwick, but yours of the 11th bringing me another letter from his Majesty acquainting me with his intentions of withdrawing himself, which he was then taking horse, to do, gives me so great grief and trouble of spirit and anxious thoughts for the King, and this our poor distracted kingdom, that it is almost insupportable; however, summoning up my best resolutions to look forwards, I could not think of anything more essential to the King and my country's service, in the settlement of our laws and established religion, than making an application to the Prince of Orange, and purging the fleet from all Roman Catholic officers, which as I was intending I received yours of the 11th instant, with the subscribed result and determination, made that day at Guild Hall, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, which suiting in all respects, with what I had with good consideration, deliberated on before, and the fleet unanimously concurred in, you may imagine, I put them in execution with the more willingness."

Postscript, December 15. — After writing this, last night, with intention of sending it away early by express this morning, I received, from some private hands, the good news of the King's being still among us, which gives me new life again, and hopes that all past occurrences will terminate in a happy agreement with the P[rince] of Orange, who I am told is at London by this time, being so earnestly invited thereto by the Lords, and a good understanding among all his Majesty's subjects; none whereof, I hope, can be so villanous to entertain a prejudicial thought to his Majesty's person, which that it may be always in safety and honour is, and shall be [my] endeavours and prayers."

December 17. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"In these distracted times, besides the general, I have not wanted my very particular share in keeping peace and quietness in the garrison of Portsmouth; the outrageous and indiscreet behaviour of the Irish in threatening to destroy the Dock and assassinate the inhabitants on any approach of the Prince's forces, giving great apprehensions and disquiets. In order therefore to secure his Majesty's stores and the harbour, I have, with no little pains and assiduity, got into my possession, James and Charles Forts, and South Sea Castle, which being now again under command of Captain Carter, will much quiet the minds of the country. For the better security of the harbour, I have this day ordered in the *Bristol* and *Nonsuch*, being defective ships, which, with other ships within, and some small fireships, I shall leave, I hope the Dock, and all things are now pretty well secured and at the direction of Sir Richard Beach.

Sir Edward Scott being an uneasy man to the inhabitants of the town, I have prevailed with him to lay down his Commission, and he is aboard me till further orders. The whole garrison being now brought into a better compass and reduced to a willingness of laying down their arms, I hope they will be mercifully dealt with, and his Majesty will give direction for their disposal.

December 22. Spithead. Lord Dartmouth to the Mayor of Portsmouth.—Giving directions to search the *Fubbs* yacht for Popish priests and other suspected persons.

December [28]. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Secretary Pepys—" The 27th instant I received yours of the 25th and 26 instant. The former acquainting me that the Prince expected the fleet at the buoy of the Nore long ere this, according to his order of the 16th. In answer whereto, I desire you to observe that, though his Highness' order bore that date, yet it reached not me till the 19th, when I immediately called a council of war and gave order that all ships should be ready to sail the next morning, except those mentioned in the order to stay here, under the command of Sir John Berry. But though we were accordingly ready in all other respects to sail, we had not wind enough neither that, nor the next day, *videlicet* the 21st, to fill our sails. On the 22nd the wind came out at N.E. and has continued easterly ever since, without any likelihood of a sudden change. I choose to be thus particular, that his Highness may see there has been no neglect on my part in putting in execution his commands, and I would have given you earlier notice hereof, had not the Prince's aforementioned order directed me to give an account of my proceedings with the fleet to the Secretary of the Navy; which officer I not knowing and not having heard from you for a considerable time past, I could think of no better expedient than by sending up my Secretary, with my Letters immediately to the Prince himself. . . . . Not knowing his Highness' intentions of keeping the yachts at home, to answer some sudden occasion he has himself for them, I ordered the *Fubbs* to Guernsey with my Lady Scott and her family and directed her master in his return to call at Cowes, and receive on board and carry to Jersey, Sir Philip Carteret and his Lady, but since it is his Highness' pleasure that she should forthwith come up the River I have sent orders to Cowes, for her master, directing him upon his arrival there to do so and not to proceed to Jersey, as I had before ordered him. And herein I must observe to you, upon what you mention about the Commanders of the *Fubbs* and *Mary* yachts having the King's written commands, not to stir from Portsmouth without his further order, that though they were so commanded by his Majesty, yet the occasion of the *Mary* yacht's staying there being not very justifiable, she had (upon its being known that I was sensible of the business she was designed on) other orders sent to her but not signed by the King for bringing the Prince of Wales's rockers up the River which after detaining her for some time, I permitted her to do. And as to my orders to the *Fubbs* yacht for going to Guernsey, they were not issued till after I heard his Majesty had absented himself from London in order to his leaving the kingdom."

1689, January 1, The *Resolution* at anchor in the Downs. The Same to the Same.—"That his Highness the Prince of Orange may be informed how far the winds have permitted me to put in execution his commands for my coming to the buoy of the Nore, I think it necessary to give you the following account." Gives an account of a stormy voyage from Spithead to the Downs. "Upon my arrival at the Nore if I meet not with orders to the contrary I design to come up to wait on the Prince but before I leave the fleet I will take care to give such directions to the respective commanders that they do not themselves permit their men to leave their ships till further orders which fault (as you very well know) they are generally addicted to."

1707—1726. Diaries in three paper volumes, quarto, of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, co. York, bart., M.P. for York from 1710 until his death. Chiefly notes of expenses, visits paid, and visitors entertained.

1710, June 24, to 1713, August 13. Domestic Letter Books.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth's Principal Secretary of State, touching Admiralty and War Office matters, legal, commercial, criminal, and miscellaneous subjects. 3 *vols.*

1710, June 26, to 1713, April 28. Letter Book, Ireland.—Copies of official letters from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, to the Lord Lieutenant and others.

1710, September 14, to 1712, October. Foreign Office Letter Book, France.—Copies of official letters to and from the French ministers and English Agents in France, principally concerning the exchange of prisoners of war.

1712, August, to 1713, May. Similar Letter Book.

1713, May to August. Similar Letter Book.

1710, June 30, to 1712, July 29. Foreign Office Letter Book, Spain.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, touching Spanish affairs.

1712, July, to 1713, May 3. Similar Letter Book.

1710, June 27, to 1713, January 3. Foreign Office Letter Book, Portugal.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, touching Portuguese affairs.

1680.—"John Cox, his travels over the land into the South Seas, from thence round the South part of America, to Barbadoes, and Antigua." *A folio volume MS.* On the arrival of the ship at "the Golden Island," they met the "Emperor or Duryan," who came on board and said he was at war "with the Spaniard," and that if we would go with him he would show us a place where the Spaniards found a great quantity of "dust gold"; to this they consented. Describes the journey; at night they slept at native houses that they came to having, "the cold ground for our bedding, and the spangled firmament for our covering." The costume of the Emperor was "a mantle of beaten gold." They met, on the way, "King Golden Capps"; he was dressed in "a long white cotton coat, fringed all round the bottom. About the neck, a bell of tiger's teeth, and on his head a hat, the major part was beaten gold, and in his nose a ring of gold, with a flat plate of the same, much like a cockle shell, which is usual in those people to wear." When they reached the place where the gold dust was supposed to be, they found it had been sent to Panama; thither they accordingly went. *A folio volume MS.*

An Abstract of the Duke of Ormond's Instructions, and of the Letters by him received from, and sent to, the Secretary of State and also of the several Letters enclosed therein. Anno 1712.

$\frac{7}{18}$ April.—Instructions. Her Majesty directs the Duke to repair to the Hague, and to acquaint the Pensionary of his command, and that his orders were to see the latter before he headed the troops, and to acquaint him of her Majesty's resolution of pushing the war with vigour till the enemy had agreed to a safe peace for her Majesty and her Allies. That he was prepared for a good correspondence with the Generals of the Allies, particularly those of the States, and hoped for the same inclination on their part, and that the Pensionary's good offices would contribute thereto.

To desire the Pensionary to acquaint him of the operations of the next campaign.

Upon the Duke's arrival at the frontier, he was to meet Prince Eugene and the other Generals, in secret, and with them to consult measures proper for entering into action.

To review all the regiments in British pay, and to certify the number and condition of the several regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons.

To correspond with one of the Secretaries of State, and to transmit an account of his proceedings, and all occurrences which happened.

$\frac{16}{27}$ April. Hague.—Gives an account of his [the Duke's] arrival at the Hague, and of visiting the Pensionary, and acquainting him with her Majesty's orders in respect to him, and also his intention to live in a good correspondence with the Generals of the Allies, and particularly with those of the States. That the Pensionary told him they had come to no particular resolutions as to the operations of the campaign, and desires Cadogan should be employed.

$\frac{19}{30}$ April. Hague.—That he was going from the Hague to the camp, and that the recruit horses would not be there till eight days. That Marshal Villars had posted his infantry, and was fortifying several posts along the Sensell. That the Imperialists would join in ten days, and that the nine battalions of Prussians were not to be expected. Gives an account of his attending a conference at the Hague, and that they had left the operations of the campaign to the Generals and Deputies in the field.

$\frac{25\text{ April}}{5\text{ May}}$. Ghent.—That he was going to Tournay to meet Prince Eugene. Gives an account of the posture of both armies, and that the enemy could not hinder the siege of Valenciennes, but thinks

Cambray or Arras of more consequence, and says he would hear Prince Eugene's proposals.

$\frac{16}{27}$ April.—That he [the Secretary of State] had nothing in command from her Majesty, and that this was a private letter. That he had intelligence from Holland that the Dutch were not without fears of their new General, and they began to consider that he was a papist, a German in interest. That the Emperor his master has nothing to lose in the Netherlands. That the battle won, might give grounds to insist upon higher terms than the House of Austria was now likely to obtain. That a battle lost, might contribute to prolong the war, and that in either case the expense of blood would fall on the Queen and the States. These reflections, in his opinion, occasioned private directions to the Generals to use more caution than the Prince would approve. That this consisted not with the compliment of an unlimited command, made by Monsieur Lathmar, in the name of the States. Believes the enemy would not have taken the posts they were then in, if they had not a prospect of subsisting till forage was on the ground. The Queen expects to hear from his Grace what situation the armies were in, and what is likely to be done in the field. That he hopes soon to inform him what success might be expected in the Congress.

$\frac{22\ \text{Mar.}}{3\ \text{April}}$.—That he had received his Grace's letter of the 30th N.S., and that on Friday a messenger should be sent with her Majesty's instructions, upon what passed when his Grace was at the Hague.

$\frac{25\ \text{April}}{5\ \text{May}}$.—That her Majesty was desirous to know on what footing the Dutch had settled their command, the expression in the Lord Ambassador's letter being ambiguous and doubtful; whether the States took the same resolution with the Duke as they had done in relation to the Prince, or whether it was barely a copy of what they had come to, in favour of the Prince. That the Earl of Strafford speaks of it as a determination at the Hague, that two armies were to be formed. That her Majesty inclined that all the troops, whether subjects or foreigners in her pay, should be under his Grace's command. That there seemed at present to be reasons of a strong nature for having it so, which were likely to increase. That there were grounds to be jealous of Prince Eugene's conduct at this juncture, which his Grace could not but see and know.

That the Queen directed him to be cautious, for some time, of engaging in action, unless in the case of an apparent advantage, because they expected daily to be strengthened by the arrival of the Imperialists, who ought to have their share therein.

That the great article of preventing the union of the two Monarchies was not settled, the expedient hard of digestion to the French, and when that should be over, no formidable difficulty seemed to remain in the way. That the Queen, upon his Grace's desire, was willing Cadogan should serve under him.

$\frac{28\ \text{April}}{9\ \text{May}}$. Tournay.—The Duke takes notice of the receipt of the letters of the 16th and 22nd of April. That the States gave him a copy of their instructions to their Deputies or Generals, whereby they were to obey them to him and the Prince alike. Is informed that the Dutch had ordered the Walloon regiment in Ostend, to Brussels, and that the Duke of Marlborough had formerly the command of those troops.

Speaks of besieging Valenciennes or Quesnoy, and if a fair opportunity offered, could not refuse to join with the Allies in a battle, which, won or lost, would alter matters in treaty, but hopes to have a messenger before the armies are formed.

$\frac{7}{18}$ May. Tournay.—Received the letter of the 25th. Has in his army most of those in the joint pay, with the Queen's own troops. Prince Eugene and the Deputies proposed passing the Scheldt to attack the enemy, but if too strongly entrenched, then to besiege Quesnoy. Hopes to hear good news touching the separating the two Monarchies.

$\frac{9}{20}$ May. Tournay.—Encloses the letter from the Elector of Hanover, and by his answer, that Prince Eugene was not so pressing as formerly to enter in action and seems uneasy at the uncertainty. Speaks of besieging Quesnoy and Landrecies which, if taken, will be equivalent to Cambray, and as to their entering France by way of Champagne, says, if opportunity offers, the Prince and States will press to attack the enemy, unless they hear soon from England. The peace is near concluding. That if the peace was delayed, he doubted not but to force the French to comply with the Queen's terms.

$\frac{\text{22 April}}{\text{3 May}}$. Hanover.—The enclosed from the Elector of Hanover, is only a compliment on his Grace's receiving his command, and to recommend General Bulan to his Grace, and that he will receive him and his troops into his protection.

$\frac{13}{14}$ May. Tournay. The Duke of Ormond to the Elector of Hanover.—Owns the receipts of the Queen's of the 3rd instant. Acknowledges the honor done him in giving him the command, which he hopes will give him an opportunity of shewing his zeal for her Majesty's service and the interest of her Allies, which will be a sure way of shewing the pure esteem he has for his Highness, and that he shall take pleasure in serving Monsieur Bulan and his Highness' troops.

$\frac{10}{21}$ May.—The Secretary of State acknowledges the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 18th N.S., and that he had communicated the same to her Majesty, who approves of the army's continuing on the same footing as it now stands, according to the repartition in the last dispatch. The Queen was glad to find that (after all the complaints made that the British troops were likely to be last in the field, and the necessity of his Grace's hastening over) her troops were assembled and her General arrived, before the army was in a condition to act. That he sends a paragraph of the dispatch to the Earl of Strafford concerning the States' proportion of the last additional 15,000 men, which the States had represented against, but that her Majesty would adhere to her former proposition. The purport of which dispatch was, that since the Commons, the 23rd of February, 1711, voting the 40,000 and 10,000 additional forces, had also given in a lump the rest of the troops paid by the Queen, in Flanders, on condition that the States agreed to add to such additional forces the proportion of $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$. Therefore, her Majesty would expect either that the 15,000 men, which was but equal to our 15,000 men, should be increased to 22,500, or that her Majesty would lessen her 15,000 to 10,000, and of this the Earl of Strafford was forthwith to acquaint the States.

$\frac{10}{21}$ May.(1)—That her Majesty had received advice from the Court of France, that they would come to an agreement about the union of the two Monarchies, as soon as a courier, sent from Versailles to Madrid, could return.

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[1] A private letter received at Marchiennes, 24th May N.S., at seven in the evening, by Barton.

Therefore the Queen positively commanded, that his Grace should avoid engaging in a siege or battle, till her further orders. That he is directed by the Queen to let his Grace know she would have him disguise the receipt of this order, and that her Majesty thought he could not want pretences for conducting himself to answer her ends, without owning that which at present might have an ill effect, if publicly known. That her Majesty could not, with patience, think of sacrificing men, whilst she had a prospect of attaining her ends another way, and would not suffer herself to be exposed to the reproach of having retarded, by the events of the campaign, a negotiation which ought to have been concluded in a few days.

Postcript.—That communication is given of this order to the Court of France, so that if Monsieur Villars takes any private notice of it, his Grace was to answer accordingly. If this order changed on either side, notice to be given to each other.

$\frac{17}{28}$ May.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's of the 20th, and that her Majesty was impatient till she heard of the safe and early arrival of the dispatch, by Barton. That her Majesty was glad to find the Elector of Hanover did so much justice to his Grace, and hoped that Prince would think his interest, and that of the common cause, best placed in those hands the Queen had lodged them. That the uncertainty under which Prince Eugene seemed so uneasy, would not be of a long duration, and his Grace's answer was worthy of himself. That true glory results from a punctual obedience to the Prince we serve, and the steady promoting the interest of one's country to all private and other advantages. That the Queen was sure that this maxim his Grace had at heart, and therefore she was infinitely the more at ease in this ticklish and important conjunction of affairs.

$\frac{14}{25}$ May. Marchiennes.—The Duke has received letter of the 10th inst. and will obey her Majesty's commands therein, but was obliged, for want of forage, to pass the Scheldt and to encamp at Neuville and Solesmes with the river Selle in the rear; and the Prince and Deputies pressed much for a battle, or if that impracticable, then to besiege Quesnoy, and all the troops being arrived, &c. makes it very difficult to prevent their guessing at the orders sent him.

$\frac{17}{28}$ May. Solesmes.—That his Grace came to this camp on Thursday. The night before he marched, received Marshal Villars' letter. Sent a detachment to view the enemy, which he could not refuse without giving suspicion. That Prince Eugene and the Deputies were to dine with him tomorrow. Will endeavour to conceal the true reason, if anything be proposed, but that it will be difficult to do it.

$\frac{14}{25}$ May. Cambray. [Enclosure]. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—The Marshal acquaints his Grace that he had orders from the King, and the consent of the Queen, to write to him on receipt of a courier, and that they were no longer enemies, and that he supposed his Grace had received the like orders the day before.

$\frac{15}{26}$ May. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Owns the receipt of the letter of the 25th. That he has received the like orders from the Queen to which he will conform. That the chief point is to keep the secret they are intrusted with, which will depend much on the measures taken by the Marshal. The march made by the confederates is for subsistence of the troops, and nothing to be apprehended from thence. At least his Grace will answer for those under his command.

$\frac{18}{29}$ May. Solesmes. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That Prince Eugene and the Deputies dined with him, and by all reports, &c., an attack upon the enemy seemed practicable. It was much pressed on him, and his objections against it seemed very dissatisfactory, especially the delay on account of Lord Strafford's journey to England. And the Prince and Deputies say they must give an account of this to their Masters. That he could not propose a siege, that being as contrary to the Queen's orders as a battle; and this made his a very difficult situation. Therefore he desires further directions.

$\frac{\text{24 May}}{\text{4 June}}$. Solesmes.—Cannot express his uneasiness for want of fresh instructions. That the Deputies came to him this morning, and desired to know whether his Grace had positive orders not to undertake anything. To which his Grace only replied, he should be glad to hear from England before he entered on action, which he expected every moment. The Deputies next asked him whether if they should besiege Quesnoy, he would cover them, and whether he designed to keep the Auxiliaries in pay, from acting To which his Grace being so bound up by his instructions, could return no other answer, than to the first question which gave little satisfaction. That the Prince's army is laying bridges over the Selle; supposes it is to beseige Quesnoy, in which case, he thinks, he must also pass the Selle and take the camp he designed, when all the forage was spent on this side, which situation would place him twixt the besiegers and the French, and as his Grace did not consent to the siege, should not transgress his orders, as he presumes Marshal Villars would his, should he come to his Grace, but hopes to have final orders before they come to extremities. Incloses a copy of a long letter also received from the Deputies this morning.

$\frac{\text{24 May}}{\text{4 June}}$. The Deputies to the Duke.—That their masters the States had directed them to acquaint his Grace of the great surprise they were under, at his refusing either a siege or battle, when so great advantage offered, which if not now made use of, might never after happen.

That their High Mightinesses could not perceive how his orders could be so very general as to tie up his hands when so fair an opportunity offered, of annoying the enemy. That they thought such orders were to be understood in a good sense, and only as temporary, if the common cause did not suffer thereby, but not to occasion inaction whereby the common cause would irreparably suffer; that the forage consumed, their future operations would be more difficult, if not impracticable; not to mention that the enemy would have time to re-trench and fortify as they pleased. It is for these reasons that their masters command them to persuade his Grace, not to do so much prejudice to the common cause, as not to concurr in the operations of the campaign.

That they were also ordered to enforce the reasons undermentioned, particularly that the army under his command, were not only the Queen's national troops, but chiefly such as were of the common corps of her Majesty and the States, and tho' chiefly under his command, yet could not by him alone be employed, to act against the enemy without the concurrence of the States.

That they were also ordered to remind his Grace that not only the Grand Alliance, but the particular treaties twixt her Majesty and the States, oblige her to push the war.

That his Grace's declaration not to act without new orders (when with his concurrence they had approached so near, as to have an opportunity of acting with such apparent hopes of success) was neither agreeable to the said treaties, nor what the Queen had assured the States by Letters, and by the Lord Strafford, that her troops should act with the greatest vigour, and his Grace being sent for that purpose, and made the same assurances while he was at the Hague, and on these accounts, they were directed to press his Grace to push on the operations of the war.

But if his Grace will not act offensively, then they are to desire he will cover their siege and promise to assist, if the enemy should attempt to raise it.

That in case his Grace refuses this, they have orders, and do accordingly protest against the irreparable wrong which the Allies must necessarily suffer thereby.

And further, they demand to know his orders, and what reliance they might have for the future, from the British troops, and they require him not to hinder the Auxiliaries to act in the war, in conformity with the treaties.

That this representation they have made by word of mouth, as well as in writing, to justify their masters, the States, from the consequences of the inaction at this time, and they desire an answer in writing.

$\frac{\text{28 May}}{\text{8 June}}$. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received Mr. Secretary's of the 17th May. Shall think it his duty, punctually to obey the Queen's orders. That he used his endeavours to keep secret, what was written by Barton. That the excuses for inactivity passed for 3 or 4 days. But that afterwards the Prince and Deputies, from goodness and superiority of our troops, and the readiness all things were in for a siege, concluded his Grace had orders for what he did, and told his Grace they knew he could answer it without. That he cannot avoid seeing the ill-blood created by the measures he is obliged to take, and they that do not stick to say we are betraying them, and that this will increase, rather than diminish, and it will be hard to guess its consequence. That he daily expects to hear of a peace, but if ever so advantageous, and the allies dislike it, is apprehensive, cannot depend on any troops but her Majesty's subjects.

The Prince and Deputies have invested Quesnoy, and that his Grace had nothing to do in the operation, yet he could not refuse furnishing 7 Battalions and 9 Squadrons in the States' pay, but avoided giving any in her Majesty's whole pay.

Says if there be no prospect of action, he sees no use he is of, and if it suits her Majesty's service would be glad to return, but submits &c.

$\frac{\text{24 May}}{\text{4 June}}$. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Acknowledges the receipt of the dispatch by Fry and that her Majesty was satisfied of the contents thereof, and that he will send a dispatch in a day or two. That the Queen had given Lord James Murray the captain-lieutenancy of a regiment of Guards.

$\frac{\text{27 May}}{\text{7 June}}$.—That he had received the dispatch of the 4th June n.s., and that he was commanded to acquaint his Grace, that the affected alarm and clamour raised by industry, both here and in Holland, upon what passed with Prince Eugene and the Dutch Deputies, gave her no uneasiness, her orders being founded upon the most just and prudent considerations, which were obeyed with the firmness becoming his Grace. That the final orders his Grace impatiently expected, should be sent him on Friday. In the mean time, her Majesty approved of his taking the camp to cover the siege of Quesnoy, if Prince Eugene and the States persisted in attacking that place.

That his Grace was to find a pretence of sending a trumpet to Marshal Villars, to acquaint that general of the true state of this affair, and that we should not long continue in this uncertain condition, since in 4 or 5 days, his Grace might expect to hear that the place was secure, or have orders to enter on action, in both which cases his Grace was to write again to him.

That his Grace was to conclude by saying that since this suspense would be soon removed, his Grace hoped the Marshal would not oblige him to come to any action, either to defend himself or join with Prince Eugene's Army, which he must necessarily do in case he was attacked.

$\frac{\text{28 May}}{\text{8 June}}$.—That finding there would be a battle in both Houses of Parliament, upon the very order given to his Grace, her Majesty thought fit to delay the express till the fortune of the day was declared.

That he had sent to his Grace, the question moved by the Whigs in the House of Commons, and the numbers, both for and against it, and that he had also sent the Address proposed by the Commons, carried without a division.

That the debate with the Lords, was upon the same point, and carried by a majority of 28, and that the spirit which was shown was a better omen than the majority.

That his Grace would receive 2 letters to the Marquis de Torcy, one of which was from the Secretary, open for his Grace's perusal, which he was to send with his own, to the Marquis, if the Prince and States should be so unreasonable as to press a siege.

$\frac{\text{28 May}}{\text{8 June}}$. The Secretary of State's letter to the Marquis de Torcy. —Is to acquaint him that the States' remonstrance to the Queen, on the Duke's refusing a siege as well as a battle, had no other effect than to make these orders be renewed; but should the Prince and Deputies undertake a siege, tho' the Queen's army did not assist them, yet the Duke must desire the Marquis not to oppose them, whereby to oblige him to come to an action.

That in a few days the Kings of France and Spain's last resolutions were expected, whereupon her Majesty would make such declarations as mentioned in his letters of the 24th inst., or give her general orders to enter on action. That so small a delay could not prejudice their interests; therefore the Queen doubted not but the Marquis will think himself obliged to prevent the general action, by forbearing to engage the Allies, as the Duke had hindered the attacking the French.

$\frac{2}{13}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received the letters of the 27th and 28th past. Refers him to the letters and answers which passed between him and Monsieur Villars.

That Messrs. Hope and Welderen and the Deputies dined with him this day, and that Monsieur Welderen began with assuring his Grace, the States had the same respect for the Queen as ever. That they apprehended they were ill-represented as corresponding with the Whiggish Party and desire him to acquaint the Queen of the contrary, and intimated that the States intended an extraordinary deputation to the Queen, to acquaint her of the contrary. That he had promised them to cover the siege and prevent its being raised, till he should have orders to the contrary. That he had translated the account of the proceedings in Parliament, and sent it to Monsieur Boulan who had been with him, and seemed not well pleased with the Dutch, but said his master, the Elector, would come into no measures without the Queen. That the language among the foreign troops is much changed; her Majesty's having behaved themselves as became them.

The purport of the Six Letters are as follows :—

$\frac{\text{30 May}}{\text{10 June}}$. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Desires to know how his Grace will act in the siege of Quesnoy. Is persuaded the Prince durst not undertake it with his troops alone. Is informed, a courier was dispatched with an answer to the Queen from Spain, to her satisfaction.

$\frac{\text{31 May}}{\text{11 June}}$. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Hopes (from the news then sent him by the Marshal) to be soon freed from the uncertainties he has so long laid under, and referred to his last. Says the Marshal has shown him how much they ought to keep the secret. That it was not in his power to hinder the siege of Quesnoy. That he was obliged to furnish some troops of the States corps, but not one of the Queen's, but believes they have not yet opened their trenches. That this siege can break no measures concerted by their Sovereigns, before they shall have full instructions. That the Duke of Wurtemberg had told his Grace that the Marshal had said to his trumpets, the English would do him, nor he the English, no more harm. That he had such orders, and he was sure his Grace had the like.

$\frac{\text{31 May}}{\text{11 June}}$. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Denies Duke of Wurtemberg's information is true. Is satisfied since the Queen's troops do not act in the siege, but desires to know whether they will oppose the French should they attempt anything against the Prince, if he continues the siege. Desires such an answer as may not leave him in any doubt.

$\frac{1}{12}$ June. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—That he is satisfied the Duke of Wurtemberg's report is false, and a mere invention. That it is not necessary to take notice of the small share he acted in the last movements on this side, nor the care he used, to avoid acting contrary to the orders they had each of them received, having no further to answer for than the Queen's troops. That the Queen is assured that 4 or 5 days must determine the grand affair, so that in that time he shall know whether to declare for peace or war, and since this delay will be so short, hopes the Marshal will continue the same disposition till the result, and tho' the siege be carried on, yet that he will not oblige his Grace to defend the besiegers or assist the Prince which he must do, if attacked. Incloses two letters received from England, to be forwarded by the Marshal.

$\frac{2}{13}$ June. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That he never intended attempting anything against Prince Eugene, and though it was very disagreeable to see a siege carried on by the enemy without attempting to raise it, yet since his Grace desired it, and the Queen would declare herself in so short a time, it was easy to wait it with patience.

$\frac{7}{18}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That he has received all his Grace's letters, and laid them before the Queen, whose orders were first to let his Grace know the satisfaction she had in the obedience he had paid to her orders, and to express her confidence that his Grace would proceed in the same manner. That enclosed were two letters and a memorial sent to the Marquis de Torcy, which were prepared by the Queen's order in answer to her last express from France, whereby it appears that her Majesty will not declare for a cessation of arms in the Netherlands, till the execution of the Article of Dunkirk, and the Article relating to Spain. That her Majesty was positively resolved to continue no longer on the present foot. That if these conditions were accepted and sent, signed by Mons. de Torcy to his Grace, and Dunkirk put into his possession, his Grace was publicly to own he could no longer act against the French. If they were not consenting to this, his Grace was entirely free from restraint, and at liberty to annoy the enemy. That Lord Strafford was going thence, and hoped he would find the Dutch more tractable than hitherto they had been, in which case, the Queen will do her utmost to settle the terms of a cessation, and the peace, in the best manner for them. That it was with the greatest regret her Majesty was constrained to such extremities with her Allies. That she had no other remedy left, unless she would submit to be worse used than a petty prince, and have the negotiations wrested out of her hands, because some benefit was likely to accrue to her subjects by the peace. That the Dutch Minister had pressed to know what private orders were given, which was answered by demanding what the States had given their Generals. That Marshal Villars would soon receive orders from Versailles, and that his Grace was then to acquaint him of his expectations from the Court, which must determine his proceedings, and that accordingly they were to be freed from any restrictive orders, and have full liberty to act against each other, or openly declare a cessation, whilst the best means possible would be used to prevail with the Allies to do the same; but the Queen's declaration is to be positive. That endeavours were used to debauch the foreign troops, in her Majesty's pay, and the Queen doubts not he will be on his guard to secure them to her interest. That he will acquaint the foreign Ministers, how much the Queen will resent this usage, and believes his Grace will do the same to the Generals of the foreign corps in the Queen's pay, and believes they would reflect upon their arrears due. That these are all the instructions he was directed to transmit.

The purport of the Memorial and letters inclosed are thus :—

The Memorial to the Marquis de Torcy.—Article 1. The Queen consents to a cessation for 2 months, which may be prolonged for 3 or 4 months. Article 2. During this, the treaty of peace to be settled, at least the articles for disuniting the two kingdoms, viz :—King Philip to renounce France—and such renunciation to be properly confirmed—and that crown settled on the House of Bourbon. That the Dukes of Berry and Orleans renounce Spain, and that be also confirmed, and that crown be settled on King Philip and his descendants. Article 3. The town, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk, to be evacuated by the French, and the Queen's troops in possession the day the cessation was declared, and this place to remain in the Queen's hands till the States shall have given the French King an equivalent for the demolition thereof.

Article 4. That the civil government of the town shall continue the same as before, and the King's ships, and those of his subjects should, pass into and out of the ports and be as safe there as formerly.

$\frac{6}{17}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Marquis de Torcy.—Acknowledges the receipt of the Marquis' of the 5th N.S. wherein he takes notice that King Philip agrees to the first Article, and that of the 10th, in answer to Mr. Secretary's of the 24th O.S.

That the Queen thought his last memorial did not answer her demands; had this day met her Parliament and made all necessary declarations to dispose her nation to be unanimous for a peace. That she had not mentioned the suspension to her Parliament, but had commanded the Secretary to communicate her resolutions therein. That the expedient for disuniting the two kingdoms, her Majesty will never depart from. That she is answerable for it to her people, to her allies, to the present age, and to posterity, and therefore the Queen hopes the

King will not take amiss the demands made by her in the annext memorial. That he had dispatched another courier to the Duke of Ormond to acquaint him of this, and if the King consents, the Marquis has no more to do but to sign the Articles and send them to the General, who at the same time he takes possession of Dunkirk, will declare the cessation. That the Earl of Strafford went last week to Utrecht with new instructions to the Plenipotentiaries, who in conjunction with those of his Majesty, would be able to prescribe rules to those who refuse terms just and reasonable.

$\frac{7}{18}$ June.—That the Queen regards, as well as the King, a cessation as absolutely necessary to deprive the enemies to the peace, of the measures of obstructing or delaying thereof. That it is neither the interest of the King nor Queen to let things rest as they are at present. It will not be agreeable that the Marshal Villars should rest inactive whilst Prince Eugene besieges Quesnoy. It is not for the Queen's honour, the Duke of Ormond should become a peaceable spectator to what passes between the Arms of France and the Allies, before openly declaring a cessation. That the Marquis says it is no small grievance to the Hollanders to tell them the English troops are in possession of Dunkirk, but assures him it is so, to tell the Queen's forces will not act against France. That the King has left them no excuse to colour their obstinacy, and they must hasten their accommodation or run risk they are unable to bear. The Abbé Gortier will write to you in behalf of the Chevalier.

$\frac{11}{22}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Duke.(1)—This letter is to explain the last order transmitted upon supposition that the Court of France agrees to the cessation of arms, proposed by her Majesty. That the Queen directs his Grace to consider how to take possession of Dunkirk, both in respect to the enemy and the Allies. That his Grace should know of Marshal Villars, what facility he can give on his part to obviate all such difficulties as should be created by Prince Eugene and the Deputies. That he hoped to find at the army and everywhere else, more ease and compliance than hitherto; but suppose the worst, no precaution ought to be omitted in an affair so nice, and of so great importance to the Queen and her kingdom. That if the French did not comply, his Grace then understood himself to be at liberty to act as if no such restrictive orders had been ever sent, which he was to signify to the Maréchal.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June(2). That a courier was returned from France, and that her Majesty's demands were complied with to her satisfaction, and if any difficulties arose in taking possession of Dunkirk, his Grace should keep his army entire, and troops should be sent from England for that service. That nothing was more dreadful to the Dutch than this town in English hands, and if his Grace was likely to have the least disturbance, he was to keep this secret, and send his accounts to the Queen, and the suspension should be timed with the evacuation of Dunkirk. Expects to hear from his Grace, since Monsieur Torcy had sent copies to his Grace of what was sent to London. If his Grace had taken possession of Dunkirk, well; if not, it should be done from England; and that perhaps in the ferment, his Grace had better lie still, and let Dunkirk be possessed and the clamour happen afterwards.

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received his letters of the 7th and 11th. Refers to copies of letters sent to and received from Maréchal Villars which he enclosed, and says he thought necessary, by way of precaution, not knowing Dunkirk was surrounded, upon a cessation, declared by that part of the army only, consisting of her Majesty's own subjects. That his Grace was desirous of an answer, before he dispatched a messenger with this, but receiving none, supposed the Marshal had sent for fresh orders to Court. That according to his promise to the Prince and Deputies to acquaint them when he had fresh orders from England, he visited them, the 25th, and told them that the French King had agreed to several articles as a foundation for a cessation and (*inter alia*) the surrendering Dunkirk. Says that could not be a secret, considering the circumstances they were in, and that since he was not master of the foreign troops in the Queen's pay, the sending away a detachment without telling the reason, might have exposed them to an affront not agreeable to the Queen's honour. His Grace therefore told them he could no longer cover the siege, but was obliged to march with the Queen's troops and declare a cessation as soon as the town was delivered up, and hoped they would concur therein, which was most likely to induce the Queen to take all possible care of their interests at the peace. That he endeavoured to show them Dunkirk was of more consequence than Quesnoy. That the Deputies desired 5 days to consult their masters hereon, which his Grace would have allowed, had they agreed to stop the siege, which they would not. That his Grace consented to 3 days which would be no hindrance in the execution of his orders, since he could not have the French King's resolutions in less time. That he had sounded the foreign generals, who at first seemed inclinable to march with him, especially the Monsieur Bulan, but means had been found to seduce him; and they agreed in their pretences that they would not separate without their master's orders, which they had sent for. But that being likely to execute her Majesty's commands before they received answers, he had sent them written orders to be ready to march with him, having first, in discourse, represented to them the ill-consequences which would result from their refusal, in which, should they persist, and Marshal Villars send a satisfactory answer as to Dunkirk, his Grace shall think it best to march with all the Queen's troops and artillery, this corps being so small that it cannot be otherwise secure. That they would have the sea open in case the Queen thinks fit to recall them, and the town and forts would hold the foot, and the horse be encamped under the cannon. Thinks it the more necessary, since the Deputies refused a detachment passage through any of the towns to Dunkirk. That should the troops be separated cannot answer for the execution of any of the Queen's orders that may be sent him; however will be on his guard to support the Queen's honour and his country's interest, and desired orders about the troops at Ghent. That the Prince and Deputies had said his marching with the Queen's troops and foreigners would leave them to the mercy of the French; but they were sure the foreigners would not march, and that he had heard that they would move their camp when he marched, and it would not be possible for him to stay longer. Did hope Lord Strafford would have ere this returned to Holland with such further explanation of the Queen's sentiments, as might incline the States to comply; but not hearing of his landing was under great difficulties how to act, and desired the Queen's positive orders how to act. Encloses another from Marshal Villars received since this was writ.

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(1) "Received by Phillips, 25 November."

(2) "Received by Fry, 29 N. S. at 2 in the afternoone."

The purport of the letter enclosed in the last was:—

$\frac{10}{21}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Acquaints the Marshal of an express received from London, which advised him that the Marshal should soon after receive one from his Court, and desires to know his orders therein whereby to direct their future conduct. That his Grace's orders were to declare a cessation, whilst they endeavoured to persuade the Allies to do the like, or to acquaint him we are free from all engagements of an inaction, and at liberty to act offensively, according to the resolutions of his King, which his Grace impatiently expects. Hopes his Court will take such methods as will best suit with the quiet of Europe, &c.

$\frac{12}{23}$ June. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Speaks much of the satisfaction he has in the prospect of their countries being united in peace, and a free commerce settled betwixt them. And says that when he receives a courier, which he expects every moment, he will forthwith communicate what it brings, to his Grace.

$\frac{13}{24}$ June. Noyelle.—Sends him a copy of articles proposed by the Queen, and the King's answer which he hopes is agreeable to the Queen's demands, and therefore doubts not but the cessation may be immediately declared.

$\frac{11}{22}$ June.—Articles. The same as before set forth to which the Kings agree exactly, with these additions. That as to the renunciation of France by King Philip, the Letters Patent granted to his grandson in 1700 shall be revoked and annulled, and as to the 4th Article for the evacuation of Dunkirk, that his Majesty's officers of the land and sea magazines should hold their employments in Dunkirk, so long as the English continue there.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Wishes the Marquis de Torcy had signed the copy of the articles, which would have been more conformable to his Grace's instructions, but would wave all difficulty for want of form. That he would go to the Prince and Deputies to prevail with them to quit the siege and on their refusal, to tell them he should be obliged to withdraw the Queen's army. Will send a detachment to Dunkirk, and the cessation shall take effect as soon as they enter; wants an order to the governor to give them possession, which he desires to have forthwith. Will let the Marshal know the Prince and Deputies' resolution.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June. Cambresis.—That the Prince and Deputies do not relish the proposals. Apprehends the Auxiliaries will not quit the Prince's army without express orders from their masters. Desires to know in what manner Dunkirk will be delivered into the hands of the general; he shall send to take possession thereof, in case the Queen's national troops only should march thither, that the cessation may take effect, so far as concerns his Grace. Desires him to dispatch the orders about Dunkirk required in his last.

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That he every moment expects the return of a courier, sent to the Court. That the King had sent orders to the Governor for the surrender of Dunkirk, when the Marshal should tell him the cessation was declared. That the King having granted all the Queen's demands, the cessation may take effect without prejudice to her, since it may be broke, if Dunkirk should not be surrendred. That the King will be surprised that the Auxiliaries do not march with his Grace, and that it is surprising the Dutch should have more power over men they do not pay, than the Queen that has paid them these 12 years.

$\frac{18}{29}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Owns the receipt of the letter of the 14th. Wishes the expedient of sending troops from England to take possession of Dunkirk, had been thought sooner. Incloses copies of the letters sent from Marshal Villars to his Grace, of the 28th, and from the Monsieur de Torcy to the Secretary, of the 27th. That Dunkirk not being delivered, he should think he is at liberty to act in conjunction with the Allies against the enemy, but would not make a step of that consequence without the Queen's particular orders, which he is impatient for. That Marshal Villars pressed him to an interview, which he declined, and refers to the Marshal's letter and his answer.

The purport of the enclosed letters was:—

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Monsieur de Torcy to the Secretary of State.—Takes notice of the Duke's letter to Marshal Villars, of the 25th, N.S., wherein his Grace speaks of going to the Prince and Deputies, and desires an express order to the governor of Dunkirk, to deliver possession, and promises to advise of what passes between the Prince and him. Makes also mention of his Grace's letter to Marshal Villars, of the 22nd, and uses many arguments, from the title of the Queen's Articles for cessation, and from the reason there was to believe Prince Eugene would push an action after the Queen's corps only was separated to show that the King never intended to deliver possession of Dunkirk, but only on a general cessation, and how reasonable it was for them to hold to this resolution. However, he concludes that the King expects the Queen should forthwith give positive orders to the Duke, to separate with her own corps entire, and that as soon as these orders should be executed by him, the King would deliver up Dunkirk according to the third Article.

$\frac{17}{28}$ June. Marshall Villars to the Duke.—Incloses copy of last letter from Monsieur de Torcy. Says he has received a courier from France, with the King's orders for surrendering up Dunkirk, but that this, by the Queen's own proposal, was not to be done till a general cessation was made. Argues that a small delay cannot give the enemies to the peace an opportunity of frustrating the measures taken. Says there are certain difficulties which four hours conversation will easier reconcile than many letters, and desires an interview.

$\frac{18}{29}$ June. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Acknowledges the receipt of the last letter, but says he cannot alter his measures until he has the Queen's orders, and as his glory is not to make the least step without order, he hopes the Marshal will (however his Grace's own inclination may otherwise be) excuse his granting an interview.

$\frac{\text{20 June}}{\text{1 July}}$. Secretary of State to the Duke.—That by the orders of the Queen he had told the foreign ministers that her Majesty would look upon herself discharged from the arrears due to that Prince, whose troops would not obey his Grace's orders, and that until the arrival of the Earl of Strafford at the camp his Grace was to be on his guard, and speak in the most resolute manner to the foreign generals. That his Grace was to give Marshal Villars notice thereof and of his expectations to hear from him on an express sent from hence and of the Earl of Strafford coming with further instructions. That if his grace received an account from the Court of France that her Majesty's last proposals were agreed to and orders despatched for surrendering Dunkirk, he was to declare a suspension between Great Britain and France. That he should keep the whole body of his troops entire and withdraw in the best manner he could. That as to the troops in Ghent his Grace should advertise them to be on their guard. That the letter enclosed to Monsieur Torcy was fit to fall under no eyes but his Grace's.

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The letter to Monsieur Torcy enclosed in the last was thus:—

$\frac{\text{20 June}}{\text{1 July}}$. Secretary of State to Monsieur Torcy.—Acknowledges the receipt of several dispatches, which he has communicated to the Queen, who with the greatest displeasure observes the new difficulties invented by the enemies to the peace, but that she is determined to yield to none, but still to operate in conjunction with the King not doubting thereby to defeat those who would prolong the miseries of the war. That by the Queen's orders he had told all the foreign ministers in England that the Queen would take the conduct of the general in the field to be the declaration of their Princes for or against her, as they should pursue the measures by her formed for assuring the peace, or those of the Prince and States for breaking them, and that, therefore, she was persuaded they would obey the Duke of Ormond; which, if they refused, she would no longer pay their troops and that an express was sent to the Duke of Ormond to acquaint the foreign generals of this, her Majesty's declaration, which his Grace was to put in execution if the Generals refused to obey him. That in case any of them persisted in staying with the Prince, the Queen has given orders to the Duke to withdraw with her own corps and those that will march with him and declare that they will no longer act against the French or pay any that shall. That after such behaviour of the Allies, the Queen thinks herself justifiable before God and man to continue the negotiations whether they concur therein or no, and therefore he had the Queen's orders to assure the King that if he will surrender Dunkirk though all or part of the auxiliaries should refuse to march with the Duke, she will make a separate peace, leaving a certain time for the other persons to come into the conditions thereof. That thus the peace is in the power of the King. The English corps will be separated with the Duke's, and the foreigners left at the expense of the Dutch who are so far from being able to bear new charges, [that they] cannot discharge those already on their hands. In a word Great Britain will withdraw from the theatre of the war leaving the other powers in a slender condition to make head against France, and the peace may be concluded between the two kingdoms in a few weeks. That if these proposals are accepted by the King, the Queen thinks a general cessation by sea and land will be for the interest of both nations. That he expects a speedy answer and that the Marquis should at the same time dispatch a courier to the Duke of Ormond that he may know how to behave himself and that if orders are dispatched to Dunkirk for it to be surrendered, the Duke will immediately act as before, and that her Majesty will send regiments from England to Dunkirk which may prevent such obstacles as may have been formed in case it were by a detachment from the Duke as was first intended. That since the writing of this the Queen has concluded to send my Lord Strafford to the army, who sets out to-morrow.

$\frac{\text{26 June}}{\text{6 July}}$. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State. —Received the letters of the 20th June, and copies, etc. That he has sent the letters received from England to all foreign generals, but expects no compliance from the foreign troops and believes Lord Strafford, when [he] arrives, will not succeed therein. That having a courier from France, his Grace will pursue the directions given him, but hopes Lord Strafford will be able to inform him the route he is to take. Has written to Marshal Villars and received his answer, which he inclosed, and has heard that the Marshal opposes delivering up Dunkirk on any terms but a general cessation.

The letters enclosed in the last were:—

$\frac{24 \text{ June}}{5 \text{ July}}$. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—That by the last message to the Queen he finds she is determined to surmount all difficulties which are created, to obstruct the present negotiations, and, therefore, the Queen has sent my Lord Strafford with new instructions for his Grace's conducting himself. That his Grace daily expects to hear from the Marshal touching some dispatches sent from England to the French Court.

$\frac{25 \text{ June}}{6 \text{ July}}$. Noyelle. Marshall Villars to Duke of Ormond.—Says he received the King's order to deliver up Dunkirk to those that his Grace should name. Finds by Mr. St. John's letter to Monsieur de Torcy, the Queen is determined to carry on the peace with firmness, and by a letter written by the King's order, to Mr. St. John, that the King is resolved to grant everything that the Queen desires. That his Grace must have time to receive orders from England and that the Marshal sends the orders for surrendering Dunkirk, and desires his Grace may fix a day that he may give the commander of Dunkirk notice thereof. Perceives by Mr. St. John's letter that the Queen will send troops from England to take possession of Dunkirk, and thinks it for the interest of both nations that his Grace should be at the head of as great a body of troops as may be. Is concerned to think that, contrary to all reason, &c., the Queen's measures for a peace should meet with such opposition, since she had contributed so much to the war and leaves the Emperor and States in so flourishing a condition.

$\frac{27 \text{ June}}{7 \text{ July}}$. Secretary of State to Duke of Ormond.—That inclosed was a copy of Monsieur de Torcy's letter, and that he supposed Marshal Villars communicated the same to him, gives an account of the forces sent to take possession of Dunkirk, and of the fleet under Sir John Lake. That the Earl of Strafford was gone hence by way of Holland, and would arrive in the army with further orders. That as soon as his Grace had an account from Sir James Abercrombie, and Colonel King, of evacuating Dunkirk, he was instantly to declare a suspension of arms if he had not done it already. That her Majesty's commands are positive in this particular, which must be observed in all events, for if Lord Strafford brings word the Dutch do agree to a supension, then it is proper, and all the Allies will retire together. If they refuse, then these orders seem most necessary, since the Queen ought not to have the law imposed upon her and if the States agree, conditionally, then it can have no other design than to break the Queen's measures and to lose the taking possession of Dunkirk. That orders were given to Mr. Sweet to make no further payment to the foreign troops except, to such of them as his Grace should direct.

The enclosed imports:—

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Monsieur de Torcy to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of the despatches of the 20th July, N.S., and takes notice of the contents thereof. Takes also notice of his own last letter and the reasons by him given why the King ought not to surrender Dunkirk without a general cessation. However, for the reasons in the Secretary St. John's, of the 20th June, which he partly mentions, the King did consent thereto on the Duke's separating with the Queen's corps only and that orders for surrendering Dunkirk were sent to Marshal Villars, of which the Duke would have advice the 6th instant, by which time, he hopes, Lord Stafford would be with his

Grace, and that a peace, at least between France and Great Britain, will soon be completed. That the King approves of a general cessation by sea and land and thinks the speediest way to effect it, will be to sign the same at Utrecht.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Secretary of State to the Duke of Ormond.—That Mr. Hill was appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops in Dunkirk. That they were hourly in expectation to hear what communication he had received from Marshal Villars upon the orders he had received from his Court. That Lord Strafford's relation would enable his Grace to execute her Majesty's orders. That the Queen cannot give directions what route to take. That she hopes by the last account from Holland, the States will not come to such extremities as would be fatal to themselves as well as perplexing to her. But, supposing the worst, leaves it to his Grace to act as he shall think fit, and that her Majesty would not lose taking possession of Dunkirk.

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State.—Received his despatch of the 27th June and also a letter from Marshal Villars, with one from Sir James Abercrombie and Colonel King, from Dunkirk. That the Governor of that place had no orders for its surrender. That his Grace had sent Colonel Lloyde to the Marshal with the orders from the French King to the Governor, which he received, when a detachment was to have been sent to the army. Refers to several letters enclosed betwixt him and the Marshal. That Lord Strafford arrived the 12th, and, four days before, the Prince of Hainault was with his Grace to acquaint him his master was much surprised that the Queen's troops should withdraw, and of her making a separate peace since he had never heard of it before, and that his separation, who was a dependent on the Empire, might be fatal to him. That Monsieur Boulan and Duke of Wurtemberg could not separate. That Monsieur Barner, (?) commander of the Holstein troops and Monsieur Walloffés, would obey orders. That the chief of the Saxons, yet gave no answer, but should they remain with his Grace their number is so small that he must desire the Queen's orders for his future guidance. That Prince Eugene sent his Grace word he designed to march to attack Landrecies to which his Grace returned him answer that, as he had not concerted measures for such an undertaking with him before, therefore he would not join therein, but must retire with the Queen's troops and must take the best care of them he could. Had sent to the States Deputies that he could now cover no other siege they should undertake. That when the Prince marches to Landrecies, his Grace will march to Warneton on the Lys, and there expect the Queen's orders whether he shall march to Dunkirk or Ghent, and submits whether it is not proper to put more troops into Dunkirk, since it is reported there are but four battalions sent thither. Is surprised the story of his having showed his orders to Prince Eugene for not acting, should gain credit.

The purport of the letters inclosed referred to in the last were :—

$\frac{1}{12}$ July. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Says he is informed two officers were sent from England to concert the taking possession of Dunkirk, and since no orders have been sent to England for the Governor's surrender of that place, desires his aide-de-camp, Colonel Lloyde, may be sent thither with the orders his Grace lately received from him for that purpose. Hears the Dutch have given orders to their Deputies not to act against the French for 8 days.

$\frac{1}{12}$ July. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—Knows of no other orders for surrendering Dunkirk, but that which he sent his

Grace and those which the King had given him to consult with his Grace as to the day for surrendering that place and declaring the cessation, and therefore the execution of that depended entirely on his Grace, wherefore he kept Colonel Lloyde till he should have his Grace's answer to this.

$\frac{2}{13}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Says the suspension was immediately to take place on the surrender, and therefore desires Colonel Lloyde may be dispatched with the orders to the Governor and when he shall obey them, his Grace will forthwith declare the suspension and retire. That my Lord Strafford arrived yesterday and gives his Grace hopes that all will end well and the auxiliaries be brought to reason at last.

$\frac{3}{14}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—That the Governor of Dunkirk has orders to surrender, and will do it to-morrow, and that the day for declaring the cessation shall be at his Grace's pleasure. That he would be glad to know what troops would march with his Grace, and who he must esteem friends [and] who enemies, and that the King no longer looks upon him with the number of the last.

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Cannot, at present, but hopes to-morrow, to be able to acquaint the Marshal what troops will obey his command. Cannot declare the cessation till he knows Dunkirk is evacuated, but when it is done, it shall be any day the Marshal shall appoint, and says he has already done it in effect by acquainting the Prince and Deputies that he will no longer assist them with the Queen's troops.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Avesnes le Sesque, sent by Captain Hart. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That Colonel Lloyde is returned to his Grace, with a letter from Marshal Villars, and one enclosed from the Governor of Dunkirk to the Marshal, to acquaint him Dunkirk will be surrendered without delay to the English, when they arrive, and, therefore, according to the Queen's orders, he has declared a cessation. Refers to letters sent to, and received from, Marshal Villars inclosed. Says Prince Eugene marched yesterday and all the foreign troops, except the Holsteiners and Walloffés Dragoons, and that all the generals of all the foreigners had taken leave of him in the civilest manner. That this conduct was agreeable to what he long foresaw, and therefore thought it agreeable to the confidence recommended to them to acquaint Marshal Villars thereof, since he must first have had it from other hands.

The letters inclosed were to the effect following:—

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says the surrender of Dunkirk fails only for the arrival of the English. That the French King ordered him to declare a cessation on the 18th, not doubting but the surrender would be before that time, and desires the duke would declare a cessation at the same time. Desires also to know, what enemies they had now remaining. That he is informed Prince Eugene will march to Landrecies, and if so, then the Duke's army will prevent his approaches towards them.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshall Villars.—Received the Marshal's of the 15th. That Prince Eugene marched this morning with all the foreign troops, except the Hollsteiners and Walloffés Dragoons. That his Grace knew not certainly till now, what troops would march, and to show his sincerity he has proposed to take into the Queen's corps some battalions and squadrons that were in the common corps of her and the States. That the cessation has already its effect by declaring he would not assist the Prince and Deputies, and by separating the Queen's troops and artillery, and by the pay of the foreign troops being stopped. That he depends on the Marshall's fidelity, and to-morrow will make (*sic*) expecting the news of surrendering Dunkirk.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Inclosed C. D. Le Mont Governor of Dunkirk's letter whereby it appears the town will be surrendered whenever the English troops arrive.

The purport of the Governor's letter inclosed, was:—

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Dunkirk. C. D. Le Mont to Marshal Villars.—That he received the Marshal's dispatch by Colonel Lloyde, with the orders from the King for surrendering of Dunkirk, the citadel and forts. That he has sent back Col. Lloyde with his, and will obey the King's orders when the English arrive. That the Generals Abercrombie and King are with him, and that they have concerted the method of the French evacuating, and the English taking possession of that place, and when the English troops arrive he will despatch another courier to the Marshal.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—Refers to the Governor's letter, that Dunkirk will be surrendered when the English arrive. Desires to know which way his Grace intends to march, and says he may have the liberty of any part of the King's territories. That had the last General been as faithful to the Queen as his Grace, the Dutch would not have been masters of all the places. That he would act all things in concert with his Grace. Desiring an interview with his Grace and Lord Strafford.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Refers to his last. Renews his request to know which way the Duke intends to march and to have an interview, and proposes to meet half way betwixt their camps. Says a cessation will be declared to-morrow, throughout the King's army, and afterwards on the frontiers. Desires the Duke will do the like, and proposes to exchange instruments in form, for the cessation.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Says he is then mounting, in order to march to Avesnes le Sesque, intending to lie between Lille and Ypres, to wait there the Queen's order whether to go to Dunkirk or Ghent. Excuses his and Lord Strafford's meeting the Marshal, as not proper at this juncture. Desires a passport for Monsr. Barner, the Holstein commander. Says he has advised the foreign generals of his declaring a cessation, in which they may join.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Inclosed a letter from the Marquis de Torcy to my Lord Strafford, which his Grace may peruse and send to my Lord Strafford, if he should be gone. Encloses also a passport for Monsr. Barner.

$\frac{\text{30 June}}{\text{11 July}}$. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That he received his Grace's letters of the 15th and 17th, N.S. which he had laid before the Queen, who directs him to say, she is well pleased with his Grace's conduct and answer to Prince Eugene. Expresses the mighty concern her Majesty had for the obstinacy of the Imperialists, and states and wishes they may not repent. Directs his Grace to march to Dunkirk, that garrison being much too weak, and will be more so when they should withdraw the marines, which compose a third part, and are intended to be withdrawn, and that his Grace is also to march the Garrison out of Ghent thither, but is at liberty to pursue other methods in case of any unforeseen objections. That at the time his Grace resolves to march to Dunkirk, he is to communicate his design to Marshall Villars, to consult measures for the ease of the country, and, in the Queen's name to promise him satisfaction for whatever the forces should have of the subjects of France. That his Grace should be under no concern about the foolish report dispersed by the Dutch and their Allies here. That the Queen never depended upon any relations of his conduct, but by himself, and that story gained no belief with him. That orders would be given for such pay as his Grace had ordered, and that he should acquaint Walloffé, her Majesty was satisfied with his behaviour, and that he should have her protection. Incloses a letter to the Marquis de Torcy, the purport whereof was to acquaint him that his Grace had orders to march to Dunkirk with his troops, from where her Majesty could the easier remove them to England. That he had orders to concert his march to Dunkirk with Marshal Villars, and that satisfaction should be made for whatever the Queen's forces should have of the King's country.

$\frac{10}{21}$ July. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received the letter of the 5th. Instead of going to Dunkirk he takes another route, the Queen leaving it to him. That the reasons for such contrary march, were from the ill-usage to the officers by the Dutch garrisons of Bouchain, Douay, &c., which his Grace believes they had orders for, although Count Hornpesch and Count Corneille sent to excuse it. That he will take care of the troops at Ghent and march and encamp on the canal of Bruges, and there expect further orders; and this he thinks necessary on account of something that passed at Bruges, which did not show the greatest respect showed by the inhabitants there to the Queen, and encloses a copy of Prince Eugene's letter to the States on that subject, which is pretty extraordinary.

$\frac{18}{29}$ July. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 21st N.S. and that he has laid it before the Queen and Cabinet Council. Then expresses very fully the Queen's approbation of what he had done, and that by his march to Ghent the Dutch and Imperialists would be brought to a more decent way of behaviour to the Queen and her troops, than they have hitherto been. Her Majesty desires that Ghent, and the stores in the Garrison, may be taken care of, and that his Grace will keep possession thereof so long as he shall find it necessary.

$\frac{19}{30}$ July. ——. Takes notice of a letter he received from Monsieur Torcy upon the news of the defeat of the Earl of Albemarle at Denain and that thereby her Majesty had it in her power to give laws to the States. That in answer to that letter, he, by her Majesty's command, told Monsr. Torcy, that her Majesty would take all measures consistent with justice and honour, to overcome the obstinacy of her Allies and oblige them to a peace, and that his Grace had orders to secure the posts he was in possession of. That by the interest of the French, and perhaps some of the Queen's subjects may happily think it theirs too, that the Queen should join her forces with those of France, and so give laws to the Confederates, but her Majesty will continue equally just to all. That she cannot think of acting with the French against the Confederates, whatever the provocation may have been, and she is willing to hope that they may see their error and concur with her, and concludes [with] a repetition of her Majesty's desire that he keep Ghent and Bruges in his power.

$\frac{15}{26}$ July. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Gives an account of his and Lord Strafford's arrival at Ghent, the 23rd and of their encampment with the right on the canal of Bruges, and the left upon the Lys, whereby they were made masters of that place and were at hand to throw some troops into Bruges, and send such reinforcement to Dunkirk as should be thought requisite. That should they entirely evacuate Ghent, there were two battalions there would possess it. That it is his Grace's opinion that when a competent number of battalions are sent to Dunkirk, four may be put into Bruges and the rest into Ghent, and the horse may be posted on the canal of Bruges. Recommends Mr. Barner and Baron Walloffé to the Queen, and hopes they will have such encouragement as he had orders to promise them. Refers him to Mr. Laws for an account of the battle of Denain. Has sent Colonel Armstrong to take an exact account of the state of Dunkirk. The Resident of Sreeves (?) has written to desire the pay may be continued to his master's battalion at Maestricht, in the Queen's pay, to which answer is sent him, that if they observe the cessation they shall be paid.

$\frac{21\text{ July}}{1\text{ Aug.}}$. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to Marshal Villar's letter, inclosed with an account of the Battle of Denain, and to his Grace's answer thereto. That he received a letter from Lord Albemarle, who was taken prisoner at Denain, to intercede for him, and therefore he had written on his be half to Marshal Villars, and hopes the Queen will excuse using her name therein, and believes that if Lord Albemarle had his liberty, his representations in Holland might be of service. Incloses the particulars of Mr. Hill's demands for the security of Dunkirk, which may be sent from his Grace, if her Majesty thinks fit. Desires instructions about the meat provided, and also what number of waggons—the 4 months for which they contracted being near expired. Believes 100 may suffice. That he shall want orders how to act, if any of the foreign troops join him, on the States consenting to a cessation.

The letters inclosed in the last, were—

$\frac{14}{25}$ July. Denain. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Sends inclosed, the relation of the Battle of Denain, and desires his Grace will forward it to the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht.

$\frac{17}{28}$ July. Drongen. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Thanks him for his relation of the Battle of Denain. That Lord Strafford departed yesterday for Utrecht, and his Grace has therefore dispatched a messenger with the account after him, to the Plenipotentiaries. Says he was under concern for Count Vanderberg, till he knew he had fallen under his hands. That some of the troops who took possession of Dunkirk would be recalled, and therefore he shall be obliged to send some battalions to supply their places; that he has orders to concert with him the march and to assure him they should make satisfaction for what damage they should do the King's subjects therein.

$\frac{23\text{ July}}{4\text{ Aug.}}$. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of Lord Bolingbroke's letter of the $\frac{18}{29}$ July, O.S. Encloses Marshal Villars's answer to his letter about sending a reinforcement to Dunkirk. That the detachment thither consists of 6 battalions with proper artillery, under command of Brigadier Duzele, who, according to their route given them by his Grace, will be there the 10th instant. That his Grace has sent to the French Intendant a copy of their route, that they may meet with no difficulties in their march. That his Grace has sent 4 Battallions, under command of Brigadier

Sutton, to Bruges, and that the usage of this country had been such, that he had not consulted the Council of State therein. Thinks after this, it is best with the small corps he has left to go for Ghent and encamp the horse on the other side of the canal. He refers to Marshal Villars' letter, inclosed, in answer to that his Grace mentions in his last letter, to have sent to him on Lord Albemarle's account. That the officers sent to Dunkirk will expect to be allowed forage till they are permitted to dispose of their field equipage. Thanks his Lordship for communicating to him his letters to Monsieur de Torcy, so agreeable to that justice and honour with which the Queen has all along acted.

The letter from the Marshal enclosed is thus :—

$\frac{\text{22 July}}{\text{2 Aug.}}$. Denain. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That it was not in his power to give leave to Lord Albemarle, for the King only could do it, but said that he had given liberty to Captain Grangues at his Grace's request. Says they found much more at Marchiennes than could be expected, and that the loss to the States was such, that they must be infinitely concerned for their not accepting the cessation.

$\frac{\text{22 July}}{\text{2 Aug.}}$. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Expresses the Queen's satisfaction in his Grace's keeping Ghent, Bruges, and Dunkirk. Directs a reinforcement of Dunkirk, and sending stores and artillery there, wherein to prevent difficulties, the French to be concerted; and when his Grace shall add to the Garrison of Dunkirk, that it may be given out that the Queen will immediately withdraw the guards and marines from thence. That the encouragement to the Holstein Dragoons and Walloffé's regiments should be made good, and what his Grace had promised to the battalions of Trèves and the Palatines.

$\frac{2}{13}$ August. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That there are but three battalions in Ghent, and the rest are encamped near the town. That the 4 battalions are well received at Bruges. That the battalions had got well to Dunkirk, but the barracks are not sufficient for more than two of them at present, and the other four are encamped without the town till room could be made for them within. That the French Intendant received them very civilly and joined in everything to facilitate their march. Desires to know what he shall say to the officers as to their field equipage, and on their behalf intercedes that the Queen will allow them the forage delivered them on their march. Supposes Mr. Walloffé has waited on his lordship. Desires the Queen will make good to Mr. Barner the pay of Major-general which he has lost in Holland by adhering to her interest. Has no answer from the Elector of Trèves. Hears of no other troops that will join him. If the Palatines make application, will answer them as he did the Minister of Trèves. That he is informed such is Marshal Villars situation, that Prince Eugene will not venture to attack him. Has no account of the trenches being opened against Douay. Has been at Bruges and was received very civilly there, and waits for the Queen's further commands at Ghent.

$\frac{6}{17}$ August. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to a letter from Marshal Villars, inclosed, which he apprehends to be only a strain of the fallacious reasonings by which (as he terms it) our neighbours have been lately misled, than agreeable to the least appearance either of truth or probability. Has been informed by Major-General Seckendorffe, Commander of the Saxons, who passed that way for the Hague on the King's business that Douay is very ill-provided for a defence; that the Generals in the army are much divided, and the general discourse there is of peace, and the Prince Eugene declares if he had not speedily an opportunity of attacking the enemy, he will return home without passing through Holland. That from this discourse with Mr. Seckendorffe, he concluded the confederates cannot prevent the designs of the French and nothing but the good offices of the Queen could help them. Refers to the answer to Marshal Villars, now sent, but promises his further answer to Marshal Villars in his next, and refers also to a letter sent by him to Monsr. Bulan on his Grace's having information that several deserters from the Queen were entertained amongst the Hanoverians. Daily hopes for the Queen's orders, desired in his two last letters.

Inclosed in this letter was this:—

$\frac{2}{13}$ August. Leisant. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says it is the opinion of the principal prisoners taken in the last action, that they strongly depend in Holland on a sudden revolution in England, but cannot imagine such an attempt should succeed. Says he stopped two deserters from Walloffé's regiment, and wants to know what he shall do with them; but if his Grace would have them back he begged they may not be put to death. Intends to open the trenches before Douay to-morrow, though he would rather defer it for a few days and carry it on the more vigorously.

$\frac{10}{21}$ August. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Writes for instructions about providing winter quarters, and other measures relating to the troops. Says it will be a satisfaction to the officers to have leave to part with their field equipage, and recommends the Holsteiners and Walloffé's Dragoons to the Queen, to be forthwith satisfied their pay. Refers to his further answer to Marshal Villars' last letter inclosed.

The letter inclosed is to this purport:—

$\frac{8}{19}$ August. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—That the Allies and near neighbours to England, have of late amply showed the small respect they bear to the Queen and Ministry, and it is not to be wondered that such has been the consequence of their separation, as has befallen them; nor that their spleen is increased thereby, and that they now lay all their misfortune to the separation of the Queen's troops. Answers him there is no fear of a revolution in England, and that the general reports thereof proceed from their inclinations, and not from any assurances they would have thereof. Thanks him for his regard towards the interest of England and for his care of the deserters, and answers him they shall not suffer death.

$\frac{20}{31}$ August. Dunkirk. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Acknowledges the receipt of his Grace's dispatches by the Prince de Ligne and Mr. Browne. Concludes his Grace has received an account from England of the suspension of arms by sea and land, which he concluded at Fountainbleau, and that he hopes a peace will intervene within the 4 months. That the English are perfectly masters of Dunkirk, and that it is reasonable they should continue so of Ghent and Bruges.

$\frac{\text{29 Aug.}}{\text{9 Sept.}}$ Ghent. The Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State. —Acknowledges the receipt of his letter from Dunkirk. That he has received advice from England of the suspension for 4 months, and has declared it at Ghent, and Brigadier Sutton will do the same at Bruges, and he hopes peace will be concluded before that time.

That he will keep possession of Ghent and Bruges; and that the 7th he had a conference with Mr. Vegelin, who asked such questions, and his Grace returned such answers, as follows:—

Question 1. Whether the English would stay in Ghent and Bruges all the winter, or how long?

Answer. Could not tell, but saw no appearance of their being withdrawn, as yet.

Q. 2. Whether his grace will consent to the putting troops into Ghent to escort their convoys to the foreign garrisons?

A. Could not permit any but the Queen's troops into the town, but would not obstruct their convoys, and that their troops might come to the counterscarp and receive them, as they had to that time done.

Q. 3. Whether his Grace would let part of the Danish troops winter in Bruges, as they had usually done?

A. Could not let any into Ghent or Bruges, without orders from the Queen.

Q. 4. Whether his Grace did not think of providing winter forage for the troops, and to take that charge off the country?

A. Will take care the Queen's troops shall not want forage, and due regard shall be had to the good of the country, which was already shown by the regulation of forage furnished at present, by their sending the regiments to Dunkirk and lessening the number of the artillery horses and bread waggons to 30.

This was the substance of their conference, which he believes was not too much to Mr. Vegelin's satisfaction. Desires further orders as to forage and other matters necessary to be thought of, for wintering the troops.

$\frac{9}{20}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 9th N.S. and that her Majesty was satisfied with his Grace's answer to Monsieur Vegelin. Directs that no troops but her own be admitted into Bruges or Ghent till further orders. Expresses the Queen's resentment of the ill-treatment of her subjects, with respect to the commerce in the Netherlands. That his Grace should make this re-partition of winter quarters in the manner by him proposed. That the officers should not be obliged to keep their field equipage, and that contracts should be made for winter forage, and recommends to his Grace the case of one White, a sufferer by the magistrates of Bruges, and that he acquaint the magistrates of Bruges that the Queen takes this treatment of her subjects extremely ill at their hands.

$\frac{9}{20}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That her Majesty leaves it to his Grace, what troops shall be received into Bruges, and that she requires his continuance there till the campaign draws to a conclusion.

$\frac{4}{15}$ Sept. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—This is an account of the repeated alarm Monsieur Villars had taken from the apprehensions the Dutch officers had given him of a sudden revolution in England, and encloses the Marshal's letter to him on that subject. Impatiently expects the Queen's orders, desired in his last dispatches.

The purport of the inclosed was:—

$\frac{1}{12}$ Sept. Presean. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Acquaints his Grace of the taking of Douay and investing Quesnoy, and that he cannot think Prince Eugene will hazard a battle, but he has taken care to render all such attempts fruitless. That my Lord Albemarle has all the liberty required. That all the Dutch generals, my Lord Albemarle and Count Hornspech, who was taken in Doway, talk with the greatest assurance of the Dutch depending on a speedy revolution in England.

$\frac{17}{28}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Owns the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 15th, and that her Majesty approves of his Grace's answer to Marshal Villars. That the Queen's desire is, that those who talk at that rate should be acquainted that the Queen knows it and believes Lord Strafford will take notice of it, without saying from whence he has his intelligence, and that the Earl of Orrery should be sent to treat of the matters of commerce in the Netherlands.

$\frac{\text{23 Sept.}}{\text{3 Oct.}}$ Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter of the 9th September. Submits to her Majesty's pleasure, that he shall continue in Flanders for some time longer. Recommends General Lumley as proper to be left in his room. Says Lord Orkney desires to go for England. Supposes Lords Stair and Cadogan will not be thought proper, and next proposes Sabine, if none of the others are approved of, and recommends Sabine (who was then going for England) to be received by his Lordship, suitable to his merit.

$\frac{10}{21}$ October. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—He is to acquaint his Lordshipp, of an information that his Grace had received from a person well affected to her Majesty, to this effect:—That the successes at Fort Knock had encouraged, a project for surprising Newport or Furness, and that the fortifying Dixmunde is made use of as a pretence for drawing together troops sufficient to put the design in execution. That if it be thought for her Majesty's Service, it should be known his Grace was of opinion some means should be used to advise Marshal Villars of it, who may possibly think we may owe him that good office in requital of some information by him given his Grace in service of her Majesty. That he cannot yet mention his author's name, he desiring it should be private. Hears nothing from Bouchain, but is assured both armies that are to quarter in the most remote parts, are already on their march, and that Prince Eugene will be at Brussells the 24th.

$\frac{16}{27}$ October. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to a letter received from Marshal Villars, dated the 20th, wherein he intimates that the campaign being ended, he was going to Paris, and therefore his Grace humbly requests that he may have leave to return home, since he can be of no longer service there. That Prince Eugene is at Brussels with all his generals, and Mr. Laws will give an account what they are doing. Hears the Prince is not fully complied with in his demands upon the provinces for his subsistance of his troops this winter. That he lately received letters from the Princess of Austria, to ask his favour in procuring her pension, which he excused, as not being in the Ministry, and referred her to my Lord Orrery, but his return meeting with new delays, she had desired his Grace to forward the enclosed papers to the Queen, which he desires may be laid before her in the most favourable manner. Is told by a gentleman from Brussels, that both armies are separated, and those that are to winter in this country, are in their quarters, and that Prince Eugene sets out Saturday next for the Hague.

The letter enclosed was thus:—

$\frac{9}{20}$ October. Aprés. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says Bouchain is surrendered at discretion, after 10 days siege. That he had received no answer from his Grace to the letter which gave him an account of the taking of Quesnoy. That he had heard my Lord Strafford had gone to England, from whence he would return very quickly, and put an end to that great work, the peace. Is concerned that he had not an interview with, and that he writ to Lord Oxford. Says he is going to Paris, and desires his Grace's commands thither.

$\frac{14}{25}$ October. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of a most scandalous paragraph in the *Ghent Gazette* received from Mr. Watkins, and thinks his Grace ought to take care to have the author brought to punishment. That he would answer his Grace's letters of the 15th and 21st N.S. as soon as he had received her Majesty's commands.

$\frac{\text{21 Oct.}}{\text{1 Nov.}}$ The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That her Majesty was pleased to allow of his Grace returning home, and directed his Grace to give particular commands to the officer to be left in command at Bruges, to be constantly on his guard, lest any surprise or insult should be offered him. That her Majesty is of the same opinion with his Grace concerning the use that is to be made of the intelligence mentioned in his Grace's letter of the 21st N.S.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Book containing, amongst other things, the copy of a Report made to Parliament, and presented to the House by Mr. Scawen.

1659, April.—"A brief view of the public revenue, both certain and casual, with the ordinary expense of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, for one year; together with the State of the public debts, as the same doth appear to the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for the inspection into the account and public revenue, as follows, that is to say:—

ENGLAND.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
By assessment of 35,000 *li.* a month - -	420,000	0	0
By Customs and subsidies in London and the outports - - - - -	391,630	17	7¼
By the Custom of sea-coal exported out of England, and Scotland, in farm to Mr. Noell, at 22,000 *li.* a year, whereof he affirms, 2,216 *li.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is for the coals of Scotland, and is hereafter charged in the income of Scotland, and therefore to be here deducted; the remaining being - -	19,783	14	8
By the Excise of goods imported into London and the Outports - - - - - -	196,783	12	7
By the Excise of inland commodities of England, and Scotland, in farm to Mr. Noell at 65,000 *li.* a year, whereof Mr. Noell affirms 1,674 *li.* 9*s.* 5*d.* is for the inland Commodities of Scotland, and is hereafter charged as part of the income of Scotland, and therefore here deducted. The remain is - - - - -	58,375	15	7*
By the Excise of beer and ale in farm - -	329,011	0	0
By Receivers Generall arising chiefly by papist and delinquent estates - - -	54,087	5	9

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* Note in margin; this should be 63,325*li.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

	li.	s.	d.
By probate of Wills	7,993	18	3
By postage of letters, in farm	14,000	0	0
By fines for alienations	4,883	13	4
By the Hanaper office	3,873	9	2
By the duty of Seacoal in farm	1,838	12	6
By Wine licences	4,131	6	1
By post-fines in farm	3,000	0	0
By the issue of Jurors, in farm	1,000	0	0
By the Green Wax, besides the wages of the Justices of the Peace	835	18	7¾
By the Sheriffs in the Pipe, and by minute rent, vested in trustees for the sale of fee-farme rents, and for lands extended, for outlawries and debts let to farm	1,542	14	3
By seizures in the Pipe	844	5	11
By Sheriffs for debts of several natures	498	1	3
By butlerage, in farm	500	0	0
By the profits of liberties	81	9	2
By the Forest of Dean, in several sorts of iron shot, delivered into the public stores of the Office of Ordnance	1,575	14	1¼
By the Mint	3	5	9
By the Alnage, a rent of 997*li.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, is in charge; but for 12 years last past, it has been ill paid and sometimes very little. In the year 1657, was answered	997	1	11
By first fruits and tenths	—		
Note that we find in a report made by a Grand Committee for the public revenue in the year 1654, a yearly income set upon the particulars following, viz.:—			
Upon the Forest of Dean	4,000	0	0
The Islands of Jersey and Guernsey	2,000	0	0
The Coinage of tin	2,000	0	0
But nothing answered for any of these, save the sum of 1,575*li.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, out of the Forest of Dean in iron shot, as is before expressed.			
Note also that the last year there was answered in the Exchequer the several sums of money hereafter mentioned, viz.:—			
For Dean and Chapter's land sold	3,433	11	7
For the fee-farm rents sold	1,134	15	4
Compositions for new buildings	30,229	19	7½
Prize goods	3,770	0	0
Fines of delinquents	3,565	15	9
Fines in Star Chamber	—		
From the Commissioners of Sequestered Estates	160	0	0
From the Treasurers at Drury House	400	0	0
For estalled debts	603	6	8
From the Collectors of the 400,000*li.* subsidy	111	19	10½
From the duty of 1 per cent.	4,382	9	11

	li.	s.	d.
Fines of leases	26	4	0
For goods forfeited for treason	215	0	0
For land seized and extended	221	16	1

	li.	s.	d.	li.	s.	d.
For rent of land - - -	1,511	1	4			
For Plymouth duty - -	500	0	0			
For sale of woods - - -	58	10	0			
For the Duchy of Lancaster -	649	8	0½			
For the Yorkshire Engagement -	400	0	0			

These duties are casual and many of them expired, and the rest are declining, and though some money may be raised and gotten in upon them, towards the payment of the public debts, yet are not to be reckoned and relied upon as an annual income.

	li.	s.	d.
And so the whole annual income of England is -	1,517,274	17	1*

SCOTLAND.

	li.	s.	d.
The annual revenue of Scotland was, vizt. :—			
By assessment of 6,000*li.* per month, *per annum*	72,000	0	0
By property and constant rent repayable to the Exchequer - - - - -	5,324	18	5½
By casual and uncertain rents, received by Sheriffs, and accounted for the Exchequer -	576	3	5
By composition of Signatories in the Exchequer	929	6	0
By customs, inward and outward, and by the excise of goods imported, in farm to Mr. Noell	12,500	0	0
By the custom of Seacoal in farm to Mr Noell, with the customs of Seacoal in England at the rent of 22,000*li.* a year, and for which Mr. Noell affirms that the sum of 2,216*li.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is paid for the Coals of Scotland, and is therefore deducted out of that rent in the income of England before mentioned, and is here to be charged as part of the income of Scotland - -	2,216	5	4
By the excise of foreign Salt 550*li.* a year, and by the Excise of inland Salt, 1,124*li.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, in all 1,674*li.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, which commodities are in farm to Mr. Noell with the Excise of the inland Commodities of England under the yearly rent of 65,000*li.*, and is therefore deducted out of that rent in the income of England before mentioned, and is here to be charged as part of the income of Scotland - - -	1,674	9	5
By the Excise of beer, ale, and aqua-vitæ -	47,444	13	4
By the forfeiture of goods uncustomed and unexcised - - - - -	595	10	11½
By the interest of money set apart for the Judges salaries - - - - -	392	5	0
And so the whole annual income of Scotland is	143,652	11	11†

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* Note in margin; this should be 1,517,274*li.* 17*s.* 3¼*d.*

† Note in margin; this should be 143,653*li.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

Memorandum.—It doth appear to this Committee that by an order of the 11th of September, 1656, by the Lord Protector and his Council, the Marquis of Argyle is to receive the Moiety of the Excise of wines and strong waters in Scotland, and not exceeding 3,000*li.* a year, until he shall receive 12,116*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in full of 145,400*li.* Scotch, with interest; and by the auditor's certificate of Scotland it appeared that the Marquis hath received by a particular order of the Lord Protector [and] Council 1,000*li.* in part thereof, and that there remains 11,116*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, upon which the Council of Scotland has given no order for the Marquis' satisfaction.

[IRELAND.]

The Annual revenue of Ireland, viz. :—

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
By the Assessment of 9,000*li.* a month - -	108,000	0	0
By Customs and Excise, in farm - -	70,000	0	0
By rent of lands and houses - - -	20,679	0	0
By rent of impropriations, etc. - - -	7,611	0	0
By Sheriffs accounts, the Hanaper accounts, with fines and amerciaments - - -	1,500	0	0
And so the whole annual income of Ireland is -	207,790	0	0
As above, of Scotland - - - -	143,652	11	11
,, ,, of England - - - -	1,517,274	17	1
So the annual income of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is - - - - -	1,868,717	9	0

The issues and expense of them is as follows, vizt. :—

The issues of England in paying the Army of England, at 29,301*li.* 18*s.* 10*d.* by the Month, according to the establishment hereafter following, viz. :—

	By the Month.			By the Year.		
	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the general officers of the army	639	11	4			
To nine regiments of horse, each regiment consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 48 soldiers -	11,709	12	0			
To the Life Guard of 106 soldiers	1,080	16	0			
To 8 regiments, and two companies, of foot, each regiment consisting of ten companies, and each company of 80 soldiers -	9,415	6	4			
To the train of Artillery - -	44	12	6			
To diverse garrisons in several places - - - -	6,422	0	8			
				380,925	4	10
In part of the pay of the army of Ireland, out of the assessments in England - - -	8,000	0	0	104,000	0	0

	Per Month.			By the Month.			By the Yeare.		
	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
In part of the pay of the army in Scotland, out of the assessments in England - - -				11,400	0	0	148,200	0	0
In pay of the forces in Jamaica, consisting of 1,597 soldiers with officers - - -				4,153	2	0	53,990	6	0
In pay of the forces in Flanders: viz.:—									
To a regiment of horse, consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 95 troopers	2,269	1	0						
To 3 regiments of foot, each regiment consisting of 10 companies and each company of 90 soldiers - -	3,357	4	0						
To two majors one for Dunkirk and one for Mardike -	9	6	8						
To the train of artillery - -	266	14	0						
For contingencies -	49	0	0	5,951	5	8	77,366	5	0
To a minister *per annum* 200 *li.*									
The whole pay of the army and forces for a year by England is, besides an allowance of clothes to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Flanders - - - - -							764,481	15	10
In pay to the ordinary guards and fleets at sea, and building of ships by way of estimate as follows: vizt.									
				li.	*s.*	*d.*			
For the charge of 7,500 men, to be employed in 50 ships, for a summer's guard for 7 months, at 4*li.* a man by the month -				30,000	0	0	210,000	0	0
For the charge of 5,250 men, to be employed in 35 ships, for a winter's guard, at 4*li.*, for 7 months - - -				21,000	0	0	147,000	0	0
For building of ships yearly - - -							40,000	0	0
In pay to the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, and the Treasurers of the Navy -							7,744	0	0
In pay to the standing officers belonging to the Guards, and of ships in the harbour - -							3,628	6	10
In pay to the officers and seamen employed in the looking to the ships in dock, and otherwise unemployed - - - - -							45,613	13	9
The whole charge of the Navy by the year is -							453,986	0	7

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
In interest paid for 268,047*li.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, charged upon the receipt of Excise, by acts and ordinances of Parliament, for a year is - -	20,585	13	7
In Expense of his Highness his household yearly	100,000	0	0
In repairs of his Highness houses yearly -	5,650	0	0
In moneys advanced to the Treasurer of his Highness, public contingencies - -	23,496	6	8
In allowance to public ministers employed abroad	11,089	11	2
In gifts and rewards - - - -	2,262	12	2
In payments of sundry natures, as *per* a particular - - - - - -	11,734	12	8
In liberaties of the Court of Receipt and of the Exchequer, and for a defalcation upon sea-coal	582	16	3¾
In allowances, fees, and salaries, paid out of the Exchequer - - - - -	24,674	7	7¼
In pensions and annuities paid out of the Exchequer - - - - -	5,897	0	0
In salaries to Judges in England and Wales, and a pension of 500*li.* yearly paid out of the Customs to the Earl of Nottingham - -	16,286	13	4
In salaries, fees, and charges, incident and extraordinary in managing the Excise yearly -	28,178	3	11
In the like, in managing the Customs yearly -	42,714	3	5
In the like, for collecting the monthly assessment of 35,000 [*li.*] a month, the sum of 7,000*li.*, and for the charges and salaries of the Committee of the Army and Treasurers-at-War, 8,279*li.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In all - - -	15,279	9	2
In the like, for the Committee of Appeals -	1,800	0	0
In the like, for the Judges and other officers employed in the probate of wills and incident charges - - - - -	2,584	10	0
In the like, paid by, and allowed to, the Clerk of the Hanaper in ordinary 701*li.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and of extraordinary payments 3,123*li.* 19*s.* 7*d.* -	3,875	6	11
In like fees and allowances to the Receiver, etc., of the Office of Alienations - - -	1,044	17	0
In fees to the officers of the Mint, with their diet and incident charges - - - -	1,154	19	5
In officers' salaries, rent, and other charges of the Office of wine licences by estimate - -	600	0	0
In fees and allowances to the Auditor and Receiver of the revenue - - - -	4,287	10	4
In allowances in the Pipe upon Sheriffs accounts by warrant from the Commissioners of the Treasury, and judgment of the Court of Exchequer; viz.:—for casual necessaries of several natures, 2,498*li.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, for apprehending of felons 945*li.*, and in fees for passing Sheriffs accounts 2,098*li.* In all - - -	5,541	14	10
The sum is - - -	329,320	8	6½
The whole issues of England for a year is -	*1,547,788	4	4½

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* Note in margin; this should be 1,547,788*li.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

THE ISSUES OF SCOTLAND.

In pay of the army in Scotland 20,818*li.* 14*s.* 2*d.* a month according to the following establishment viz :—

	Per Month.					
	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the General officers of the army - - -	243	14	0			
To 5 regiments of horse, each regiment consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 48 soldiers - - -	6,505	6	8			
To 11 regiments and one company of foot each regiment consisting of 10 companies, and each company of 70 soldiers - - -	11,900	2	4			
To four companies of Dragoons, each company consisting of 48 Dragoons - -	630	18	8			
To the train of Artillery -	50	19	2			
To divers Garrisons in several places - - -	288	3	4			
To defray contingencies -	1,100	0	0			
				270,643	4	2

	Year.		
	li.	*s.*	*d.*
In salary of the Council and other officers -	9,410	11	0
In contingent charges of the Council - -	350	0	0
In Salaries to the Court of Exchequer - -	1,833	4	2
In contingent charges of the Exchequer - -	80	10	2
In salaries to the Courts of Justice - -	4,246	4	0
In contingent charges of the Courts of Justice -	485	12	0
In salaries to the Commissioners of the Customs and of the Excise - - - -	4,177	9	6
In contingent charges of the said Commissioners	771	9	4
In salary to the Court of Admiralty and their officers - - - - -	304	8	8
In the contingent charges of the Admiralty -	167	14	1
In charges of an hospital - - -	587	10	6
In fires and candles to soldiers for guards, etc. -	5,297	19	4
In pensions and other temporary contingencies -	8,915	15	9
The whole issues of Scotland for a year is	307,271	12	8½

THE ISSUES OF IRELAND.

In pay of the army in Ireland, at 23,967*li.* 17*s.* 4*d.* by the month, according to the following Establishment, viz :—

	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the general officers of the army - - -	657	17	4			
To 11 regiments and 10 companies of foot - -	11,473	0	0			
To 6 regiments and 3 troops of horse - - -	9,293	19	4			

	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To a regiment of dragoons -	1,162	4	8			
To the Life Guard of Horse -	277	18	0			
To a foot guard - -	155	8	0			
To an hospital - - -	279	4	0			
To reparation of garrisons -	500	0	0			
				311,582	5	4
To the entertainment of the Lord Lieutenant				3,864	8	11
In allowances to the Council, and the Clerk of the Council, and their clerks and attendants -				7,600	0	0
In allowances to the Lord Chancellor, and the Officers of the Chancery - - -				2,258	0	0
In allowances to the Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and two Judges, and Clerks of the Court - - - - -				1,167	10	0
In allowances to the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and two Judges, with their Prothonotary - - - - -				1,007	10	0
In allowances to the Chancellor, Chief Baron, and two Barons of the Exchequer, with other officers and payments by liberate - -				1,991	15	0
In pay and allowance to the Justices of Assizes, in 5 Circuits - - - - -				1,000	0	0
In pay to the Lord President of Connaught and two provost marshals in Leinster and Munster				1,887	0	0
In pay to the overseers of the hospital in Dublin, nine muster masters, 5 commissioners of stores, to the overseers of the States houses with an allowance to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College - - - -				1,807	8	4
In pay of 8 receivers of the revenue - -				165	0	0
In pay to 28 comptrollers and Searchers of the Customs - - - - -				1,150	0	0
In pensions to maimed soldiers and widows and orphans of soldiers - - - -				3,000	0	0
In allowance and contingencies extraordinary, gratuities, and other casual issues - -				8,000	0	0
The whole issues of Ireland - -				346,480	18	3*

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
The annual income of England is - -	1,517,274	17	1
The annual issues and expenses of England is -	1,547,788	4	4½
So the issues or expense exceed the income by	30,513	7	3½
The annual income of Scotland is - -	143,652	11	11
The annual issues and expenses of Scotland is -	307,271	12	8½
So the issues or expense exceed the income by	163,619	0	9½
The annual income of Ireland is - - -	207,790	0	0
The annual issues and expenses of Ireland is -	346,480	18	3

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* Note in margin; this should be 346,480*li.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

	li.	s.	d.
So the issues and expenses exceed the income by	138,690	18	3
The annual income of England, Scotland and Ireland is - - - - - -	1,868,717	9	0
The annual issues and expenses of England, Scotland, and Ireland is - - - -	2,201,540	15	4

	li.	s.	d.	li.	s.	d.
So the issues and expenses exceed the income, viz.:						
By 11,400*li.* paid monthly by England for Scotland, which yearly is - - -	148,200	0	0			
By 8,000*li.* paid monthly by England for Ireland, which yearly is - - -	104,000	0	0			
By the balance which is more -	80,623	6	4			
				332,823	6	4

The state of the debt follows, viz. :—

England, 1659.

	li.	s.	d.
The state of the debt of the Common-wealth:			
To the navy, to the first of November 1658, as the same is certified by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of the Navy by way of estimate - - - - - -	541,465	14	7
To the army in England to the 29th of March, 1659, as the same is certified by the Committee of the army - - - - - -	223,747	8	5½
To the army in Scotland, to the 29th of March, 1659, as the same is certified by the Auditor of Scotland - - - - - -	93,827	13	0¾
More for the citadel of Leith - - -	1,800	0	0
To the army in Ireland to the 20th December, as the same is certified by the Council of Ireland -	299,225	5	4
More to pay up that army to the 29th of March, 1659, by estimate - - -	71,903	12	0
To the forces in Jamaica to the first of February, 1657, 103,045*li.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, as by a certificate from the Treasurer for that service, ⅓ part whereof being abated for provisions, there is due 68,697*li.* 5*s.* 11⅓*d.*, and for the said forces from thence, to the 26th March, 1659, at 4,153*li.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, per month, for 15 months 62,296*li.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, out of which one third being abated for provisions as before, there is due in the whole - - - - - -	110,228	11	3⅓
To several persons for provisions for the forces in Flanders, as by a certificate from the Commissioners of the Treasury - - -	13,153	6	1
To several persons for money charged by acts and ordinances of parliament, as by the account of the Commissioners of excise appears -	268,047	19	6
To several persons charged upon the Exchequer, as the same is certified by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury - - -	124,184	15	6

	li.	s.	d.
The whole debts at present are - - -	1,747,584	5	9
Besides which there is a growing debt incurring for the Navy for this present year's service, determining the first of November 1659, over and above the sum of 143,292*li.* 19*s.* 8½*d.* which is already received towards this service, and the sum of 466,243*li.* 0*s.* 7*d.* allowed for the ordinary charge of the fleet, as in the issues of this year appears, the sum of - -	393,882	8	0
And further, whereas the said issues and expenses for England, Scotland, and Ireland exceed the income 80,623*li.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, as by the balance of the three nations is before declared, that sum is a debt on the Commonwealth, and will be due before the end of the year - -	80,623	6	4
The whole debt of the public at present, and before the year's end is, and will be - -	2,222,090	0	1

That is to say:—

	li.	s.	d.			
In the present debt before mentioned - - -	1,747,584	5	9			
In the growing debt of the Navy for the present year as above - - -	393,882	8	0			
In the issues this year more than the income - -	80,623	6	4			
				2,222,090	0	1

Besides what may be due to the Flanders forces.

A collection of what debts we find owing to the Commonwealth, and of money in cash, and what money we find received by the Treasurer of the Navy for the supply of this year's service out of the Customs and Excise, unto the 25th of March, 1659, and since the report of the committee delivered into House of the debt of the Commonwealth, all which sums will lessen the debt of the Commonwealth for so much as they come unto, viz. :—

	li.	s.	d.
By the farmers, sub-commissioners, and others, employed in the Excise, from the year 1649 to the last of March, 1659 - - -	41,761	19	2
By the farmers of excise of beer and ale, and inland commodities due 25th March, 1659 -	150,704	14	8
By Mr. Noell upon the farm of the customs of sea-coal due then - - - -	12,000	0	0
By the compounders of new buildings - -	46,254	9	5½
By Receivers General, by estimate due the 25th March [16]59 - - - -	25,000	0	0
By money paid out of the Customs and Excise to the Treasurer of the Navy before the 25th March, 1659 - - - - -	70,229	6	1¼
In cash in the hands of the Treasurers-at-war -	3,717	18	0
In cash in the hands of the Customers on the 25th March, 1659 - - - -	9,272	7	5½
	358,940	14	10¼

Examined 25 June 1663.

The Volume also contains :—

An Account of the pay of the land forces and garrisons, of England from 1 January 1677–8 to 18th March following.

"A list of the Ships taken and carried into Algiers, come unto hand December 18, 1677."

An Account of the Navy from 1 April 1665 to 1st April 1670. Given under the headings "Ships Sold," "Ships taken by the Dutch," "Ships burnt, sunk [or] broken up."

A paper entitled "What is required in a General or Admiral, at Sea," "Instructions briefly collected, to be given by a General or Admiral to his Captains," and numerous other "Instructions," which set out the duties of the different persons employed on board ship. One of the headings is "Concerning differences between Masters and Captains," it is set out that "there has been, in these modern voyages, much emulation and contention between Captains and Masters on his Majesty's ships, and other ships pressed for his service, in regard they both had then Commissions from the Lord Admiral. This was not heard of in the time of Queen Elizabeth; for the Captain commonly made choice of his Master, and always had the superiority of the ship and company, wherein the Master was comprehended." This was as it should be; but since the long time of peace in the reign of James I., "when there "was no use of Captains but in the Narrow Seas," the idea has become prevalent that a Master may not be displaced by a Captain.

Following this, is "the Order of Military watches," and a treatise on the "Preparation to War."

LETTERS.

CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY to "MONSIEUR LEGGE."

1661[2], February 18. Knowsley.—"Votre voyage a Donkirk m'ayent privé du bon heur de vous voir fors que je quité Londre, fait que je prens la liberté de vous inportuner de saite lettre et vous dire quelques discours qui se passerent un peu auparavant on me parla alors de la bonté qu'il plaisoit au roy d'avoir pour nostre famille en consideration de la memoire de feu monsieur mon mary. Je say fort bien et reconnoitray toujours que quoy que sa perte ait caussé la ruine totale de mais pouvres jeunnes enfans et de moy, il n'a perdeu que ce qu'il devoit a un sy bon maistre et mon regret est (comme estoit le sien un peu devant sa mort) qu'il n'a peu pleus utillement servir sa Majesté nean moins puis que comme l'on me l'a temoigné le roy avoit en pensée de marquer de quelque titre d'honneur sa memoire et que maime sa Majesté ne me croiet pas indigne d'en porter la quallité (mais sentimens ayent tousjours suivi les siens en toutes chosses et prinsipallement en ce qui regardoit le servise de sa Majesté) Je vous supplie me tant obliger que de me mender sy je puis attandre saite gracce; mon age joint à l'experiance funeste que j'ay de l'incertitude des chossez de saite vie m'a long temps detourné de saite penseé, mais la consideration de ce que je devois à mon mary et à mes jeunnes enfans, qui outre le menque de moyens caussé par la perte de monsieur leur père ce trouve encore elloignes des lieux où ils pourois parestre faute de quallité pour leur en donner l'entrée, m'a fait enfin souheter saite faveur spesialle de la bonté du roy que sy il plaisoit à sa Majesté m'onorer de quelque nouveau titre il me sufiroit de que mes jeunes enfans puisent jouir du privilige qu'ils aurois eu sy monsieur leur père l'eust eu de son vivant, sans que la qualité desendist à aucun par apres, l'ené en ayent desa une assez considerable sy il eust pleu a Dieu de conserver monsieur mon mary en vie jeusque au rétablisement heureux de sa Majesté; son intention estoit de supplier le roy de faire ces jèunnes enfans successeurs de sa quallité et son bien à causse du desplesir que son fils ayné luy avoit caussé en venent contre son commandement expruis parmy les rebelles en Engleterre et il le la ecrit en ces termes de sa propre main au dernier testament qu'il a fait mais les loix du royaume empaiche le testamant d'estre vallable à causse de l'intayle qu'il estoit en son pouvoir de couper sy le service du roy ne l'eust empaiché d'estre pour lors sur lieux où cela ce fait d'ordinere, vous voyes monsieur la confience que j'ay en vous fondée sur l'amitie que vous avez il y a long temps porté au nostre maison laquelle je vous conjure de me continuer. *Seals.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1663, September 19. Dublin.—"I beg your favour in the serious perusal of the inclosed paper, being a thing I offered to your consideration when in Ireland, which you judged a just and equitable provision to have been included in the Act of Settlement then past, and omitted. But, now, Sir, it may be presumed that the complete settlement of Ireland may centre in the bill, lately transmitted: if so, this may be a proper clause inserted therein, and may very well be construed a part, and consistent with the general settlement, which hath graciously provided for all interests except this. For be pleased to observe, the Irishman who possibly hath erred, yet is restored by a judgment of innocence, or his Majesty's special grace; the soldier and adventurer who have gained estates, not in the due way, yet are confirmed in such their lands and possessions by his Majesty's gracious bounty; and is there anything done in favour of the loyal, poor, suffering, despoiled Protestants of Ireland, whose lives and estates were exposed, and made the enemy's spoil and prey, in the beginning, during the rebellion, and continued sufferers under persecution of the Usurper, till redeemed by his Majesty's happy restoration. And shall they not find favour in his sight, which, that we have not hitherto in this, is attributed to no other reason than our own remissness. But now, most honoured Sir, an opportunity is (if befriended at Court) for inserting this particular proviso in the bill pending before his Majesty and Council, which, as I have heard several serious men discourse, will rather facilitate the passing, than anywise impede it. M^r^ Attorney here, doth approve, and hath promised, to write unto you about it. Daniel Gahan hath sent to M^r^ O'Neile, the same proviso; and I earnestly beseech, and not only I, but the dispoiled Protestants of Ireland, do implore your hearty engaging and appearance for us, and then we doubt not of good success, wherein you will attract our prayers, with honour to yourself and a grateful acknowledgment from all, who must acknowledge you the author of the justice and benefit they shall receive thereby, particularly myself in an especial manner, my case being thus:—

My father, before the Rebellion, took a lease from a papist, paid him a fine, bestowed upon his land above 2,000*li.*, which improved the same from 60*li.* to 200*li.* per annum. The Rebellion breaking forth, my father, with his family, was forced to fly for safety of life, being robbed and spoiled of his substance to a great value, and the place laid waste.

In the Usurper's time, this landlord of mine (being countenanced and encouraged by a fanatic, then Mayor and Governor of this City, Alderman Hutchinson by name) possessed himself of my said farm, and set it over to Hutchinson for a long term, at an under rent, to commence immediately, notwithstanding my lease was then, and yet in being. Hutchinson accordingly entered, and for seven or eight years kept me out by his power. And now, having lately recovered my right, am in possession, but my lease is almost expired. And then the papist and fanatic who between them have wasted and detained the premises by oppression, for 16 or 17 years together, shall jump into the improvements and prefer any other before the old tenant. Pardon me, Sir, in that I instanced this particular grievance of my own, which represents unto you what it is in general, being much the same, wherein we can have no relief, but by Act of Parliament, according to the tenor of this proviso. . . . . It is no more than what before the Rebellion hath sometimes been prudently and candidly covenanted between landlord and tenant, that, in case of war or insurrection, the rent should not grow nor the term efflux. And where is the prejudice, the landlord receiving his old rent during the addition of years, and the tenant subject to all conditions and penalties as before."

Postscript.—"Methinks we hear the adventurer and soldier repine at fearing it may have some reflections upon their lots, by the continuance of the Protestant's lease. Say it should (which is but rare), they have the reserved rent and reversion. But if any such insatiable wretch whether there be, which this does not answer, let it be remembered and considered, that the soldier whose duty was to have fought the suppressing the Rebellion of Ireland, turned his sword against the King in England, and afterwards against his authority in Ireland (for which he hath got his estate); and the adventurers, money supported, which was not the meaning of the Acts 16 & 17 Car., which designed both for the relief of those dispoiled Protestants, whom such as would oppose this proviso are so far from, that they would rather continue their oppressions by building themselves houses out of the ruins of their destroyed families, and yet amidst their cruelties to their brethren, would be styled English interest men. As for the '49 men or interest, they may not oppose, for we are the same." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel [WILLIAM] LEGGE.

1663, November 4. Dublin.—"Being returned from the County of Louth, upon which I promised to give as exact an account of your affairs there as might be, they are thus:—At my being in those parts, Dr Loftus was in Drogheda as chancellor, representing my Lord Primate, upon the occasion of uniting of parishes and dividing of livings, according [to] an Act of Parliament. The clergy and country were all summoned, and I appeared to assert the right; which was done, and your possession of the rectories so well maintained, in face of the pretending incumbents, that they declined depending on them, as any certainty by the Primate's grant, but became petitioners to recommend them unto you for presentations to the vicarages and cures. I told Dr Loftus and them, that where there was a vicarage endowed, you did not, nor would, hinder or obstruct him in the vicarial part, but rather add by way of encouragement and where there was to be a stipendiary curate, you would present a fit person, giving him a handsome competency. This seemed well, and Dr Loftus was civil; and upon this union of churches, one happened to be appointed at Kilsaran and another at Dunleer as gratifying you, the proprietor of the lands. After this, being speedily returned to Dublin, I understood from Mr Attorney that the Primate was very incessant with my Lord-Lieutenant to retrench your proviso, so far as the church pretended to, I instantly engaged Mr Solicitor, and Sir William Davis to oppose, and vindicate your interest according [to] the inclosed instructions herewith sent for your own private satisfaction, being the best, I think, that could be made of your case. Whereupon, your counsel might press and enlarge. Well, Sir, on Saturday last, being the very period of time, and the last minute, my Lord Primate moved for a retrenchment, and was opposed; and your right and title asserted by all your counsel and vigorously pleaded. But it would not do; the Church must be tendered, and yet, my Lord-Lieutenant was very much concerned for Colonel Legge's loss by this retrenchment, which was urged, and so is taken to be the only considerable thing of your grant, worth 400*li. per annum*, and the remaining part, worth little or nothing. And now Sir, you become a suitor for an equal compensation in lieu, whereupon Mr Attorney, being troubled, moved my Lord-Lieutenant on your behalf in that particular. My Lord, it seems, is very zealous and inclinable, hath declared himself concerned, and will himself or hath written unto you about it. Mr Attorney I must say, is very studious in the thing, hath proposed a way, and writes unto you by Mr Keating, who goes Agent over for the '49 men, to which I must refer and long for a speedy return with your further commands.

"Sir, for the ease of your mind, I will let you know what the yearly value of these glebes and rectories are, and might be, and what troubles and incumbrances you must have been subject unto. I have searched into the thing, and can do it. The most they could be set for, last year, was 161*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and I am very confident, the country being settled, they will never rise to 250*li. per annum*, out of which very thing you must have paid, in Crown rent, 4*li.* or 5*li.*, and fifty pounds yearly, at least. You must have repaired churches, given stipends to three chaplains and been perpetually troubled with the hungry whining vicars, so as, in truth, I believe you would have given them all for their bare prayers. Again, if your proviso had not been stirred, it is to be doubted whether, by the law, you could have carried the Preceptory of Kilsaran, the main thing and not inserted. Then my Lord of Drogheda, hath in the late King's time a patent, past in reversion, of the Lord Louth's lease of Carlanstown, one of the prime rectories worth 30*li.* per annum. This considered, besides all other troubles incident, fare it well, so as you compass the 3,000 acres, with the remainder of your former grant, turned into an estate in fee. As for Dunleer and Dunany, your counsel are of opinion, we shall do well enough with Smyth, as also with Sir Thomas Bramwell, for your land of Termonfeckin, though you may remember he hath passed a patent of them; but you must mind whether either of them gets any further clauses in this bill. These lands contain 2,000 acres, not much incumbered by decrees of the Court of Claims. You do not forget how Cary Dillon hath passed a patent of Templetown, between his Majesty's letter and your proviso in the Act of Settlement. Of this, you may advise how prevalent his patent is and what to do. The Lordship of Kilsaran with the demesne lands thereto belonging, is not anywise touched by the retrenchment, and we are now taking care how to have it penned best for your advantage.

"Sir, I have not as yet received any rents out of any part of the estate, save Monasterboice, which I set this year for 60*li.* That which Smith pretends unto, I manage as well as may be, *rebus sic stantibus.* I will not stand now to give you an account of his, and Allen's, litigious, knavish, practices. My many endeavours, by advice and otherwise, being to secure the title of a thing so considerable, hedged in by fortune, which, methinks, if you post over his Majesty's letter speedily, for passing your whole grant, as Mr Attorney, I presume, hath written whereupon diligence being used here to get it under seal, it may happen time enough to be confirmed by this bill, and then, surely, all will be safe.

"As for your impropriations, all Mr Combs and I could do was to maintain your right of possession, but got little rents out of the tenants hands; not so much, I am afraid, as quit trouble and charge, and probably the victorious Primate may aim to have it refunded. What it yet is, I have not had an account from Mr Combs, who stood up honestly for your interest therein, even to a sentence of excommunication, and now is worse 'disgruntled' (*sic*), and myself too, upon this retrenchment which affords occasion to the brisk Levites to . . . . .

"Sir, you gave me no resolution concerning Bellingham; so as, this term, I purpose to do against him what I may for the rents of Kilsaran. Sir George Lane did attend at Council Board and vouch the late Primate's promotion and consent to your proviso in the Act of Settlement, which he did heartily, he saith; and of it, you may take notice to humour him."

Sir WILLIAM DUMVILE to Col. WILLIAM LEGGE.

1664, July 2.—"I must now advertise you to secure yourself and get your Patent secured in the Act, and then you are safe as to the things of this world, as to that which concerns the other, I know you have stoical Charles to advise you with much gravity and morosity. . . . . There are some of the Talbots who are supposed here to have secured some thirty thousand pounds to themselves upon undertakings to get in the secluded Irish into their estates—I have just cause to fear they have undertaken for mine."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1665, June 28. Dublin.—"A prohibition is granted against Dr Williamson and when the next seal is over—where Mr Attorney will be on your behalf—I intend for Connaught, but before going, shall more particularly inform you of those matters."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1665, July 19. Dublin.—"The 15th of this instant, they that dispossessed you of Dunleer were turned off your lands and you restored. At the Assizes in Dundalk, your tenants were, upon trial, acquitted of five pretended actions of trespass, brought against them; and your tenants of Templetown, dismissed from four civil bills brought against them for rent claimed thereout, by one who pretends both, under the Primate and Tyrconnell. Some progress I have made, in disposing the tithes this bout, and I intrusted the rest to Mr Combs, which, likely angering the Church, may promote their endeavour for confirming the patent interest. To Connaught, I am going, particularly by the Sheriff's friendship, intending the settlement of your possession, much impeded and disturbed, as I have received letters, by Dr George; not upon right of the Duke of York, but upon an insignificant pretence of his own in conjunction with Cary Dillon, upon some orders of the late Lords Justices, which was controlled by the late order for you and Mr Lock, by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, whatever George aims at, I think to weather, and will give account at return. Yesterday, the Lord Archbishop's patent for Chancellor was sealed, and he sworn, which since it is so, you may consider of making his just friendship. His son-in-law, Sir William Davis, is counsel for the moneyed man Smith, against you, but Sir Paul Davis, I have ever found, to my discerning, your serious freind." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1665[–6], January 29. Dublin.—"I am now putting in your claim upon all provisoes for you, in both Acts, and doubt not of the recovery of Termonfechin, given for lost. The Earl of Tyrconnell hath been considering to be restored to Templetown, by order of the House of Lords; but it now seems to be the interest of M^rs^ Mary Plunket, in whose right he intends to sue for it at the next Assizes. But I believe he will come off with the worst, because it hath been granted *in custodiam*, and she not judged an innocent. My Lord spoke to me in it, whom I told, that by any means I thought you would not quit possession, by reason the Lord Primate's and Cary Dillon's pretences in reversion of that lease. He said he had written, but received no answer, and desired me to write and present his service to you, but I say no more. I have sued Capt. Bellingham as an intruder upon Kilsaran since Michaelmas 1660. He applied himself to M^r^ Attorney, who directed him to give in a state of his case, and I of yours, which accordingly was done, to Bellingham's dissatisfaction. M^r^ Attorney hath or doth intend to send you both, to consider of. I have been thinking, and do now propose, that you procure all your lands in the county of Louth, to be created into one entire manor, whereof Dunleer to be the head and named Leggsburrogh, and also made a corporation, with power to choose two Parliament men, with fairs and markets, etc. To this purpose I have offered a draft of a letter to M^r^ Attorney, which he promises to peruse, and likes well of the thing, and if you do so, to write your mind, whereupon the letter shall suddenly be transmitted. I suppose several persons of quality may apply to take all the land in gross. Better it is, and more profitable, to set it to meaner persons, such as you shall approve of, whose persons and purses you may command, and be as considerable here as such who would take all; or if you should think of doing otherwise, I must remember you about Dunleer, not to dispose of that, because some obligations lie on me to persons almost ruined by adhering to your interest therein, the answering of whose expectations, or mine therein, shall not prejudice you."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1665[–6], March 3. Dublin.—M^r^ Moore, by himself and his tenants, is in possession of Rathdrum and Ballileige. M^r^ Moore, "in the war time" made "some sale thereof to Colonel Cusack, compelled thereunto, being a weak man as some of his friends aver. And that upon his intermarriage with Sir William Sambige's daughter, whose father was one of the King's sergeants-at-law here, the estate was so settled that Moore can neither sell or make lease for above 21 years, without his son's joining therein which they say he never will do. Since my last, Duffe's farm hath been excepted out of Smith's report, by order of the Commissioners, and truly I think you will carry it, on your own claim, which comes on on Thursday next. Such is the opinion of your counsel, and I will fee such as are near the Commissioners." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, May 9. Dublin.—"I constantly attend the Court of Claims, fearing surprises, and may not go into the country to bustle about this year's setting the acres, lest in that time you should lose them for ever, being not secure, till a certificate issue under the hands and seals of the Commissioners, whereupon new Letters Patent must be passed. This matter is now in hand, which very speedily is looked for, I having already paid 100*li.* towards the fees. Sir George Lane says you are frank in his office, and shall have quick dispatch, so that now, in a short time, your troubles will be ended. I trust the business ascertained and you receive a very good income. Col. Taaffe, because of some miscarriages in the management of his claim, is deferred, and Cary Dillon not yet come on, with whom you are beforehand, and hath hitherto had in your success, as any in the Court of Claims."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, May 22. Dublin.—" Col. Cary Dillon's claim for Templetown is dismissed the Court, and their certificate for that, and the rest you have without any saving, for Col. Taaffe or other check, more than formerly intimated. I am now looking for an injunction from the Commissioners to put and quiet you in the possession of all they have decreed. I am also prosecuting in the Four Courts, to free and rid you of all those chargeable suits which I earnestly covet to see ended, and possession quietly settled against your coming over. The Earl Tyrconnell acquainted me of your letter and observation, that his lessee to Templetown was also lessee to the Lord Primate, which I shewed to his Lordship was certain and might have been of dangerous consequence to your title, not to be remedied by him; whereupon he was opposed, though I told his Lordship your order was to the contrary; and knowing of this, he deserves little at your hands for anything I know which is submitted."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, August 7. Dublin.—You have now new Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, of all your estates in Ireland, according to the method and proceedings of the Court of Claims, firmly drawn and grounded on the several provisoes in both Acts: All the lawyers think you have a secure estate in law, not to be shaken by Mr Smith's angry fancies or projects, he is styled "pious Erasmus with the golden purse." Describes dealings with various properties. *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, December 22. Dublin.—" Mr Maule gives you ten hundred thousand thanks for your extraordinary kindness to his business, and son, and needs would take a beer-glass of sack to your good health." Gives the state of the case as to Moore and Cusack; " Mr. Solicitor" is our counsel. " Lands here are fallen a third part; nay, I fear shortly, half . . . by the bill against Irish cattle." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666[-7], February 11. Dublin.—Mr Moore's answer to Cusack is come in, wherein he confesses the deed; but saith it was compelled, for an invaluable consideration, not paid. And that Cusack promised to release the same. . . . . Sir John Burke is lately dead and my Lord Lieutenant hath not called upon me, as yet. in that business. When it shall please his Grace so to do, I am furnished with a just certificate from the surveyor to make good what I asserted to his Grace, and informed you."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE, "at his house in Minories near Tower Hill."

[16]69, November 20. Dublin.—"I will presume thus far to acquaint you of my observation of things here. That our new Lord-Lieutenant seems more calm than at the beginning. How far he may be in a labyrinth in the many affairs before him, I know not. But this I know, that our late most worthy Governor, both he and his, never were better affected as to the outward esteem and affections of [the] City of Dublin, than they are; and generally so, by the best of the country. And for the commonalty, there is nothing better pleases them than the present steerage."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

[16]69–70, March 5. Dublin.—"My Lord Birmingham laid his commands on me to present his kindness to you as also to accommodate the difference between you and Lady Mary Bourke. . . . he sent a firkin of Usquebaugh, double corked, to be sent to you." *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

[16]70, May 3. [Dublin].—"Our new Lord-Lieutenant comes in like a lamb. What the effects will be, I know not, but this I am sure, that the late went more calmly out than he came in, for he was gone the next morning after delivering up the sword, to Mellifont, to the Earl of Drogheda's, before either nobles or citizens could pay the respects due to the place he was removed from. Many think here he has a stone in his sleeve to throw at someone, which I pray God, may not harm the loyal." *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 3. [Dublin].—"I had written to you oftener since my last, did not the business of the year's value totally take me up, and the uncertainty of the Barons of the Exchequer in their resolutions, made me the more cautious of writing until I could be somewhat certain in my relation to you; for the Barons positively declared, the first day, that they would not admit any to plead, but since, they are better humoured, and admit pleas to be taken in, but will not grant respites. What their design in that may be, is not yet known, yet I am partly satisfied that your plea will avoid the first payment of the year's value which you are to understand thus, by taking notice of the Acts of Settlement, that it says that all adventurers and soldiers that reaped any benefit by the said Acts, are to pay a year's value; and in case the monies paid by them amount to the grand sum mentioned in the said Act, then, and in such case, the persons not under that qualification, shall not be liable to pay any; but in case the year's value of all the adventurers and soldiers do not amount to the said sum, then the estates of all persons, whatsoever, of the kingdom, are to pay so much as remains unpaid of the said sum. And this is the opinion of all our lawyers here, for I advised with the best of them, touching your particular. The lands in Connaught are not liable to the year's value, for anything [that] appears yet; so that the County Louth is all we have to defend, at present, to which I have pleaded, and have gained, a respite, which none has got but myself, as yet, and the reason is, for that I produced matter of record, to make appear what I pleaded."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 9. Dublin.—Finds that Legge's interest in the county of Galway will "do better to be set to the English, than to any of the natives; for the old inhabitants have so many ways to avoid paying their rent, that one shall never get any satisfactory account, nor punctual payment, unless a man were continually with them." It is otherwise in Leinster. Legge's not coming over this year, will prejudice his interest, for it is uncertain and chargeable to set his lands year by year. *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 16. Dublin.—"My Lord Aungier landed but on Saturday last, since which time, I waited on him and acquainted him as to your commands, and received this answer from him; that all church grants, as yours and Esquire Coventries, were stopped for the present and that on his return from the Curragh of Kildare—where there is a general rendezvous of all the army of Ireland—the 21st instant, he would give you a further account from himself."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, September 26. Dublin.—M^r^ Walter Walsh told me since he came over that you desired to have a fair and market at Dunleer; "if so, it shall be done out of hand, and the quicker that it may be put in the Almanack."

Sir WILLIAM DUMVILE to GEORGE LEGGE.

1670, October 30.—Had the opportunity of serving Legge's father and, beyond his expectations, procured for him Letters Patent of his whole estate in Ireland. He then recommended James Jones to manage his affairs there. Jones died about two-and-a-half years back, and on Dumville's recommendation to Legge's father, Nicholas Jones was appointed to succeed. Suggests that Nicholas Jones should be continued as manager. *Seal of Arms, broken.*

THOMAS MARTIN to his cousin Captain GEORGE LEGGE, "one of his Royal Highness' Grooms of the bed chamber, at Heathen House in the Minories, London."

1670, November 19. Galway.—"The excess of grief with which we are possessed for the loss of your noble father, and our dear friend hath benumbed us of our senses which is the cause that ere now we did not condole the death of that worthy person. We beseech the Heavens to grant to every of us that we may make as good use of our time and leave behind us as he did marks of loyalty, fidelity, and honesty."

NICHOLAS JONES to GEORGE LEGGE.

[16]70–1, February 4. Dublin.—. . . . The Lord Aungier is not come over as yet, I gave your commands to Mr Attorney; his son is one of the students at Lincoln's Inn and has his chambers there.

NICHOLAS JONES to GEORGE LEGGE.

[16]70–1, February 14. Dublin.—Mr James Lill, your kinsman, as I am informed, has a freehold in this town of Trim, 20 miles from Dublin. It is a fair stone house, back-houses, yard, orchard, and garden; let now for 20*l*. *per annum*, and a rich pennyworth. Mr Lill will dispose of it, as he is in necessity, and lies in the Marshalsea in Southwark, for 150*l*. or 200*l*.

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

[16]71, May 23. Dublin.—"On Saturday last, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the store-house of the castle of Dublin was burned; and by report about (?) 30,000 arms. How it happened is not known. Some say by a 'rott' which brought in a candle, lighting, but it is generally worse suspected. I am glad that impudent act of Blood, in taking away the crown and sceptre, proved ineffectual."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1671, June 5. Dublin.—"As for Mrs Fitzwilliam's, *alias* Plunket, demanding the profits of the lands of Cowley, it is true that she was so importunate with your father, that I had commands from him to pay her the accruing profits, during her lease of the same, and to be assisting to her for the recovery of the profits received by Mr James Jones; but when I informed him that she had no title, and being not restored by the Court of Claims, he then seemed to stay his first resolution; for, if you be pleased to know her title, it stands thus:—The Lord of Louth having had a lease of these lands with others from Queen Elizabeth on the dissolution of abbeys, he assigns this over to this lady, for the payment of her proportion or some such thing. Now these lands being taken from her, and the Lord of Louth, on the account of the Rebellion, was made a forfeiture, so as your father got a grant of the lands, and the church, and she not being restored by the Court of Claims, is for ever barred by the law."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE "at his house in Pall Mall, next door to the Katherine Wheel."

1671–2, March 5. Dublin.—"I sent you some pieces of frieze soon after my coming over. . . . I have endeavoured, by all the industry and friendship I could, to get you a brace of wolf-dogs, which as yet I cannot possibly procure: neither am I forgetful of a fine nag for your lady. . . . Your family has put me on an inquiry of a good match for your maiden-sister. How you, or she may like an Irishman, I know not; but I assure you he is a person of good fortune. He is not yet 20 years old, of a handsome stature. His fortune is a 1,000*li*. a year, within five miles of this city. If you have a desire to enquire of him, he is the son and heir of Luttrell of Luttrellstone; the only blot in his escutcheon, is his religion." *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1672, December 17. Dublin.—You are pleased, once more, to demand the most I can give for a lease of all your estate in Ireland, and to pay you in London. Offers 500*li.*, a year, clear rent; "but to pay it in London, I cannot, without a great loss to myself; for I am sure the exchange would soon consume the profit I were to make. Yet, if you would contrive a way to be paid in wool from hence, as the rates of wool might rise and fall, then probably there might be a convenience to us both. For I am persuaded, if the times hold, as they do now, there will not be a penny [of] money in the country, so that when the money fails, the commodity of the country must be taken, or the lands will be waste."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1672–3, February 4. Dublin.—Has received Legge's letter, enclosing that of the King, which he has given to Sir Harry Ford, chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; but, Sir Harry's lady dying last night, prevented the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant being obtained.

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1672–3, February 22.—Has got the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on the King's letter, but "by the great surprise of his only daughter dying, here yesterday," cannot have his hand to it for two or three days. "As for your tenants in the county of Louth, there was never tenants more startled to come under the most racking land-lord in Ireland; besides, your intended plantation there will clearly fall, if the English that lived thereon be turned off, for they will never stay under severity; and, instead of them, will come in a miserable skum of poor, indigent, people that will use no means of livelihood, or improvements, but what the plough, and the extremity of the land, will afford." As to your estate in Connaught, "I should be glad to hear what you resolve, as to the disposal for another year; for it is now high time to let the tenants know what they have to trust to." *Seal of Arms, broken.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1672–3, March 15. Dublin.—Asks Legge to use influence with the Duke of York to appoint him "Solicitor in the Managing of law-suits, and other the Duke's concerns under Mr. Turnor who is the Duke's only Agent. . . It is very good news that the King, and his Parliament, are so unanimous, and God continue them so! I could heartily wish they would permit this poor country to transport their cattle; if otherwise, it is a ruined kingdom. It is now as poor as Job, and rents are falling every day."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1673, April 15. Dublin.—"I cannot expect any rent from your tenants, till after May or until the cattle be in a condition to sell." The country is reduced to such poverty by the dearth of "all sort of cattle" that most of the under-tenants in the Kingdom will be broken this year. and, by that means "the land-lords will be to seek for their rents!"

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1673, April 19. Dublin.—There is an "honourable employment" to fall vacant on the death of Sir Robert Byron, Master of the Ordnance, who is desparately sick. This is worth Legge's applying for. The Lord Conway has an eye to it.

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE "at Pall Mall next door to the Katherine Wheel."

1673, June 3. Dublin.—Has not received any rents since last writing, and does not expect any till the country "recover the hardship their cattle has been put to this last winter by the extremity of the weather and scarcity of fodder." No hope of rent from Connaught. "I am sure I must use all the severity possible, before I get in anything considerable; for it is hardly to be believed, the poverty the country is reduced to, unless you were here to see them."

Sir JOHN BELLEWE to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1673, December 17.—"I am told by Sir Frauncis Winnington, that the Duke's Commissioners meet tomorrow morning, at Sir John Warden's office in St. James'; and there being a prohibition against those of my profession to go thither, occasions my giving you this trouble, lest that by my absence, I may suffer any prejudice in a lease of the lands of Verdonstown, and Baronstown, by Major Bayley, or any other, and for which I have his Royal Highness' warrant, and the Commissioners' order, Sir, I pray acquaint his Highness with this matter, as likewise such of his Commissioners as you have an interest in."

1673. "The ground plot of the Castle of Dublin with the thickness of the walls, parapets, and battlements with outlines of the several buildings therein contained."

R. CASIE to the Honourable GEORGE LEGGE.

1673-[4], January 17. Dublin.—"I was desired, before I left London this last summer, to represent to you the case of Robert Peirse, one of the tenants here at Dunleer in Ireland; but Grays Inn my abode while there, being so far from your lodgings in the Mall, and the grandeur of your affairs affording you those early avocations, while in town, and those honourable achievements you were engaged in abroad, allowing you but short visits thither, it was my misfortune—though often I attempted it—never to meet with you, and now the rigour of your agent here, putting him upon a necessary defence of himself to prevent the utter ruin of himself and family, hath enforced him to engage me as his counsel for advice, and being not skilful in expressing himself, hath become an earnest petitioner to me to state his case to you. Sir, this is he, of whose fidelity to your father, no doubt you have heard, being a thing so generally known here. When Allen, the agent of Erasmus Smith, would have given him 510 *li.* to quit his possession, and a lease, of 21 years, of half the town, at 59 *li.* per annum, he utterly refused it, and when they had gotten possession of all but the spot he lived on (the whole town, beside, turning freely to Smith) he maintained it with force, and stoutly resisted both their attempts and temptations. Upon which very critical point of his keeping possession, and that

Smith never had the whole, it was, that your father got the lands of Dunleer. My Lord Drogheda and Lord Dungannon, with several others of your father's friends, encouraged him with promises that your father should do better for him than what was promised for Smith. James Jones, your father's agent, assures him the like, and that he should have a lease for 21 years of the whole town at 118 *li.* per annum, and advises him to go on with his improvements. The poor man hereupon erects his hopes, and lays out all the money he could any way compass, in gardening, improving, and building a house fit for the entertainment of travellers. No sooner dies James Jones, but your agent, Nicholas Jones, takes away half the town from him, and for three years, to May last, he hath had but 430 acres, yet hath paid for 560. Upon a survey of what he had in his possession, this appearing at May, Peirse was unwilling to pay for what acres he had not in his possession; thereupon states the account, and finds he had paid him 21 *li.* more than his due. Your agent, nevertheless, demands 21 *li.* more still from him." The agent has distrained all his cattle and forced him to replevy, and has removed the suit to the Common Pleas, and is there prosecuting it. "One Henry Miller, the other innkeeper of the town, the great opposer of your father's interest, Smith's stickler, and at whose house his agent kept all his meetings, is nevertheless now the person, and hath all along been, to whom your agent showed his respects and entire friendship, [and is] admitted by him, tenant to 636 acres of the land, and still enjoys them."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE at Cary House in Tuttle Street Westminster.

1673–4, February 7. Dublin.—"I am bold in the behalf of my brother Aickin, at his earnest request, to desire a favour from you. He is a gentleman that hath suffered in the usurped Government very much for his loyalty and fidelity to the King, and is very well known to some of the best of the kingdom. He was secretary to Sir Arthur Forbes, when he was one of the justices. . . . . He is now deputy-lieutenant of Ordnance, which signifies very little to him, and the height of his ambition is, since he is informed that Sir Thomas Chicheley is to have the command of the ordnance here, that he would be pleased to confer upon him to be clerk of the ammunition and stores in this city, the salary whereof is sixty odd pounds a year, upon the establishment."

NICHOLAS JONES to [Captain GEORGE LEGGE?].

1674, April 14. Galway.—Is forced to abate the rent at which we set the lands last year: "but do you discourse with any that has lands in Connaught, or, if you please, with Colonel Garrottmoore, a man of 1500 *li. per annum*, in this province, and they will tell now there is a greater danger of famine, than hopes of raising rents; for the tithe of all the cattle in the counties of of Galway, Mayo, &c., are not now living, which is all their support. . . . Since my coming here, I have been eye witness of the death of many, and [the] continued outcry of the people, by the scarcity of corn and horn."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1674, July 26. Dublin.—As to the miserable state of the country. "If I lose a penny by my farm from you this year I shall lose above

40 *li.*, for I could not get tenants for a great part thereof, by reason of the dearth and famine that is generally in the north and west of Ireland." Fears "the extremity of weather, that is now," will quash the hope of harvest.

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel GEORGE LEGGE.

1675, June 5. Dublin.—"I should be heartily glad to have the happiness of seeing you here; and the rather, because when you see your estate you will be the more sensible of the present condition of your concerns, especially of that part that is leased to me, for I will be sworn (excepting this last favour you did in allowing me 40 *li.* out of my last Alster (?) rent) I really believe I have not got 20 *li.* clear profit, a year, by all my holding; and much of the reason may be attributed to the remoteness of the place as well as to the poverty and cunning of the people of that country, that to this day I cannot get a tenant to take a lease from me, unless I set it so as to gain no profit."

Captain GEORGE LEGGE to "Mr. JONES."

1675, November 28.—"I confess the remoteness of the land, you hold of me, from Dublin, may be sore inconveniency to you; but both that, and the exchange of money into England, you knew beforehand, and as for Sir John Bellow's having a better lease, it was your fault to boggle so long at it, and your exception to giving security, which was the cause you had it not. But as I shall endeavour to make the lease you have from me, turn to your advantage, so I hope you will find the real effect of it; and if I have been remiss in my letters, yet it shall no ways turn to your disadvantage, and nothing can be more acceptable at all times, than punctual dealing, which shall be most perfectly observed on my part. I am very sensible of the knavish informers for concealed lands, and I thank you for your care in my particular, which I think can never do me any damage, if you continue your kindness in letting it come timely to my knowledge. I am told, times are very good among the generality of tenants in Ireland, and I hope they will grow rather better, if once the Act against transporation, hither, of cattle, may once be repealed, which in time, at least, we may hope.

The King hath been graciously pleased to remit my quit-rent, for which I hope, next post, to send you his Majesty's letter to the Lord-Lieutenant or Governor, for the time being; and when it comes to your hand, I desire Sir William Dumville's furtherance. The commission for Captain Henry Preistman, in the room of Sir Roger Strickland, lies in Mr. Robert's clerk's hands, at Dublin; if not there, look in the other office. I am confident it is signed by my Lord Essex; therefore, pray take the commission out, pay the fees, and see it entered with the Commissary, and let me know who is lieutenant to the company, and where it is quartered." *Copy.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel GEORGE LEGGE, "Cary House in Tuttle Street."

[16]75, November 30. Dublin.—As to his outlay in Ireland. "I have paid for Captain Prestman's commission, three pounds for the Secretary's fees. Thomas Owens is lieutenant to the Company; Lewis Widdrington, ensign, and the Company' quarters at Athy in the County of Kildare. Your information as to the tenants in Ireland is a very

great mistake; for they are generally as poor as poor may be, and they can expect little hopes of transportation, the Parliament being so long prorogued. If your letter in discharge of your quit-rent comes over, I will give all the dispatch to your advantage." *Seal of Arms.*

Sir WILLIAM DUMVILLE to Colonel GEORGE LEGGE.

1679, April 8.—" There are some persons who, unknown to me, and against my desires, have moved his Majesty to remove me to the Chief-Justice's place of Common Pleas, upon Sir Robert Booth's promotion to the King's Bench now void by the death of the late Chief-Justice Powes (?) This endeavour, Sir, is as much without my Lord Duke of Ormond's privity, as mine, and very much to my damage and against the right of my Letters Patent, whereby I hold my employment for life. My Lord Duke hath written by the last post and this, to M^r^ Secretary Coventry to rectify this miscarriage, and the last post, I likewise wrote to M^r^ Secretary and my Lord Ossory (?) myself, and sent inclosed to my Lord Ossory an humble petition of mine to be presented by his Lordship's hands, or M^r^ Secretary's, to his Majesty, humbly to inform him that this hath been done without my privity, that I hold my employment for life by Letters Patent under his Majesty's Great Seale of England, and cannot, legally, be removed at pleasure. And therefore, I humbly pray, I may, by his Majesty's grace and favour, enjoy the benefit of my former Letters Patents; this is the scope of my petition, which I humbly hope his Majesty, upon reading, will graciously incline to condescend unto.

I am much disappointed of my former friends there to solicit this business with my Lord Ossory and M^r^ Secretary, for it requires some care and expedition and I doubt not but both those honourable persons will endeavour a good return from his Majesty, if minded thereof, in regard my Lord Duke hath so frequently and effectually written about the same to M^r^ Secretary. I understand you have some interest in M^r^ Thynne, who attends in M^r^ Secretary's office. I beseech you put the care of this on him and engage him to be solicitous in it, and what moneys may be needful there in the obtaining his Majesty's letter to my Lord Duke to stay me where I am, or for M^r^ Thynne's gratification, do me the favour to supply him with at present, and I shall, upon notice, repay you there or here to your Agent M^r^ Robert Allway and acknowledge this as a particular kindness."

ROBERT AYLEWAY to JOHN GRAHAM at "Carew House, in Tuttle Street, Westminster."

1680[-1], January 13. Dublin.—Has received 200 *li.* of Sir Michael Armorer, and encloses a bill for 186*li.* "which, with the exchange, being 7 *per cent.*, make 200*li.*; the exchange current is 8½ *per cent.*, but I have husbanded this better. You will find the merchant in the Irish Walk, in the Exchange."

HENRY FOOKE to LORD DARTMOUTH at Carew House in Tuttle Street Westminster.

1683, July 29. *The Royal Citadel* off Plymouth.—" I have put on board the hired ship, which is still retarded here by contrary winds, 15 able miners with a foreman."

Sir ALLEN APSLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1683, August 13.—"I did hear of this voyage of your Lordship's sometime before you went, but I thought it would have been a great rudeness in me to have mentioned any thing of it to you. The whole design is yet in the dark. All the discoveries of the voyage are but conjectures, for I meet with none that know any more of it. Some of the Commissioners of the Admiralty were not pleased that you would have passed by them, to which it was a just answer that being obliged to keep it as the greatest secret it was necessary you should communicate it to as few as you could."

LORD NOTTINGHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1683, August 27.—Has spoken to Lord Rochester about another hospital ship, and likewise to Sir R. Haddock, about fresh provisions and necessaries for sick men on board the hospital ships, and he is assured that the surgeon had 18*d*. per head allowed him to provide these things, and if he has not done it, he is much to be blamed. Begs Lord Dartmouth to address his letters to the Secretary of the Board. Has reason to say that the Secretary of the Board of Admiralty "is the most malicious enemy (if he be considerable enough to be called an enemy) that your Lordship has here."

Sir CHRISTOPHER MUSGRAVE and RICHARD GRAHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH, Admiral aboard the *Grafton*.

1683, August 27.—"The King mislaying the petition, therefore we presented another by my Lord Rochester, who promised to get a reference upon it and to serve your Lordship effectually in that, and all other affairs wherein your Lordship is concerned.

"We told my Lord Rochester, that in your absence you had appointed us to inspect and manage your affairs, in which we had made some progress and found the debts very considerable, and advising with ourselves what course to take to pay them with the least prejudice to your family, it appeared to us that selling the place of Master of the Horse, was the best expedient, because it brought no profit, but was a growing charge. To which he answered, that he had told your Lordship that he thought your Lordship made no advantage by it, yet found you unwilling to dispose of it, being desirous to continue in the Duke's immediate service, and demanded if we would sell it in your absence, to which we made this return, that we were directed in all things relating to your Lordship, to govern ourselves by his Lordship's advice, and he seemed inclinable to let it rest, until your Lordship's return. Therefore we desire your Lordship seriously to consider, what may suit your convenience best and to give us your further direction therein.

"Sir Nicholas Butler told us, that he had spoken with the King and the Duke in your favour, who have promised to make you easy in your fortune, upon which we asked him if that would be done before your return, he believed not, so that your Lordship hath no greater assurance (as we conceive) than you had at parting.

"Sir Nicholas likewise told us, that he had discoursed the Lord Churchill, concerning the differences between you, who promised in your absence that he would neither write, nor speak to your prejudice, at which we were extremely surprized your Lordship having not been pleased to discover to us, any inclination of a friendship there and fearing some evil construction might be made of such application in your absence.

"Mr Secretary Jenkins hath promised to procure an order from the King for removal of your Company, all application hath been made for a supply of money for the office, but has not met with any success, which makes the officers very uneasy, and unable to answer your Lordship's commands, and to discharge the necessary service of your office."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, August 27. London.—The King goes for Winchester on Wednesday next, with the Queen, Duke and Duchess, Prince and Princess, who all dine at Farnham Castle. The King has not fixed a time for going to Portsmouth, "but I am promised to have timely notice and shall, God willing, attend him there and shall suddenly after, go for Staffordshire. We have no news here, since your departure Lord Murray had put in his own tailor and fringeman, but the Duke has ordered it otherwise and they threaten that your Lordship's tradesmen shall live uneasy lives in their service; he sent for Lady Anne's cast saddle and since, for the old rich coach, but hath neither."

William Banks to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 9.—"I was at Portsmouth, where Sir Christopher was to wait on the King, and I heard the King approve of what was done, and said, Fitz you shall have money to finish the wall about the Point." *Seal of Arms.*

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 9. Winchester.—Upon Wednesday about two in the afternoon there arrived his Majesty, the Duke, and Prince George at Portsmouth, coming by sea from Southampton, and the same day came from Winchester. The time of his coming was so great a secret, that they knew not at Portsmouth till 10 o'clock that his Majesty would be there that day. By great good fortune I was in the town two hours before his Majesty, who immediately went on to the Saluting Platform and Gallery and so to Wimbleton's Mount and betwixt Pembroke and East Mount, went over the Salley Port and so into the Counterscarp and walked very softly to the Land Port observing strictly how each gun did bear in the Counterscarp and how defended by the bastions. From Land Port he went over the Outer Counterscarp, and his Majesty and Royal Highness do very well approve of the pallisadoes set up in the covered way. When they came to Mr Philips' lodgement, I acquainted his Majesty and Duke, that your Lordship desired their direction, how that work should be closed, they surveyed the ground before it by the Mill dam, and thought a half moon detached or mound be made upon the side to discover any enemy that should make his approaches on that side. And from thence walked to the mill, went out of the gate and think that the faces of the Alarm Redoubt (which is staked out) should have large faces to flank the waste ground on the other side and the work that is to be made there. The Duke apprehended that the embrasures of the Stone Bastion, beyond the mill are not made so open as to discover the waste ground on the other side. Viewing all the work to Key Gate, they went to God's House. After reposing themselves a little while, they went to Gosport and walked round the whole line and coming to sup with the Duchess of Portsmouth at M^r^ Rigges, concluded that day's work. The King, Duke, and Prince lay aboard their yachts and next morning went to Southsea Castle which they were extremely satisfied with, and were treated at God's House by my Lord Gainsborough. After dinner they went to visit the Hospital, Guise Mount, and Beastons, and the Round Tower and so to Blockhouse Point and then aboard their yachts, and at seven on Friday morning weighed anchor for Southampton and so to Winchester. The King and Duke were extremely satisfied with what was done and you could not desire more deliberation than they used in their survey. Everything was in good order, M^r^ Clark having performed his part very well. On Thursday the Duchess of Portsmouth attended by your brother went to Southsea Castle and resolved to visit the Hospital on Friday but proving rainy after my two hours attendance upon her, it was deferred till her next coming, promises all her interest for the supporting it. The gunner of Blockhouse Point was killed, one of the guns (which had been long charged with a shot) breaking when they saluted the King in his coming into the Harbour. On Saturday your company marched from Portsmouth, which was in hazard of being deferred till the arrival of more Companies, my Lord Allington having pressed earnestly for the continuance of Row's at the Tower, and the King was inclined yours should stay till some other Company were ordered to relieve yours, I used the best arguments I could for yours to march presently and the Duke with great heartiness came into it, and so that affair is ended. And when this morning I acquainted his Highness with your Company's marching, with great satisfaction he told me Row's was ordered to march and that he had discoursed my Lord Sunderland in it, who said nothing was designed to injure you, but was occasioned by my Lord Allington's importunity for Row's stay, I desired liberty to wait of his Highness when your concern required it, to which he hath allowed me. The Duke's warmth in your concern makes me hope that his kindness is not lessened as your jealousy suggests, I acquainted both the King and Duke, that if a certain fund were given for the fortifications, that in every floor of stone work, we could save him above a fourth part. I said the same as Sir Stephen Fox who took the pains to go with me round the works, and was very much pleased and commended your Lordship's care extremely. Sir Barnard de Gome came on Friday night to Portsmouth to visit the King. Not one penny, but the 500 *li.* per week being paid to the Treasury, our condition is most deplorable. There are many other things which I will not insert in this, having left minutes of them with M^r^ Graham and suppose his will acquaint you with them. I have discovered that Colonel Vernon hath knowledge of your petition and endeavours to prevent granting the inheritance. I have given notice of it to your brother, my Lord Rochester is not here. I perceive your not writing to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, but to my Lord Finch is not well taken, and he not judging it convenient to produce your letter, nothing was ordered of what you desired."

Captain WILLIAM LEGGE to his brother, LORD DARTMOUTH.

[16]83, September 9. Winchester.—"The King went from hence to Portsmouth on the 5th, by way of Southampton, where he took yacht and landed at Portsmouth by three in the afternoon, and went derectly to the platform, and so, very leisurely, to the second salyport where he went over to the Counterscarp, and walked along to the Landport, and there went out into the outer Counterscarp and went quite to the Mill

Pond, where he took a particular notice what was fit to be done there, and will think of it; the Duke and Prince George being with him. From hence, he went back into Phillip's work, and so over that sally bridge into the first Counterscarp, and so to the mill where he say (*sic*) the bastion that is done and went quite out towards the other side of the Mill Pond, to see what was fitting to be done there, but resolved on nothing, only saying he had the ground in his head and would think on it. From thence he went to God's House, where after resting some time he took boat and went to Gosport, and walked quite round it and then he went on board the *Charles* to show it Prince George, and I ashore, to see whether the Duchess of Portsmouth was come, and ordered to send him word as soon as she was, which I did, and can assure you she is your friend. Next morning, the King very early went from his yacht, where he lay, to Southsea and say (*sic*) that, and is mightily pleased with all that is done, both there and every where, as is also the Duke, and do declare it pity it should not be finished; and so much for that. As for other news, your company is marched, the particulars of which I leave to Sir Christopher, and shall only tell you that the Duke is most extremely kind in everything that concerned you. There was a letter sent by the penny post to my Lady Essex, to let her know that if they might have their pardon, they would prove that the Duke of York and yourself murdered my Lord Essex. Brome Horwood is taken up for saying the last King died justly, and that this King deserved the same, for he was a coward and fool, and governed by whores and knaves, and Mr Speake is taken on suspicion of writing that letter to my Lady Essex. . . . . Your family is well, and Billy the greatest favorite in Court."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 10. London.—"In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have again been at Portsmouth having notice of his Majesty's going thither. He came there Wednesday at noon, and stayed till Friday morning, at which time he returned from thence by way of Southampton to Winchester. Wednesday he went round the works, both without and within, and was well pleased with everything, and next morning went to Southsea Castle, where he was also very well pleased, and afterwards went on board the *Ossory*, and to the Dock, and in the afternoon went to the Castle again, the Duchess of Portsmouth not having seen it before. The Duke, Prince, Dukes of Grafton, Richmond, Albemarle, Somerset, and a great many others of the nobility, were there, but neither the Queen, Duchess, nor Princess, were there. I was troubled to find that the breach made by Beaston's (?) Mount, by the sea, was not made up, nor the palisadoes set upright, that were washed down, which might easily have been done, if minded, I told Mr Clarke of it. Sir Christopher Musgrave was there, but Sir Bernard was not there till the King was gone. Your brother had Mr William at Winchester, where he stayed some three or four days. His Majesty was very kind to him and mightily pleased with his behaviour."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 6. London.—"Mr Bridges presents his humble service to you; a friend of his, being in company with the haughty Lord, amongst other discourses, the great slight you put upon the Admiralty was debated with great warmth, and the Lord said, now was the time to push that matter and to right themselves; and that you were the great instrument in stripping him of his employments. So that you must expect all the prejudice his pride and malice can effect. He writes very diligently and I hope your friends will watch his motions. Frank Gwin is gone to Newmarket. No hopes as yet of our old friend's return. How the Alderman have demeaned themselves towards the King, I suppose you have a particular account from Secretary Jenkins. Our friend Sir William Prichard, I fear, hath not answered expectation. Sir George Jefferys, now Lord-Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Privy Councellor, professes great friendship to you and saith, my Lord Sunderland speaks kindly of you. Admiral Herbert's brother is the Duchess' solicitor, and one Jenner, recorder of London, so that our friend Jack is forgot. Your brother waits very close."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 15. London.—"I write this day sennight that we had sold 1,250 barrels of reparable powder, for 40*s.* a barrel, a 180 barrels of wheat, for 23*s.* a barrel, 700 stowable, for 47*s.* a barrel. I perceive there is near 200 tons of saltpetre in the interloper's hand. We are endeavouring to secure the same for his Majesty. This day we began taking the remain at the Tower. I have got a warrant to receive the arms taken in my Lord Gray's house. . . . The Lords of the Treasury sit not till his Majesty's return from Newmarket, which makes our condition very unfortunate. On Saturday last, the debt upon the quarter ending at Lady-day, was cleared. I perceive the Duke of Ormond thinks it not advisable for his Majesty to grant any advowsons, so that you will not be admitted to be a builder of churches, notwithstanding your charitable intentions, but the Duke will make a favourable report upon the other part of your petition."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 22.—Sir Allen Apsley, who died on Monday sennight was buried on the Wednesday following. "The great expectation of news is from your Lordship. The King and Duke are, blessed be God, well. None of the conspirators as yet come to their trial, but on Tuesday, Sydney, Hampden, Trenchard, and one more, come to be tried at the King's Bench. Doctor Barebone has not only proceeded to demolish Carey House, but begun to lay foundation for new ones. I have given M^r^ Graham and Sir Christopher, an account of your charges in fitting out, which they design to solicit the Lords of the Treasury for re-imbursement, as they say. I wish they may and that it may take effect to your Lordship's advantage. Colonel Vernon has had a Woodmoot Court at Tutbury, lately, wherein he gave strict charge for inquiring into all manner of waste committed in His Majesty's forest, particularly in Castle Hey Park."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 22. London.—People are looking after commands of Dragoons which they say will be established at your return.

Sir Martin Wescomb, consul at Cadiz, to Lord Dartmouth.

[1683, October, Cadiz.] "Although overgrown with the moss of age to the years of 70 less five which is my number, yet I continue a proportionable inclination to that of the bee to suck the subsistance out of every flower, to give your Excellency the best intelligence I can for your measures in the grand point of his Majesty's honour and concerns of all his good subjects. What new offers, is to give your Excellency an account, how that last evening arrived in 6 days from Salee a small English vessel called the *Joshua*, of London, Symon Rolland, commander, burthen about 30 tons, laden with wax and dates, consigned here to Messrs Lodington and Sutherland. The commander affirms to me to be all truth that the two Barbery cocks, Muley Ismael and his nephew Muley James, that have so long time with their great armies faced one of the other, are now reconciled to a perfect peace, which intelligence may be of some use to those measures which your Excellency and the Governor of Tangier may take for the service of our gracious King."

WILLIAM BANKS to LORD DARTMOUTH at Tangier.

1683, November 11. St. James's.—"I told you how I struggled with the Controller and Lord Murray, for the Princess' last coach; that at last allowed of, but the Princess would borrow it sometimes to use it, so sent to me not to dispose of, this winter. To that end, I [was] acquainted. My Lady and Sir Christopher had their allowance, left the keys with Isaac when I went to Newmarket, but when I came home, found it turned into mourning, then went to the Board and told Colonel Werden, before the rest of the commissioners, who answered, that it was particularly done by the Princess' order, for Lord Murray said the same, and that I should see it was not out of any design of disowning your right, that he was sorry it was done, and that I might have the inside, which I had got before, so that at last your Lordship will not be altogether loser; but no thanks to them. Yet Mr Graham does not perform his promise to introduce me to the Princess, being still under her frowns, as they would make me to all the world; too long to trouble you with such noise. The Prince had a great fall last day a-hunting, from a horse Lord Corrcnborough bought, so took your grey gelding again, and said he would have him, for 40 guineas I will have for him. The duke will have Lowther I think, or I can sell him for 100 *li* to any gentleman. The horse Lord Chesterfield gave you, is a hopeful horse; the Turk will make you a good hunter. Those three horses and a groom's horse, are all you have in the stable." *Seal of Arms, broken.*

WILLIAM TRUMBALL to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1683, November 12. Doctor's Commons.—"On Saturday about 10 at night I got to Whitehall, and immediately was brought by Mr Secretary Jenkins to his Majesty, who received the news very kindly, but being then at the Duchess of Portsmouth's, commanded me next day to attend at the Cabinet Council. Immediately from the King, I went to St James's and kissed his Royal Highness' hands, who, having read your Lordship's letter, discoursed with me a great while in private, with all the assurances imaginable of kindness to your Lordship, and that the information your Lordship had received of any foul play was either from the mistake of some friends or from others that designed your Lordship an unkindness, for he was satisfied that no other man in England could have served the King in this expedition besides your Lordship. His Royal Highness laid all the fault on the victuallers, and said it was their constant practice to deceive all that rely upon them, and told me your Lordship need not doubt of his being firm to you.

Yesterday at the Cabinet Council, I was called in, and the whole dispatch was examined and having had leisure enough at sea, I was not unprepared to give such an account, as did, I hope, answer all questions; for every particular being scanned, his Majesty and the Duke seemed very well pleased. I have not yet got a private audience from the King, but the Secretary who has been very ill, and continues still much indisposed, though somewhat amended, promises to get me one speedily. The Earl of Rochester gives me also all the protestations imaginable of his readiness to serve your Lordship, but as to the main point, all the satisfaction I can get is, that the victuallers have been these five weeks in the Downs, and have not been able to sail for want of wind and weather. I have conferred with Captain Legge and Sir Christopher Musgrave, being extremely desirous to do your Lordship all the service I am able."

Captain W. Legge to his brother Lord Dartmouth.

[1683], November 12. "The Duke spoke to me of your letter, and told told me there was ill men that write stories to you without any manner of colour, and showed me your letter and said it was very melancholy, and that those that put these things in your head were neither yours, nor his, friends, for it was not in the power of any one to do you an injury with either the King or himself, and indeed, that he was very sorry that anybody should have it in their power to make you think that he would not be constant and true to you."

Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 12. London.—He finds the King is very well pleased with Lord Dartmouth's progress. On Saturday night the King said, as he was going to bed, that George Legge had by this time done the work he went about, and he, the King, believed he would be here about three weeks hence. Gwyn need not enter into Lord Churchill's affairs, but he must say that, however "rattle-brained Jemmy Grimes may be" upon other occasions, he and M^rs^ Sydley have played their parts extremely well. "On Wednesday, last the King sent Griffins who was in waiting to the Grand Prior, to command him to leave England in twenty-four hours; after some dispute, he absolutely refused to go on so short warning, as he did likewise a second message. But upon consideration, though he first asked the opinion of lawyers, on Friday night he resolved to go and on Saturday morning the *Phubbs*, yacht, for luck's sake, took him on board for Dieppe. Your Lordship may easily imagine the talk which this hath occasioned, though the particular matter is a secret to every body, yet every body will be guessing, but I will not, at this distance from your Lordship, pretend to it."

O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 12. Whitehall.—"Our news from Hungary continues good and like to be yet better, if it be true that the Grand Seignior and his Vizier are gone in great disorder towards Constantinople to crush a rebellion that is begun there; the Sultana mother having, as the story goes, declared upon her death bed that the present Grand Seignior is but a bastard and that his brother is the lawful emperor.

The two great expectations in our neighbourhood are whether the Prince of Orange, who is now in person at Amsterdam, could dispose that city to consent to the levy of 16 thousand men; and whether the 12 thousand Swedes, which are said to be embarked aboard the Dutch fleet at Gottenburg, and now under sail, are designed for Bremen or for Flanders. The Grand Prior was two days ago banished the Court and is gone for Holland; it is said to be at the complaint of a great lady, who, they say, was offended at some good quality of his, besides his modesty."

JOHN GRAHAM to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1683, November 26. London.—"On Saturday last, the Duke of Monmouth came in and laid himself at his Majesty's feet, and Royal Highness', and having kissed their Majesty's and Royal Highness' hands, both, has his pardon granted. He seems to be very penitent and says he will endeavour to deserve his pardon. He has confirmed all that was discovered, and a great deal more, the particulars whereof are not yet known. This day Colonel Sydney received his sentence to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and behaved himself very saucily in court, and said, after sentence; 'Now am I to suffer for the righteous cause,' but my Lord Chief-Justice told him that which he called the righteous cause, the law called high treason; and for that he was to suffer."

"An ACCOUNT of what passed between Mr. SYDNEY and the COURT at his receiving Judgment."

1683, November 26.—"This day Algernon Sidney was brought up to receive his judgment. He proposed several matters in arrest of it, which were rather complaints of the hard measure he pretended to have received at his trial, than what was proper to object in such a case. He began with saying the court had refused to receive a special plea from him which Mr Justice Withers said was false. 'False,' said he, 'I am now upwards of 60, and no man ever yet durst tell me I spoke a false thing.' The Judge repeated that it was notoriously false, for that all the bar might remember the court offered to receive it, in case he would stand by it, but not otherwise. Next, he pretended that the jury was unduly returned, at the nomination of Mr Graham and Mr Burton; he was told that such an objection ought to have been made before his trial; that now it was unseasonable. Then, he disparaged the jury saying they were all mean persons and no freeholders. For their being no freeholders, my Lord said, it was the solemnly declared opinion of all the Judges that in criminal cases the want of freehold was no objection to a juryman; and if his jurymen were not gentleman, he might thank himself, who had challenged off so many that were so; but that any jury would have found him guilty upon such incontestable evidence which was produced against him. Then he complained that he had not counsel assigned to argue several points of law, I think he said eleven, which he had ready to offer. He was told that if he had offered any matter of law, wherein the court had received the least doubt, that he should not have wanted counsel; but he alleged nothing of that nature and therefore had no need of counsel. At last, he had nothing left to say, but to pray a new trial, for that he had a new witness to produce in his behalf, the Duke of Monmouth, to whom he appealed and by whose testimony he would stand and fall. But this being so wild, unprecedented, a demand he was bid to hear his judgment which was pronounced by my Lord Chief Justice. The prisoner said this upon it. That God Almighty who knows all things knew him to be innocent and he prayed God that his blood might light upon the heads of them who persecuted him for righteousness sake. My Lord told him that such language did not become the mouth of a dying man and that it was his misfortune to call that righteousness, which the law calls treason."

O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, December 3. Whitehall.—"The Whigs pretend to get ground daily, and the Loyalists are damned with their very calumnies. It were to be wished, the loyal party were more active, since the disaffected will omit nothing that may encourage their cause. We stick not to say the King's friends, as they call them, are retrograded 15 degrees of what they were 10 days ago; however, it is certain they are in great measure remiss and timorous, nor did they scarce ever want a comforter as much as they do at this time: and this merely by the dapperness and insolency of the faction."

George, Baron Dartmouth, to Col. Percy Kirk, Col. Charles Trelawny, Lt. Col. Boynton, Sir James Lesly, and others.

1683, December 18. Tangier.—"It being very necessary, in the execution of his Majesty's pleasure and commands touching this place, that all ways and means be considered of and used for the total destruction of the walls of the town, the castle, forts, and fortifications, within and without it, so as to leave it uninhabitable and without any sort of succour or defence for the Moors or any others that shall attempt to possess themselves of it, these are to desire and direct you, with the assistance of Major Beckman, M^r^ Thomas Phillipps, the rest of the engineers now present, and any of the officers of the garrison whom you shall think qualified, forthwith to take a view and consider of the several mines and other things prepared for the blowing up and demolishing the said walls, castle, and forts, and to give me your opinions in writing, under your hands, whether you think the same will be sufficient, if they answer the reasonable success expected from them, to complete the aforesaid ends of destroying this place; and that if anything further to be done, or in any other manner seem reasonable and fit in your judgments towards it, you do offer the same to me, in order to its being further considered of and put in execution, and therein to use all the care and exactness to the best of your abilities, required in a work of this nature and consequence." *Copy.*

Followed by the reply of Colonel Percy Kirke and others, dated Tangier, 20 January 1683–4:—"We have with our best diligence and ability surveyed and inspected the several mines, 'furnos,' and other works appointed and prepared by your Lordship, for the blowing up, dismantling, and total destruction of the fortifications, forts, walls, defences, etc. of and appertaining to this place, having taken to our assistance Major Martin Beckman, M^r Thomas Phillipps and others, who we thought anywise qualified to help us in the judgment and report, we are required to make by our said commission; and having deliberately, and with all the care and caution necessary in a service so earnestly injoined by your lordship, and in itself of so great weight and consequence, examined and debated the same, we do hereby according to your Lordship's directions as aforesaid, faithfully and upon our honours certify viz.:—

That the said mines, etc. (disposed as by the annexed draughts may appear) are, we conceive, ordered in the most proper manner that may be, for the blowing up and demolishing the said works, both in the town and castle, etc. That where the nature and importance of the work requires it, all needful skill and diligence seems to us to have been used for the more effectual execution of your Lordship's directions as aforesaid. And in the upper castle especially, which is a fortress after the modern way, and where the Portuguese had been at great expense to fortify the same, extraordinary care and judgment is in our opinion put in practice for the more certain and effectual demolishing and making useless the principal works and eminences thereof, where batteries and platforms may with best advantage be made to the seaward, and from whence greatest annoyance can be given to shipping.

We have, together with our inspection made into the nature, position, and contrivance of the several mines, etc., considered of the quantities of powder assigned to them respectively (whereof the draught likewise makes mention) and do give it as our opinion, according to the best of our judgment, that the several quantities of powder so appointed, are in due and necessary proportion to the end for which it is so disposed. And wheresoever we have thought it of use to have anything further performed towards the entire destroying the works and walls of this place we have, according to the latitude of our commission, advised the same to be forthwith put in execution.

Furthermore, by occasion of the great and continual rains that have fallen since the lodging of the powder in some of the mines (from whence we were jealous, damage might be received) we have ordered such as we most suspected, to be unstopped and examined; and where we found the powder damnified, the same to be renewed, and further care to be taken by drains and other means for avoiding the water.

After having thus carefully and with our best ability given your Lordship the aforegoing account of our proceeding, in pursuance of our said commission, there appears nothing of moment therein by us unexecuted, but the signifying to your Lordship our entire approbation of the whole cause and method assigned by your Lordship and practised by the engineers, for the total destruction and spoiling the principal works and defences of this town and castle, etc., as aforesaid. And by the effect that we have seen from mines that have been already put in execution, we hope and agree in our expectation of the like success from the rest, saving to ourselves and the undertakers of the said works (who seem to us to have painfully and skilfully discharged their duty) so much indemnity as from the uncertain issue of affairs of this nature, performed even by the best men, and rules now in practice, may in justice be allowed us."

William Hewer to Lord Dartmouth, Governor and Captain General of his Majesty's City and Garrison of Tangier.

1683[–4] $\frac{\text{December 30.}}{\text{January 9.}}$ Cadiz.—"Captain Elmore, after having lost his anchor and cable in the Bay of Bulls, in the late storm, and by contrary winds driven back again with the packets he had received from Sir Martin Westcomb this day sennight, being supplied with another by Captain Killigrew and put into a condition of sailing, has waited ever since Tuesday last for an opportunity of sailing, but to his great mortification the weather, both for wind and rain, has been such, as not to suffer him to stir from hence to this moment, and he keeping on board to lay hold of the very first opportunity to sail, I thought it my duty to give your Lordship this advice; that on Monday last, was solemnly proclaimed in usual manner, at this place, war against his Most Christian Majesty, with warning for all his subjects to depart within 15 days, upon pain of imprisonment and what further punishment the law of this place directs.

Last night there came in, two Yarmouth-men, who bring news that the Duke of Monmouth was at Court and had kissed the King's and Duke's hand, and made a full confession of the whole conspiracy, and that my Lord Howard is put into the Tower for concealing a great part of what he knew concerning it. If this should prove true, I hope it will go a great way towards settling the minds of the people in England, and at the next Parliament, which is likewise discoursed of to be shortly, such a settlement will be made to the King's and Duke's good liking, as to prevent the like disorders and disturbances for the future, which I do heartily wish and pray for. The continuance of the ill weather—having not had two days without rain since our landing at this place—makes us as backward in our journey to Seville, as I fear it will prove to the works your Lordship is upon at Tangier; but we are upon our watch not to lose an opportunity that may make our return to your Lordship as speedy as may be. Mr Pepys has written twice from this place to Lord Dartmouth. As no horses are to be got here fit for Lord Dartmouth's purpose, Mr Gargrave has gone over to St Mary's Port to fit himself there or at Xeres." *Seal.*

William Hewer to Lord Dartmouth.

[1684], New Year's day. Cadiz.—Has previously given an account of the stores sent by Captain Killigrew to Lord Dartmouth. The *Constant Warwick* still remains here; "of the twenty-four convoys of the Newfoundland fleet come in with her," there are not four remaining to go up into the Straits. "The flota is not permitted yet, to deliver any money out, the King of Spain having signified his pleasure that he will be supplied with half a million of money from the merchants' effects coming home in this flota, to be repaid them again in the West Indies as shall be appointed, in the meantime guard boats are appointed to prevent any boats going to, or coming from, the said flota, which rides a little beyond Puntal Castle from which, and other observations now particularly made by me here upon the place, I am confirmed in what I have heretofore believed and noted, that it were much better for our King, both for his honour and profit, to give commanders, designed to these parts, ten times their wages, than to give way for their making up a fortune this way of taking in and carrying off money." *Seal broken.*

Sir John Lowther to Lord Dartmouth.

1685, April 12.—"I beseech your Lordship to command any horses I have, either for yourself, or if you think them deserve it, for the King, in whose good opinion I beseech your Lordship to establish me; since whatever your Lordship shall undertake for me it will be sure to make good." I fancy my enemies still ruin me by false reports to the King. Would your Lordship be my protector it would be a generous act to an injured man.

Address to the King.

1685, July 16. Lichfield Guild Hall.—Address of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Lichfield to the King after Monmouth's Rebellion. *Signed.*

John Evelyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1686, June 3.—" Since I met your Lordship this morning in the gallery at Whitehall, my son came to tell me that M^r Laurence had turned over an arch of brick in order to a bridge for the making of a drift way and common road through his ground, which in truth he cannot do without considerable trespass. The abutment of it wholly resting on my son's land and passing over a ditch within his sole repair.

My Lord, I lately acquainted you, and still assure you, there was never in memory of any person living, or [on] record, any other than a single and very narrow path, for foot-men only, through these pastures to the town of Deptford, and my son is the more surprised, my Lord, at this procedure of M^r Laurence's, in regard your Lordship, he tells me, only desired a way to your market through Wolfe-aker Lane, which he acquaints me he freely offered, giving order to his gate-keeper about it, though it were some prejudice to him; so that he does not believe your Lordship has at all encouraged the ruining his fences, breaking down stiles, and gates, with soldiers and others, to gain a thoroughfare, which your Lordship never so much as once mentioned to either of us, and therefore was this afternoon to wait upon your Lordship with his complaint. But your Lordship was gone to Windsor which is [the] occasion of this letter to you, being most confident that your Lordship has no intention to prejudice him in a thing which is in no sort advantageous to your Lordship, when it shall be well considered, but of great injury to us, and therefore hopes your Lordship will not blame him for securing his grounds, asserting his tenants' complaints, and reducing the patch and way to what it ever was. I must likewise acquaint your Lordship that the town of Deptford, and especially his Majesty's workmen at the yard, who go to their homes late and early, will be concerned as to their safety, should this be made a common highway, they have already complained, and the ancientest inhabitant of the parish ready to depose it never was other than a footpath. It is true, our tenants for the carrying off their crops in their seasons, and that they might not injure the footpath, have on covenants, inclosed a cartway, but this, my Lord, for that convenience only; myself having enjoyed it many years before there was any such thing, and when all the pastures were but one great field with a footpath only through it. Therefore, as to M^r Laurence, I doubt not but his mistake proceeded from his seeing the way so fenced not examining the reason of it. And as for what your Lordship mentioned to me of Sir Dennis Gauden, he has no pretence of way through any of these grounds; but as he is our tenant, upon which account he has passage through Wolf-aker Lane, directly to his store houses and other lands being my own inheritance, but never any from Rotherhithe, where our fences are broken down and demolished. I know there is a magazine near the river of Thames, would ruin that honest man by having the some privilege through our grounds, but this is neither sufferable nor reasonable.

As to his Majesty, your Lordship will, as I said, yourself be judge whether it be fit or safe to lead his Majesty, so very far about through, such fulsome and unwholesome marshes before he come near this passage; but should he think it convenient for him, my son, upon the least intimation of his royal pleasure, would have a gate and keeper there on purpose. But why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with that regard [which] ought to be had of his person and sole convenience; nor can we secure our tenants on this ground, should the fences be exposed, so remote from all their houses.

My Lord, I have much more to allege as it concerns my particular, since they must needs pass almost through my dwelling, where I cannot live in safety, as it is, but by diligently keeping the ancient gates, stiles, and inclosures, so injurious and impracticable is this design. And if, after all these difficulties, objections, and concessions, as to your lordship's first desire, and there be record or anything material and of legal right, your Lordship will (I persuade myself) think it reasonable it should appear, before so violent a course were taken as if my son, who is a barrister-at-law, stood in contempt of law after due process, there being no colour or provocation for this violent and unhandsome usage. Wherefore we humbly again beseech your Lordship that M^r^ Laurence be desired to repair what he has broken down and desist from doing further damage till we give your Lordship just cause." *Holograph. Seal.*

[Sir HENRY SHERE to LORD DARTMOUTH.]

[1688], November 25. Hartley Row.—"I have with the last degree of impatience solicited how I might write to your Lordship with any kind of certainty or hope to succeed, I have often writ by the common post, but your motions being governed by two so uncertain elements, it becomes a doubt whether any of my addresses have found you. This day I was assured you were at the Spithead, which is my encouragement to send the bearer with this tender of my duty. I am well assured my dear Lord, you are under the heaviest burthen of distress, which would sink any man's spirit but yours, which was not given you but to be exercised in occasions of the greatest trial of the bravest and greatest mind. You have now a part to act, my Lord, which to my weak discerning, is by much the most important of your life; which will appear plainer to you, when I tell your Lordship that the King is almost quite deserted. You have heard of those who gave the first example, where my Lord Cornbury was the leader, my Lord Abingdon going in with him, &c. Yesterday my Lord Churchill, the Duke of Grafton, and many with them, besides two regiments, are gone to the Prince of Orange, and just now, while I am writing this, news is come (and I believe it true) that the Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, my Lord Rochester, and many others are likewise amongst the deserters and every day will produce now, accounts to add to the list, and heap new calamities upon this poor unfortunate Prince's head, who has been cursed with fools to his Counsellors and knaves in his bosom, the one to advise him to his destruction, the other to desert him in his distress. The King is very ill, I fear, I may say dangerously so, at least in my opinion, he rests this night in the neighbouring village and tomorrow proceeds to London, whither we are moving as fast as our great body can march, and may expect tomorrow to have our quarters beaten up. Now my dear Lord, what will you do, I know you are a man of honour, and I pray God keep you in that mind, you have therefore an insuperable task given you, which nothing but divine inspiration can resolve how you will be able to go through with. While you remain firm in your obedience and faithful to your trust, you are sure to draw the envy, enmity, and indignation of all those upon you who shall have forfeited that character, which has a fatal aspect on your fortune and future state, and while you reflect on your family and circumstances, will not choose but cost you some sad reluctancies, and should you quite depart from your duty and allegiance in the high station wherein you now are, you will then be undone to yourself, for it would give you pangs of remorse, that would haunt you to your grave. What then is the temper between these extremes. If you contribute in anywise to the bringing in foreign force, you are undone without redemption. If you fight the Dutch Fleet it will be as fatal, and little less if you give up your Command so that the Fleet should fall into hands that may render it useful to any of these ends, which you might have prevented. Is it not possible for your Lordship to shun these rocks by artfully keeping the fleet for some days at sea (for this fermentation cannot last ten days) and by that means put it out of your power to obey or refuse, while you have made it impossible for you to receive or they to send you orders. But I am at my wits end, and you will forgive me, my good Lord, while you know what an aching heart I have for you, and that out of the force of my love, gratitude, and duty, I presume thus to interpose my poor opinion. God in His mercy and wisdom, bless and counsel your Lordship and send us a happy meeting."

[Philip Musgrave] to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 11.—"The melancholy news of the King's departure will have reached you before this, what hath since happened, will inform your Lordship of the present state of affairs here, after it was known that his Majesty was withdrawn. The general officers then in Town assembled to advise what was fit for them to do; it was at last resolved that a letter should be written to the P[rince] of O[range] to this effect, which, is dispatched by my Lord Ranelagh:—That the K[ing] having left them without any orders, they designed to continue in arms, and preserve the peace as much as in them lay, and that they should obey such orders as his Highness would think fit to send. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Guild Hall with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, among other things sent for the Lieut[enant] of the Tower, Mr. Skelton, who I am informed resigned his government; and my Lord Lucas is appointed by them to succeed him, others say that there are two more joined in Commission with him. All the Popish Officers and soldiers are dismisssed and disarmed; Dick Graham and most of the Judges are fled, as also the Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Chester; the rabble hath pulled down the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which is the only violence yet offered. Since your Lordship's going to sea, a great equipage hath been prepared and many horses bought for the King, all which my Lady is informed Sir William Villiers intends to dispose of for his own use, alleging that by the contract with your Lordship, they are his perquisites. My Lady hath sent to desire him to come to her, with intention to speak to him herein, but he was not at home, her Ladyship very earnestly desires your directions herein, for without them nothing can be done here, either for the King's service or your Lordship's advantage, he having the absolute command of the stables in your absence, it is said that if he cannot make his advantage of them by sale, he will make a compliment of them to the P[rince], to whom it is rumoured that he intends to go."

THOMAS PHILLIPS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 12. Portsmouth.—"I have since the hearing of this ill news, made it the chiefest of my case to send away all my papers, that may be of use to me, or my poor children, and I am sending my wife and mother to take care of them, and as soon as possibly I can, I will come to you. God knows the grief of this makes me almost incapable of business, but my comfort is, that I have behaved myself justly to the King and to the subject, notwithstanding the opposition I have met with and the slights and affronts that hath been put upon it, hath not made me in the least to waver from my Prince's service. And now I have not one groat in the world to keep me from starving, but what is in the hands of the office, which I now despair of ever having it without a miracle, but God is allsufficient and will provide for the just." *Seal of arms broken.*

Colonel RICHARD NORTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13.—"It is a very great trouble to me that I cannot wait on you without danger to myself. I cannot get rid of the gout and the least cold will put me back again, and I would not be ill at this time. You find by my letter this morning I sent to Mr. Batten for you, how affairs go. If the King is not at Ports[mouth] he is gone, for the Lords declare him gone. Oh unhappy man to follow such counsel, the like was never or will be in story, a King with a great army driven out of his kingdom by a lesser army without fighting. What further issue of these affairs little time will show, I could venture to meet you at the Dock or at Hell Head but cannot well venture further on the water. I am getting myself a good guard here of my neighbours for we have many Irish dragoons quartered near Portsmouth, where they keep them out. I wish your Lordship might be able to do some acceptable service at this time, I have sent this by my son whose zeal, if it carries him not too far, I am sure has so much honour as to do no worthy man hurt, if you have any saying yet in your mind that upon no acquaintance you would impart, send some one to me."

P[HILIP] M[USGRAVE] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13.—"Since the King's departure the distractions have been so great here, that till this moment I know not what to write to your Lordship, the insolencies committed by the rabble have been insupportable, and my Lord Faversham's disbanding the army, hath increased our miseries, for he did not disarm any of them, and the Irish and Roman Catholics (as we are informed) are in a great body about Uxbridge who burn, kill, and destroy all they meet with, and if the prudence of the Lords here had not kept those soldiers that were about the Town together, all had been ere this in fire and blood, and if your Lordship should quit the Fleet, it is reasonable to believe that the seamen will likewise mutiny for their pay, and if they should get ashore, the consequence would be very dreadful. I waited upon my Lord Rochester to advise with him in your affairs and have obtained a letter from him, which I hope is very ample, to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship, believing my Lord to be very sincere therein. I have sent the Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal with their Address to the P[rince] of Orange, whereby your Lordship will see the sense of the nation and be able thereupon, to take such measures as may be most conducing to your own safety, and advantage to your family. I humbly offer it to your consideration, whether some Declaration or Address may not be expected from the Fleet. In your Lordship knowing the inclinations, both of the officers and seamen, it also seems to me advisable for your Lordship to write to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who now govern here, and their letter to you will be a very ground for a reply.

"My Lord Chancellor was taken yesterday making his escape, and is committed to the Tower. The train of Artillery is returned. Sir Edward Sherburne commanded to leave the Tower."

Sir MARTIN BECKMAN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13. The Tower.—"I long very much to have occasion to tell your Lordship how narrowly I escaped on Tuesday last, to have marched either in the advanced Guard or else in the rear of Sir Edward Sherburne, but proving myself an heretic of Rome, nobody would shew me the way out of the gates. Sir Henry Shere promised me to give your Lordship an account of this matter, therefore conclude with hearty wishes for your Lordship's happy and save return, and that all the happiness of this and the next world may attend you, for the comfort of us all, fatherless children, who very much want your Lordship's presence." *Seal of arms.*

Sir EDWARD SHERBURNE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13. The Tower.—"The sad revolution of the public concerns have now involved my particular and private interest in the common calamity. In short, I humbly crave leave to acquaint your Lordship, that this morning the Lord Lucas, now Lieutenant of the Tower, showed me a warrant from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal for removing me, as a Roman Catholic out of the Tower. I made him answer, that as for disarming me it might be quickly done, I having not any arms in my house, but as for removing me, I made it my request, that for the better satisfaction of the Lords, and himself, to take off all suspicion of danger, I might be confined as a prisoner to my own house, for it would be a great prejudice to my personal welfare, and that of my estate to leave my house and goods, which in my absence might suffer irreparable loss. Besides, I added, that I had a duty incumbent upon me as an officer of trust, and that I had divers considerable accounts and books to make out for discharge of myself and service of the office, which could not suddenly be done, and therefore humbly desired I might have the Lords' permission for my stay under such security as their Lordships should think fit, till such time as I could dispatch that affair.

"That, which to this, I make bold to add to your Lordship, is this, that in regard I am an officer under your Lordship's government and superintendency, and therefore under an immediate correspondence to your Lordship, that you would please to write to the Lords, more particularly to my Lord Rochester and my Lord Secretary Preston that as well in vindication of your own superintendency, as for receiving a just account of my duty, they would please to grant me time to stay in the Tower until I can give the necessary dispatch to that my concern. *Postcript.*—My Lord, since the writing hereof I have quitted the

Tower, and therefore only beg the favour of their Lordships re-admitting me upon such security as their Lordships shall think fit." *Seal of arms.*

LADY SCOTT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 15.—"I most humbly beg your Lordship's pardon, that I have not yet made use of your favour. This sudden and unhappy news, has been the occasion of my delay, not knowing whether it were my best way to go thither or farther, besides, I think it so hard to resolve to leave Sir E—— that I know not what will become of him I beg your Lordship's advice in this as also your letter to Colonel Norton (in case I stay) to protect him, me, mine, and whatever belongs to us. If this seem unreasonable, your Lordship must impute it to the distraction I am in, of which I doubt not but you have a sensible share. A line from your Lordship would be an unspeakable satisfaction."

P. MUSGRAVE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 15.—"Since this unhappy revolution, I have not failed in my duty to your Lordship, of giving a full state of affairs here, but am apprehensive, that few or none of my letters have come to your hands, by the ill usage Ben hath met with, though in some measure he alleviates my concern by giving me hopes, that Mr. Becket, to whom he gave my letters may get to you. Finding the Lords assembled, begun to wonder, that no answer came to their letter sent to your Lordship, I acquainted my Lord Rochester with Ben's usage and desired him to move for a pass for him, and to insinuate to the Lords that in all probability you had not received their order, who, thereupon directed that an attested copy should be sent you, to which I most earnestly beseech your Lordship to dispatch an acceptable answer with all expedition, which may testify your readiness to comply with such orders as you should receive from them, which nobody hitherto hath refused, and my Lord Faversham, that went to the King with the Guards, acted solely by their directions. I should not urge this, but that I am assured that your Lordship cannot act in any manner more for the King's service, who I am very well assured will not be prevailed upon to return upon any terms that can be offered him. He wrote a letter to my Lord Faversham, giving an account that he was stopped at Shellness by some fishermen of Faversham, who brought him thither and took what he had from him, and after they knew him, did detain him because as I am informed he would not part with those R[oman] Cat[holics] that were in his company, and the rabble do declare they will not let him go till they have directions from the P[rince] of Orange, to whom an express was sent to Windsor. The gentlemen of the country to the number of an 100 horse went to defend him from the insolence of the rabble. I have herewith sent you the Lords' Declaration, lest the other may have miscarried, and with it must again acquaint your Lordship, that some such Declaration will be expected from you, and I am confident the inclinations of the Fleet tend that way, which (pardon the expression) would be very imprudent and of dangerous consequence for your Lordship and whole family, fruitlessly to endeavour to obstruct. The Duke of Berwick offers conditions for the surrender of Portsmouth, which are dispatched to the Prince."

LADY SCOTT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 16.—"That I might have your letter to Colonel Norton, that he would upon your account, receive and protect my coach, horses, servants, goods, and whatever else I cannot carry with me, this would be an additional kindness, but above all, my Lord, liberty for poor Sir Edw[ard] who has neither regiment nor company to tie him here, nor can I think his being here necessary. The governor, my Lord Duke of Berwick being here himself, nor has he upon any account received the least benefit by it; if your Lordship will not grant this, allow that my cousin Aylmer may convoy him out, so as I may take him up, who I am sure, will be just to your Lordship and me, this is not all my Lord, but that I may have your Lordship's private orders to the master, that in case I find not my father in Guernsey or that place should be in disorder, that he might land me either in Jersey or any the nearest port in France, that I might not in a strange place be forced to transport myself the second time or third time; if your Lordship should tell me you cannot grant this, or that it is to satisfy the people you will comply, I say, my Lord, that you solely govern this place and people, and that what you will do they will never withstand, this is what I beg my Lord with pardon for this and all other trouble."

D. MOODIE to LORD DARTMOUTH, Master General of the Ordnance.

1688, December 16. Portsmouth.—"On Thursday last I waited your Lordship's direction on board of Captain Hoskin's yacht, who gave me no other answer, but that I should return to my post, since which, most of the gunners have refused their duty in compliance with a letter written by the King, which was read upon the platform, that at present he had no further service for those in arms under his command; besides which, their subsistance is stopped by M^r^ Suffeild. My Lord, I farther acquaint you, that last night by a warrant from the Duke of Berwick to me, the 50 muskets which were in the state room upon the platform were delivered to Colonel Mac-Ellicott's regiment. I did refuse, till I had spoken with the Duke, who told me it must be. The guards were all doubled last night and 12 soldiers with a sergeant and corporal, which I understand was upon a fear of a surprisal from the fleet and Gosport, etc.

"My Lord, Sir Edward Scott sent this morning to me to the *Paradise* where he demanded of me, whether I was sure of the gunners, I told him as aforesaid, whereupon he comanded me to give his orders once more to all the gunners to be at the platform at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"My Lord, we doubt by all these symptoms, that our condition may be bad enough, for when the Prince's forces appear, if we obey not, we are all at the mercy of these, and if we obey, we wrong our consciences, and are also hanged or killed."

Sir RICHARD BEACH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 16. The Dockyard.—"I have been informed that there is a titular bishop and some priests that intend to embark themselves on the *Phubbs* with my Lady Scott. I have therefore desired Sir William Jennings to search for them before she sails, and if he finds any such persons on board to secure them, and acquaint your Lordship with it and dispose of them according to your Lordship's order, for if they should be permitted to go along with my Lady Scott, I fear there would be reflections made on it to your Lordship's prejudice." *Seal of arms broken.*

Major THOMAS SOPER to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 20. Barnet.—"The vacancies in the regiment are yet as they were, and I know not which way, neither can I be informed how commissions are to be taken out, otherwise I had, according [to] your Lordship's commands, gotten Kempthorne's and Fleetwood's. I suppose that will now be left till your Lordship's coming to Town, which I hope will not be long first. Colonel S^t Clare and S^t Ange went to the Prince to Windsor, and, as I am informed, the former was three hours before he could get anybody to introduce him, and the latter was clapped by the heels. Yesterday a Dutch regiment marched into the Tower. I shall not stir from our quarters in order there to receive your Lordship's commands." *Seal of arms.*

FRANCIS GWYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 23. Whitehall.—"I had your Lordship's of the 20th, from the Spithead, and can answer for myself, that were I as able as willing, I should be a very useful servant to your Lordship. I am sure, were it in my power, your commands of waiting on you at the Buoy of the Nore, should have been obeyed; but I am engaged in a very wholesome employment and all the good that I know in it is, that it is like to be a very short one, which is Secretary to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as they are pleased to call themselves and me, it obliges me to constant attendance either on their Lordships, or in their dispatches. Our poor master is once again gone from Rochester, which was certainly the end of his choosing that place for his retreat; he went in a boat with Labady, Dick Beadle, and Ralph Shelton, and hath so entirely given up all, that there will be no ceremony, I doubt, used towards him or the child, which is the word he is now called by. He chose as ill a time now, as he did before, for tomorrow the Lords are to meet concerning a Parliament, and I wish he had stayed to hear what their method had been."

Captain R. CRAWFORD to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 24. Sheerness Fort.—"Though your Lordship may have the news of his Majesty leaving Rochester from many others, yet because the reports are so various, as they are, I thought it my duty to let you know what I hear here of it, *videlicet*, that yesterday morning about 2 or 3 o'clock, he got away and rode post to Dover (with 2 of his servants) others say he went by this place in the *Jammy*, yacht, or the *Henrietta* smack, but for several reasons it is believed he went in the latter and directly to the Downs to the *Sedgemore*. I pray God bless him and send your Lordship a happy new year."

PETER SHAKERLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 24. Chester Castle.—"The many favours received from your Lordship oblige me not only to a grateful acknowlegement, but induce me to shelter myself under your Lordship's kindness on my behalf in this great revolution, humbly begging that your

Lordship will please to send to his Highness, or give speedily by word of mouth, such character of me, as may continue me in my station, for there are a party endeavouring to remove me hence, and if they prevail, I am ruined.

"Colonel Whitley had 100 good firelocks taken from him in the Rye-house plot which were put into these stores, and I am answerable for them at the Ordnance Office. He prays to have them returned to him forthwith. I told him I would write to your Lordship, and the Board, concerning them, and if ordered so by your Lordship, or the Board, to deliver them, it should be done: so I humbly wait your Lordship's answer thereto; and also I humbly desire your Lordship will please to order, forthwith, a warrant under the seal of the Ordnance Office, for my collecting and taking into these stores all the arms which a rabble of the citizens took from Colonel Gaye's soldiers and also the arms which I lent the citizens for their defence upon the alarm we had here of a flying party of Irish coming this way, all which arms the Mayor of this city caused the citizens to keep, though I stand charged with them."

Phineas Bowles to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 25. London.—"As the most acceptable duty I could pay your Lordship in my absence, I made all the haste I could to Town, where I arrived (after a miserable journey occasioned by the snow and frost) this evening, when I went immediately to the Cockpit to wait on my Lady, but she, being gone to Mr. Musgrave's, I attended her Ladyship there with your letter, and tomorrow I hope to receive her Ladyship's commands for your Lordship's service. I have yet, though I went to St. James', Lord Rochester, and Captain Russell (weary as I was), met with no other of the persons you directed me, than my Lady and Mr. Musgrave, however, I delivered the Prince your letter who only asked me if you were still at Spithead, I answered him, yes, wind-bound, but ready to sail with the first sleetch .To-morrow I will apply myself very deligently to the doing everything according to the indispensable duty of my very great obligations to your Lordship. It is said the King went away from Rochester in the dead of last Saturday night, but [it is] not known certain to what place, but I suppose your Lordship may guess. Yesterday was held a great convention of the peers, who, it is said, have addressed to the Prince of Orange, to take the charge of the government until the 22nd of next month, which the Prince will give his answer about to-morrow, when the members of the last Parliament, that are in Town are ordered to attend his Highness.

"There are letters sending to all the shires and county towns, to make return of their representatives for their meeting the said 22nd of January, and resolving what may be necessary to settle the government. Possibly you may receive a better account of affairs from better hands more conversant with them, however pray my Lord accept this, which comes from a heart wholly devoted to your Lordship's service, and shall be always so."

Lord Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 25. Whitehall.—"I have your Lordship's of the 20th, and cannot omit writing to your Lordship by so good a hand as your brother's; though, in good earnest, all I can say to you, must be so insignificant to your service, that I should be ashamed to trouble you. I tell your Lordship true, that I am perfectly a stranger to all the Prince's counsels, as I was to the King's, to the last moment of his going away. I confess, I wonder not so much at this, as I did at that; but so it is, that I know not the least of his intentions, and, except one audience that he gave me upon my own account, in relation to some things I had heard his Highness had taken ill of me, I have never seen him but in a crowd. It is to no purpose to brag of this, but perhaps is necessary for me to tell your Lordship, that you may not depend on my poor service, further than it is worth. However, when I tell you the news of the King's being once more withdrawn (and that was on Sunday morning) and that the Peers met yesterday, and have unanimously agreed on an address to the Prince to summon a Convention to meet on the 22nd of January, and in the meantime to take on himself the administration of all affairs, civil and military, till that 22nd day of January, your Lordship will judge that you have nothing to do, but to continue to obey the Prince's orders. I am very confident, if the King had not again withdrawn himself, the Peers would have sent to him before they had made any address to the Prince; but what can the most loyal and dutiful body in the world do, without a head. This is the present posture of our affairs, and I suppose the Prince will now act so vigorously, that all things will immediately be put into some order, which have been of late, miserably distracted. I was fain to send your Lordship's letter for the Prince to Monsieur Bentincke, because I could really not have delivered it myself in any time, and I have nothing more to say to your Lordship at this time, but again to advise you, to follow strictly, all the Prince's orders."

FRANCIS GWYN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, "Christmas Day."—"These inclosed will show you what we have been doing here, and what we are like to do. The two written addresses are to be presented by the whole body of the Peers, this afternoon, to the Prince, and they are to meet at two of the clock in the House of Lords, on purpose to sign them, for notwithstanding their order, in the print, to empower me to sign for them, they are so fond of these two, that they will put their own hands to them which I am very glad of, for my reign being very short, I would not have any extraordinary matters appear in it, if I could help it, especially in relation to the poor King, who hath acted so quite contrary to his interest, that one would think his design was to spend the rest of his days in a cloister. He went away first from London on the very day the Commissioners were to return with the proposals of a treaty, and this second time of his going from Rochester, was on the day the Lords were to meet, and a great part of them would have been for an application to him in relation to a Parliament. But it is now all over; neither he, nor his (if the child be so), are like ever to set foot here again. You will see by my name in print, how considerable a man I am; but one of the addresses, I believe, will put an end to my secretaryship; the shortness of the employment being the best thing I know in it. I am to put my hand to send poor Dick Graham going to the Tower, from the place where he is now at Faversham in prison. I begged him, all I could in the world, not to go away, but to remain quietly in some private lodging, and profferred him one in my own house; but he chose rather to endeavour to go abroad, and the consequence is, as I tell you. Your Lordship will see by the address marked N° 1^{mo}, that there will be a Convention immediately, in order to a Parliament hereafter, and those that are in that Convention will, in probability, be of the Parliament too. I therefore desire your Lordship's letter to the town of Portsmouth, recommending me, with Harry Slingsby for their burgess, which letter I will not make use of, unless Colonel Norton will give me way. My aunt Wharton hath writ to him for his answer. She is one of his own Presbyterians, and perhaps may prevail with him, but there is no time to be lost; therefore I beg your letter to the town in the meantime, and that your Lordship will send an express with it to me; and if I go thither myself, I will first go to Colonel Norton's and know his pleasure, if he intends to appear himself (which Charles Morley tells me he said to him he would not, at Portsmouth) I will return again and take no notice of your Lordship's letter, but bring it again undelivered and unopened; but if Colonel Norton will favour me with his encouragement, I will go on to Portsmouth. In case I am obliged to attend any farther on these Lords, and consequently cannot make the journey myself, Harry Slingsby, with my servant Fisher, shall do the same thing as I intended to do myself. I beg your pardon for being so long in my own case in these times of public affairs, but these must be thought on too, a little. I wish you joy of being grandfather to a boy with all my heart. We shall see Sir Christopher here upon this Convention."

"DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS of the [TOWER?] HAMLETS" to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 26.—"It is our humble request to your Lordship that you would be pleased at this juncture of time to direct us how we should act, his Majesty being absent, it is expected the Deputy Lieutenants should address to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange, we thought it absolute necessary to acquaint your Lordship thereof, and before we acted in a thing of that nature to have your Lordship's directions, which we desire your Lordship to signify to us by the first conveyance."

PHILIP MUSGRAVE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 26. London.—"I had not omitted writing to your Lordship, but I was apprehensive my letters would not come to your hand before you sailed from Portsmouth, which I understood you designed to do, as soon as the wind would permit you. Last night Mr. Bowles arrived and delivered me yours of the 24th, just as we were going to christen your Lordship's little grandson, who bears my father's name, Lord Preston and Lord Downe were godfathers and my Aunt Graham, godmother, which prevented my going with Mr. Bowles to deliver your letter to the Prince, of which, I suppose he hath already given your Lordship an account. I confess I am so much in the dark, that I could not tell whom to recommend to introduce him to the Prince. I had once the opportunity of speaking with Mr. Russell, and thought him very cool towards your Lordship, nor can I discover that any of the English have so much interest with the Prince, as to be serviceable to a friend, were they inclined to it. The E[arl] of R[ochester] owns himself to be a great stranger to all affairs, and it is visible that he is not countenanced more than any other nobleman. His brother is frequently with the Prince, but I am told he is not very acceptable. In all probability, my Lord Danby will be the great man, when he arrives. It is reported that the Prince expressed himself very much in his favour, before he left Holland, as a person very capable of managing affairs of State, and to whom he was infinitely obliged. If so, I hope Charles Bertie will employ his utmost interest with his brother for your Lordship's service.

"I have so severe a cold, that I am at present confined to my house; otherwise I would have accompanied my uncle William to whom I must beg leave to refer your Lordship for an account of the occurrences of these two or three last days. Frank Gwyn hath sent you copies of the Lords' Addresses to the Prince, to take upon him the government civil and military, and the management of the revenue till the 22nd of January next, at which time a Convention is to be held, summoned by the Prince's circular letters. All this hath been confirmed by the members, in and about this town, that hath served in any of King Charles the Second's Parliaments, who assembled this day at the Prince's desire. The King went from Rochester on Saturday night, about twelve, attended by the Duke of Berwick, Ralph Sheldon, and Mr. Biddolph. It was reported, that he was stopped again at Dover, but I do not hear it confirmed. I have not seen anybody this day. Lord Preston intends to retire into the country very speedily, and Lord Middleton is already preparing for it. It is believed that no person will be continued in any employment that will not subscribe the Association. All the Peers, except Somerset, Pembroke, Nottingham, and Maynard, have signed; all the Bishops, London only excepted, have refused to sign. I suppose your Lordship hath seen printed copies of it.

"On Saturday was sennight, Mr. Howard, the governor of Carlisle, sent to my father to acquaint him that he would surrender the town to him, which he accordingly did, upon his arrival, and the next morning he and all the Roman Catholic officers marched out. My father gave an account hereof to my Lord Clarendon, and desired him to make a tender of his duty to the Prince, and let him know that the garrison was at his disposal. I attended on Sunday four hours to speak to the Prince in this matter, but to no purpose, and since that I have scarce stirred out. Sir John Lowther is so violent against my father, that he is making interest to oppose him and his friends in all places where he or any of them think to stand, so that I believe my father will be obliged to continue in the country to secure his election. If the wind continues opposite to your Lordship any time, I will endeavour to wait upon you at Portsmouth; if not, I will not fail to pay my duty to your Lordship, upon notice of your arrival at the buoy in the Nore."

Surgeon-General Pearse's Proposals about Hounslow Hospital.

[1688?].—"That each apartment have one grave matron or prudent woman, who must stand charged with all the furniture.

"Each apartment must have a cook-maid and, I judge, that each ward (receiving 15 men) must have a nurse or maid to look after them, to wash their linen, and make their beds, &c., so that when both apartments are full there must be six maids above stairs; besides the two cooks below.

"There must be also a clerk to keep an account of the entries, discharges, deaths, burials, &c., who must have a salary from his Majesty, as must also the matrons, cooks, and other maids or nurses.

"And his Majesty having furnished each apartment with bedding, sheets, towels, napkins, all necessares for the kitchen, and three or four dozen of shirts, for shifting them at their first coming, and afterwards, if they should not bring any change with them, of which care ought to be taken by giving notice thereof to the officers that send them. My opinion then is that the matrons may well afford to find the sick such diet as the physicians and surgeons shall direct for their subsistence money, and diet themselves and servants out of the profit thereof, as we see the matron to the hospital in the Tower, and that in St. Katherine's doth. The same was also done in Flanders by each surgeon or his mate.

"For in the hospitals of London, the house allows the stewards but 4 pence per diem for each man, and they have 4 days in a week a pound of beef, a quart of porridge each man, a penny loaf a day, and a quart of beer in the winter and 3 pints in the summer; and the other 3 days they have milk porridge, water gruel, ponadoe, cheese and butter and the same allowance of bread and beer.

"I judge, it will be necessary to lodge printed papers with the agent or some officer of each regiment for sending the soldiers to the hospitals, directed to the commissary, physician and surgeon-general, and kept by the clerk of the hospital carefully filed for adjusting the account of the subsistence money with each captain and that each man's disease be mentioned in that paper.

"That for preventing of counterfeits, which I have often met with by sea and land, orders may be given that no man be sent from his colours thither till he hath been visited by either the physician, surgeon-general, or surgeon of the regiment, for I send no soldier to the hospitals in London that doth not bring the surgeon's hand of the regiment to his letter, as well as the captain's in whose company he is.

"That there be also papers printed for discharges; one of which to be given to each man mentioning the time of his discharge for prevention of his rambling about the country when he is well and his relapsing into a worse disease, and also for adjusting his subsistence money with his captain.

"That till the beds are all full, the men be sent on any day, as occasion requires; but when they are full, that then men be sent only on some day agreed on. Thus on Monday only I send soldiers to the hospitals of London; for on that day, in the morning, a Committee of the governors as also the physicians and surgeons meet and visit all the patients of the house, and discharge such of them as are either cured or incurable and fill their rooms and those of the dead with such others sick or hurt, that are sent thither for that purpose.

"And I propose that the Commissary-General physician and Surgeon-General agree upon a day for this purpose and also for sending from this hospital to those at London such patients that will be long under cure, if they be capable of being removed. And also, to consider in what villages to quarter those that the hospital cannot receive and to give notice to the respective surgeons of the regiments whither they are sent, in order to their taking care of them.

"That the physician take care to visit the sick once a day, or oftener if occasion requires, directing such physic to the apothecary, and such diet to the matron, as he judgeth necessary for each man.

"That the apothecary have a room to put medicines in, wherein he must have a man to lodge constantly.

"And whatever physic is directed by the doctor or in his absence by the Surgeon-General or surgeon of any regiment, being written, and by them signed, and kept on a file, his Majesty cannot pay for more than is administered.

"The two hospitals contain beds for 90 sick persons to lie single but they being pretty large, as men grow into a state of recovery, they may lie 2 in a bed so that the two hospitals will always receive above 100 persons."

The CASE of DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS, late CHAPLAIN in the TOWER OF LONDON.

[1689? June.] For 16 years the petitioner had been chaplain or rector of the Chapel of St. Peter within the Tower of London, to which he was presented by Sir John Robinson, then Lieutenant of the Tower. The house in which he lived in the Tower he purchased for term of his life of Sir John Robinson, for a valuable consideration. In 1681 the petitioner expended large sums in journeys to Windsor, Oxford and elsewhere on public affairs. On Saturday night last he received a sudden discharge from his attendance as Chaplain of the Tower, and was required to quit the Tower by the last day of this instant June. He has a wife and eight children, and has no means wherewith to defray the charges of so sudden a remove. He bitterly laments the misery of falling under the King's displeasure and prays for compensation for his house, arrears and expenses.

1698[-9.] January 1 to 1703 December 31.—An account book of the household accounts of the Countess Dowager of Northumberland.

LADY MAROW to ARTHUR KAY.

1699-1700. March 12.—"I have had a little return of St. Anthony's fire. Some say the Duke of Norfolk will be divorced and both to marry again. I have been at a play 'The Island Princes' which is mighty fine. 'The way of the World,' Congreve's new play, doth not answer expectation, there being no plot in it but many witty things to ridicule the Chocolate House, and the fantastical part of the world. Your sister Betty was at the assembly last night, I wish we had a good Russell Street husband for her."

LADY MAROW to her daughter LADY KAY.

1708, August 12. Turnham Green.—"It is the only inconvenience here, that I cannot answer my letters so soon as at London, where I was on Monday, and returned again at night. I think I have bought you a pretty fan. I am sure it is a genteel one, and hope you will like it; the handkerchiefs are little worn at present, so I have bought you a palatine, which I think very handsome, and what all the fashionable people wear. The red ribbon, I hope you will like, because I do. The genteelest ladies, with fine laced heads, go much without ribbon. Mr. Green promised to send the shoes; if Thomas can get them, they will, and the other things, be sent this day. . . . Lady Yarbrough and Mrs. Finch made Lady D. a visit. Lady Yarbrough wonderful cheerfull and said Sir Thomas was well, sang the ballad 'You see at Derby,' which I did not send you, because I thought you would see it there or at Offchurch, she talked oddly I thought about you and said you must come to Town and board in a place where some Countess had lived and boarded. . . . . . Sir Robert Worsley and Lady in Town, lie at Mrs. Herbert's. Lady Worsley so ill after a miscarriage that she is with her cousin Herbert for advice, Sir Robert going into the Isle of

Wight, where he has a house, and returns again to my Lady, who I will see before she leaves London if I can. Poor Lady Orrery keeps her bed still. Lady Stanhope in Town this 4 months, not yet brought to bed. The Town very empty and sickly. We was at Lady Belongs, where was the lover and much company and brother Bed[ingfeld] who is much yours. Mrs. Bedingfeld prettier than ever. Lady Den—— saith a lover and three thousand a year, as it is said Sir Francis has, is a great advantage to a young lady's beauty. The wedding will be quickly. Last Sunday the Duke of Buck[ingham] and b[rother] Bed[ingfeld] went to Tonbridge to see the D[uches]s who is very well. D[uches]s of Queensborough there and Mrs. Higgins with her. Lady Effingham at Tonbridge all go as airy as ever. Lady Craven and cousin Trollop here and say so many kind things of you and to you, that I love them. Both look very well and tell me old Mrs. Matthews is dead, and that Dr. Byrch has buried his lady of the small-pox."

LADY MAROW to her daughter LADY KAY "at Westgate House, in Bath."

1708, August 19.—"Some say Lord Peterborough has been in private conference with her Majesty, who is come from Windsor in order to go to Paul's, being Wednesday. Dixon says the Queen looks well, the Prince ill, Lady Derby's old lodgings are fitting up for Mrs. Massum against her lying-in. Last Thursday was Mrs. Bedingfeld married to Sir Francis Anderton, Lady Westmoreland at the wedding. She was married in white damask, with silver troley on the petticoat, much silver ribbon, which was cut in pieces for favours, else none. Lady Belong gives her a thousand pound—six hundred in money, and four hundred in clothes; which brother Bedingfeld saith if he had he durst not undertake to discharge all with that sum, linen, lace, etc., so very fine and rich. On Sunday, Lady Denbigh and I went to wish joy. Lady Belong's house, where they was married, is within a stone's-throw of this place, so we did partake of the fine music, which, for a day or two, was very constant. The bride when we went was in a glorious gold stuff, with the finest natural flowers I ever saw upon the gold, a French stuff and not [in the] least, considering the richness, superfine laced . . . . . . head and ruffles. The bridegroom fine, very fine . . . . . bride very handsome, and the bridegroom very well. We, found much company there, and more men than women, Lord Duke of Ormond, Lord Rochester, etc. On Monday next this pretty bride goes with her husband into Lancashire, and brother Bedingfield goes as far as Puckington with them. I hear the Duke of Ormond set forward for Bath on Monday next, Mrs. Eyers has married herself to a nonconformist minister that has nothing either in money or land."

LADY MAROW to her daughter, LADY KAY.

1708, August 26. Turnham Green.—"Friday last I went to town, dined with Lady Harpur, where I met Mr. Harding and the Vice-Chamberlain; they had been in town about a week; we drank your health, and the Vice invited us all to dinner to his new lodgings in St. James's, which are fine and neatly furnished. Lord Chamberlain and Lady Kent met us there. A noble treat we had, all things rare and finely got, charming wine which was brought to us with ice, and without. Lady Kent and Harpur tells me of a fine bed at Gebars for the King of Portugal. Chairs and hangings comes to nine thousand pounds, as they say; they would have had me go to see it, but I did not, having business. Curtains, vallence, and bases, the finest gold stuff was ever seen, with natural flowers, so fine upon it, as if it was done with a needle; the lyning, a rich silver stuff and flowers, very fine on that, and agreeable to the outside. The headboard, tester, and quilt, some say scarlet satin, others white; but all say, the richest embroidery of gold upon it, and in the finest pattern [that] was ever beheld; rich gold lace on the curtains, &c., and great ropes of gold, with rich tassels to draw the curtains by. From the Vice-Chamberlain's I went to see Mrs. Fynch, she ill of the spleen. Lady Worsley has painted a pretty fire screen, and presented her with; and, notwithstanding her ill-natured distemper, she was very diverting—Mrs. Fynch I mean. Lady Worsley, and Sir Robert, are with Mrs. Herbert at Westminster. I see them, and my Lady told me she saw the harness for the King of Portugal for eight horses which are worth abundance, being all covered with crimson velvet, and richly embroidered with gold. Kind Lady Harpur brought me hither on Sunday evening, she goes out of town to Lady Kent's to-morrow, and so for Calke. The Town saith Lord Pembroke will now marry and have set him three ladies:—Lady Falkland, Lady Shovell, and Lady Arundel. Lady Shovell be[ing] told of it, replied she had lately married a [daugh]ter to Sir Something Marsham, and had given her fifteen thousand pound down, and promised twenty thousand more at her death, therefore was disabled for marrying men, looking chiefly at the fortune."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kay.

1708, September 4. Turnham Green.—"Lady Denbigh and I surprised the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham on Monday at half an hour after 12 o'clock, and dined with them; a kind and hearty welcome, a good dinner at one, and charming wine, with the Duke and Duchess' conversation, regaled us to a high degree."

Lady Marow to her son-in-law, Sir Arthur Kaye at Woodsome, Yorkshire.

1708–9, March 19.—"The Duke of Montagu's death is much talked of and has produced a union between two sisters, Lady Duchess of Newcastle, and Lady Thanet; for yesterday they were seen in a coach together, and most say that the Queen has ordered the late Duchess of Albemarle shall live with Lady Thanet, but Duchess of Newcastle and Lord Sunderland, whose first wife was these ladies' sister, to have equal concern with the keeping of her grace and equal advantage of her estate, which is 8000*li*. a year. None now questions her being alive Some say the Queen will not meddle in this affair, but that the law decides it that next relations must have the advantage and keeping of the lunatic which she certainly is." *Seal broken.*

John Floyer to Lady Dartmouth at Blackheath.

1709, August 23. Lichfield.—"I wish you the recovery of your health, and a better neighborhood than the Palatines, which I fear have infected your pure air. Our country has whole loads of them and call them gipsies, not knowing the language and seeing their poor clothes."

LADY MAROW to her daughter, LADY KAYE.

1709, September 5.—"I have sent you the enclosed from Betty, which son Knightley brought when he came to be god-father. The child's name John Eardley; christened in the afternoon, at church; no entertainment, but jelly, biscuits, cake, and wafers; all these in great abundance, with wine and gossiping cup."

LADY MAROW to her daughter, LADY KAYE.

1709–10, January 5.—"All the town are full of the Tatler, which I hope you have to prepare you for discourse, for no visit is made that I hear of but Mr. Bickerstaff is mentioned, and I am told he has done so much good, that the sharpers can not increase their stocks as they did formerly; for one Young came in to the Chocolate House, and said he would stop Mr. Bickerstaff if he knew him. Mr. Steele, who is thought to write the Tatler, heard Young say so, and, when he went out of the house, said he should walk in St. James's Park an hour, if any would speak with him, but the Hector took no notice."

LADY MAROW to her daughter, LADY KAYE.

1709–10, February 2.—"Your watch shall go to Etherington, and I will get a good coatmaker for my girl. Dixon writ last post. Stapleton here last night, looks well, Mrs. Stapleton looks poorly. I have seen Mrs. Turner who was so kind to come to me, for I make no visits, my head being so bad sometimes, and my shortness of breath very troublesome. Dr. West before the House of Commons has preached a sermon quite contrary to Sacheverell's, Lady B. Spelman would have them put in a room together and fight it out. The Commons, some of them, was against giving Mr. West thanks, but was outvoted. Mr. Bromley here last night tells me the Bill will pass with the Commons to turn out them that have places, only the Queen's menial servants excepted, but what the Lords will do with it and Sacheverell none knows. Bell will suddenly thank you for hers last post and give account of herself."

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

1710–1721. Notes for speeches in Parliament by Sir Arthur Kay, Parliamentary estimates, &c.

Sir J. JENNINGS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1714, June 19. Castle Street.—The Lords of the Admiralty having taken exception to certain articles in his contingent account as not having an immediate relation to the Fleet, he begs to trouble Lord Dartmouth with them as the expenses in general were consequent on the orders received from Lord Dartmouth for transporting the several Crowned Heads and for facilitating the evacuation of Catalonia, &c. And when the account is laid before the Queen he persuades himself her Majesty will grant her special order to remove the objections of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rev. Geo. Stanhope to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1714, July 24. Lewisham.—"I think it my duty to remind your Lordship of Lewisham chancel which I have just been to take a view of. Upon the rain fallen today, my Lady's pew is so wet that great part of it cannot be used and the lining will be quite rotted. Her servant's seat and the floor between that and the Communion table stood in puddles and must be laded out with pails and wooden dishes. The wall and ceiling is much discoloured with the wet, and I daresay that every shower that comes before these repairs be done, will add considerably to the expense."

South Sea Scheme.

1719. Estimates and papers of Sir Arthur Kaye's relating to the South Sea Scheme.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir Arthur Kaye.

1721–2, February 17. Sandwell.—Proposing his son Lord Lewisham for the hand of Sir Arthur Kaye's daughter.

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend.]

172¾, February 24. Sandwell.—"The death of the regent and the surprising behaviour of the King of Spain upon it, put me in mind of a piece of secret history, that was never known to any now living, besides myself and one more. Your lordship will find in a memorial brought by Abbé Gaultier from Mr. Torcy to Lord Bolingbroke, which is printed in the report of the House of Commons, page 26, that he declares a renunciation would not stand good by the fundamental maxims of the government of France, which startled the Queen and her servants very much, but upon furthur consideration, was thought to be only the last refuge to avoid making the renunciation, therefore the answer was that the Queen did not trouble herself with the maxims of France, but she and her allies would maintain what was done in an affair of the utmost consequence to all Europe, and therefore insisted upon a public declaration on their part (which your lordship will see by the renunciations was complied with) that it was done in regard to the safety of mankind in general, which she thought was of as great weight as the particular maxims of any country could be, but there remained another difficulty, which was how to be assured, that the person to whom the title should be given, would assert that right, upon assurances given of support, which considering his being a subject of France, might be very dangerous to his own person, if ever known to have entered into such engagements. The Queen told me she had very positive assurances from the Duke of Berry, but he died before the treaty was concluded. Soon after General Stanhope arrived from Spain, the Queen told me she knew by some former transactions, that he had the means if he would make use of them and ordered me to propose it to him. He expressed a very cheerful willingness to undertake it, and said it was the only expedient to make the renunciations effectual; but the Duke of Orleans would run so great hazard, that it must be managed with the strictest secrecy. I told him the Queen was as sensible of that as he could be, and assured him there was but one of the cabinet (who I named to him) that knew anything of it, or ever should, upon which he wrote the enclosed letter to the Abbé du Bois—who he calls the Abbé Guibert—which I laid before the Queen, and your lordship has the copies both of his and mine, which I took at that time. The Queen afterwards told me she had received a very satisfactory answer, but understood, the Duke of Orleans thought it safest for himself, that no one person should be entirely master of his secret, and therefore returned his answer by other hands. Whatever his majesty's measures are, it is fit he should be informed of all the steps that were ever taken in a matter of so universal a concern, therefore beg the favour of your lordship to acquaint him with it. I need not use any arguments to convince your lordship that it will not be proper, it should be known by any other; the ill consequences that may still attend such a discovery being very obvious."

Postcript.—"Your lordship may imagine by the post he was in, the other person to be Lord Bolingbroke, but I do assure you it was not."

Lord Townshend to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1724, May 2. Whitehall.—"I beg ten thousand pardons for not having sooner acknowledged the honour of your lordship's letter, the hurry of business I have had of late and some transactions at court of which you have seen the event in the prints, have, as I may venture to own to a friend, prevented my doing it. This, I am sensible, ought not to be alleged as a justification of my omission. It is upon your goodness and your partiality you have ever shown in my favour, upon which I must wholly rely; but however negligent I have been in this part of my duty, I can assure your lordship I lost no time in laying your letters before the King, who was extremely pleased with this piece of secret history, and commanded me to return your lordship his thanks and to let you know in his name, that he looked upon the part you acted in relation to the subject matter of those letters and your communicating to him at this juncture, as a great instance of your zeal for the true interest of your country and for his service. His Majesty has had the strongest assurances from the new King of Spain, and everything goes on there as well as we can wish. The late King's abdication was certainly the effect of devotion, and the Queen seeing it was not possible to hinder his doing it, came into it, and took Grimaldo, the Secretary of State, with them into their retirement, constituted a council for the young King to her own taste, and by these measures keeps a very strong influence on all that is done at Madrid; so that everything goes in the same channel they did before the abdication, and the new government has as yet scarce the appearance of any authority, the entire power remaining where it was before this great event."

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend].

1724, May 6. Sandwell.—"I am sorry your Lordship should think there was occasion to make any excuse for not answering mine sooner. I know very well one in your post has not much time to spare, and Wace had acquainted me, that he had delivered my letter into your own hands, which was all I wanted to be satisfied in, and hope your lordship after five and thirty years acquaintance, knows me better than to imagine I impute a failure in ceremony (had it been so) to want of friendship. It is a mark of his majesty's great goodness to take my letter in the sense your lordship says he does, I did not know what use it might be of, for his service, but I knew it was my duty to inform him of a matter of fact, that nobody else could. Had Lord Stanhope been living, I should have thought it a piece of impertinence to have taken notice of anything that had been more immediately his duty, as the King's servant, to have acquainted him with."

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend?]

1724–5, February 22. Sandwell.—"It is now a year since I wrote to your lordship upon the death of the Duke of Orleans and abdication of the King of Spain. What has since happened gives good reason to believe that a storm is gathering notwithstanding the present calm, and should think myself a very bad Englishman if I concealed anything that might give light, where his majesty and the kingdom are so nearly concerned, therefore shall as briefly as I can give your lordship an account of some former transactions that have had and still may have great influence upon the affairs of the world. The last king of France agreed to the renunciation after the death of the two Dauphins and the Duke of Berry with the utmost reluctancy, foreseeing the crown of Spain (much clipt from its former grandeur) might prove the lot of his own posterity, when that of France (greatly increased by his acquisitions) would go to his brothers. This I know gave him great anxiety, from a letter he wrote the Queen in hopes of prevailing that the King of Spain might be allowed to renounce that crown and return to France in case the present king should die without issue. The Queen's answer was that she thought that would leave the world under greater uncertainties than ever, and therefore must insist upon an absolute renunciation, which he seemed to take very unkindly, but concluded with great piety submitting himself and the world to the Creator of all kings. But make no doubt he left the best instructions he was able, to his family, for preventing what he esteemed the greatest of misfortunes, and in my poor apprehension the King of Spain abdicating that kingdom and resuming it again (upon an unforeseen accident) looks more like an effect of those directions, than bigotry or devotion, that a prince of his age with a young Italian queen and a numerous offspring, should quit a crown that has cost so much blood and treasure, without a prospect of greater advantage to himself and family, seems the very reverse of nature. The great party he has in France, the immoderate activity of the present King (with no very strong constitution), the precaution the regent took to hinder his having children in haste, and the little opposition the present Duke of Orleans could make, gives the King of Spain too fair expectations, what obstructions he is like to meet with from the rest of the world, is worth consideration. In the last war after the Emperor was possessed of Naples, Milan, Mantua, and Flanders, he seemed little concerned for Spain. How far the present Emperor carries his views, I know not, but Count Galas told me, the court of Vienna thought they had better pretentions to the Low Countries than any other part of the Spanish monarchy, as having belonged to the House of Austria before they had anything to do with Spain, and that any agreements made while they were in the possession of that crown, could not prejudice a prior right. When the Marquis del Bourgo, was sent to desire the late Queen would propose the Prince of Piedmont, for the eldest of the Emperor Joseph's daughters (which she readily came into, in hopes of diverting another design, the old

Electress of Saxony, and the Queen of Poland having given her notice, that a match had been proposed for the Prince of Saxony, upon condition he changed his religion) I was ordered to discourse with Hoffman, the Queen being desirous to know what the success was like to be, before she proposed it in form. He told me it was true the court of Vienna had great obligations to the Duke of Savoy, but much doubted their approbation, for reasons he would tell me as his old acquaintance and friend, though he could say nothing by authority. The world he said, was going to take a new Branle (*sic*); we had settled the crown of England upon a protestant Elector; Holland by interest and religion would always be united with us; the King of Prussia, the most powerful prince in Germany; the Prince and elector of Saxony, protestant (though the King of Poland professed himself a catholic) the King of Sweden, a Prince of the Empire; Denmark, a near neighbour; the Czar it was plain would have a share in the dance for the future, and the House of Austria had no heirs male: all which put together, had so alarmed the Roman catholics in general, and those of the Empire in particular, that he believed their chief aim would be, how to dispose of the Archduchess, most for the advantage of that interest which hereafter would be their main concern, and gave broad hints that the Prince of Bavaria would be the properest party, but the good success they met with at Dresden obliged him to be content with the younger sister. These are particulars known to nobody now alive, but myself, therefore hope I shall not be thought over officious in begging the favour of your lordship to lay them before the King if the knowledge of them can be of any use to his service, if not, depend upon your lordship's goodness to excuse so long a letter, it proceeding entirely from a dutiful respect to his Majesty's person and sincere affection to my country."

The Duke of Marlborough to Lady . . . .

1725, September 5.—Has given directions to have the park kept according to the King's last orders, which were to give no keys. Lord Burford has been so unlike the Duke of St. Alban's son and said "he would have a key whether I would or no." Walking in the Park is now just as it was "in the Queen's time and all times, and where anybody has a coach to carry them to the place there can be no trouble I should think."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Mr. Scott.

1727, October 26. Blackheath.—Mr. Mander has given him a bill upon Mr. John Price of Lombard Street. Most of his family have been or are dangerously ill. He wishes his daughter Bagot and Sir Walter well out of Wales, for they say the sickness is worse there than anywhere.

The Earl of Strafford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1727–8, February 5. London.—Asking Lord Dartmouth to be present at the hearing of his appeal in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Aylesford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1729, April 7. Packington.—"The miserable afflicted state of my family, ever since I came down, has been very shocking to me; and now, Sir Clement Fisher lies in the last extremity. I do not believe he can live 24 hours.

"My children, Lady Anne and Frances, have both been very dangerously ill, especially the latter, but are now much better. Mrs. Duresore, and two more maids that look after my children, are now in great danger. Other servants have agues, which is the least matter, but, however, they are disabled from assisting us. I have three hired nurses, and God knows, not sufficient. I beg of you not to come into these parts this year. I will get away when my family, or those it shall please God to spare me, are able to travel."

LORD BRUCE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1732, April 1. Tottenham Park.—"I have thoughts sooner or later of visiting my father at Brussels. Since the affairs of the Bedwin election, I have not been to any part of the Court, nor do I hereafter intend to do so. The question is, whether I have any occasion, as a Peer, to ask a formal leave of the Court to live out of England, which, if I am to do, will determine me in staying where I am. Although I have not the least concern in Hampshire, I have had, lately, an accidental opportunity of promoting two good men's being chosen next time for that County. In short Mr. Lisle and Sir Robert Worsley, or some other of the *mécontents* in opposition to Lord H. Paulet and Lord John Russell, whose engaging with the former, upon his brother's account, I am sorry for. There are endeavours using for to throw out these two Lords, who have already jointly declared for the County. Though your Lordship had not a concern in Hampshire, I should take any occasion of acquainting you with this, but as you are a Hampshire man, you have a right to know it. Mr. Lisle is not acquainted with Lord Carteret, who, as you know, is son-in-law to Sir R. Worsley, and a great friend of Lord Lymington's. I have writ to Lord C[arteret] to propose a coalition, which would, I believe, make the thing sure; but should that not be entered into, Mr. Lisle would be joined by Sir L. Stuart, or some other of his own sort. I wish two such could be, but when one cannot do as one would do, one must do as one can do; your Lordship knows well, that time was, and is not likely to be again, for the putting things upon a reasonable good foot."

JONATHAN SWIFT to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1732 [–3], February 17th. Dublin.—"I have a good title to the honor of your friendship, although I have never corresponded with you since the great event that scattered us, and banished me for ever to this miserable country. The title I claim is the great favour you have formerly done me, from whence I may boldly challenge any other in your favour. I am now an interceder for the city of Dublin, which hath always used me well, and whose rights I have always contended for. There is an appeal in your House between one Mr. Vernan and the city on occasion of bounds, privileges, limits, and immunities. I shall not trouble you with the case, their agent will have the honor to deliver it you. And you are to grant the small favour of your attending this cause constantly and making your friends do the like. This is the utmost we ask, because we all know that every soul of you is consummate in wisdom and justice. I will order the agent to inquire whether your lordship be as cheerful and healthy as ever. I know little of your domestic affairs for I do not find your name in my friend's letters, upon which I might justly reproach you."

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1733–[4], January 1. Tottenham Park.—"I remember very particularly the discourse I had the pleasure of having with your lordship at Blackheath, which I have since kept to myself. This summer I have been much employed in several preparatories to elections, and have in every place as much as possible promoted Tories being chosen, such as may be depended upon. In this county and at the boroughs we are either direct courtiers or Tories, and the latter will gain ground considerably, and at Marlborough and Bedwin particularly I am pretty sure to have four friends. In Bedfordshire and Yorkshire it is necessary to deal with the third sort of people. As to the first county I have had a very great deal of argument with Lord Carteret, and we are not at all agreed. It is perfectly Mahomet and the mountain; to go to him I most certainly shall not do, and if he comes not to me, I believe he will repent it. The particulars of this affair are too long to trouble your lordship with by letter. As to Yorkshire I went thither in October at the desire of several principal gentlemen; we had a great meeting, and have I believe fixed Sir Myles Stapylton's being chosen with a good prospect of having the two of our own sort another time. By the notion I have of the present situation of affairs in Europe, I imagine that we shall upon the opening of the session, have under consideration peace or war, and I apprehend that a neutrality is the thing for the good of England, and consequently proper for we Tories to support, without any regard to who is for or against it. By this, England may reap the advantage of the follies of other nations. I send this by a safe hand, and shall be very glad to hear if I have the happiness of agreeing with your lordship. I have discoursed some other friends, who are of my mind. As it seems a time of action, I shall get as many friends as possible to town, and do intend to be there myself on the 15th, and to wait upon your lordship at Blackheath next morning to discourse fully these affairs. Upon second thoughts I will be in town the 14th, if your lordship in the meantime should not hear to the contrary, and wait upon you next morning. I send you some letters and papers as to the Scotch papers. My kinsman is a very honest sensible man, and a Tory entirely. Your lordship knew his father Sir Alexander. I shall be very glad to have your thoughts upon this material affair. My thought is that Lord K. should get all the hands he can of peers by way of petition to our House praying that the election may be by ballot. I am informed that all the non-juring Scotch peers will qualify themselves to vote at the next election. I shall recommend to my cousin getting as many of the 16 like himself as possible. If your lordship writes by the bearer I shall have it a safe way on Sunday morning."

Charles Montagu to Lord North.

1735, November 24. Bath.—"Your letter, my dear Lord, afforded us more diversion than you intended us, I received it this morning in the coffee-house. I no sooner had read it, but Lady Anne Lumley claps a letter into my hand. 'Read that, Mr. Montagu,' says she, 'and let me read yours.' I immediately delivered it her, but gently signified that if she would read it she must be obeyed and have it. You may be sure my eyes were upon her while she read it. I observed not a little fuss, but, however, her ladyship's curiosity was so raised, that she called me to her to ask if that word chicken netting did not mean marrying. I told her it did mean something like it. I communicated the contents of your letter to Petite as soon as she came to the coffee-house, guess what mirth it produced. Mansell got hold of the story, and teased her Ladyship a little at breakfast, so I am a little afraid of seeing her again, not being sure she will not be serious. I do not know in what style you write to Lady Anne, but I suppose your letters please her very well, for the moment I said my letter was from you, up she got and brought me her letter, to purchase the reading of mine. Poor Petite has been but very indifferent, but she has been for these two or three days in Apothecary Siegar's hands, who has done her a great deal of good. You may assure our ladies at the Club, I am quite good, but how I shall hold out when we come to Town, if they will not take compassion on me, the Lord knows. We both long most heartily for the time to come to be with you again, we live here so stupid a life that we know nothing of the scandal of the place to entertain our friends with the news of it. I wish those morning walks you mention may produce any good, but I am afraid your clothes will be old-fashioned when they make their appearance. I am quite in pain for poor Lady Fanny, I by no means like the account Lady Anne gives of her to Lady Anna Lumley. Petite desires her service."

The Earl of Aylesford to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1736, April 16. Queen's Square, Westminster.—"I was in hopes of your company yesterday in the House upon the affair of the bridge, and am very sorry for the occasion of your hindrance. We did not go through the bill, but proceed to-day, which has occasioned the putting off the cause till Monday. The cases you sent me I gave to some lords yesterday, and will give those you have sent me this morning to other lords to-day. Much notice was taken yesterday of the rude omissions in the list of commissioners for building the bridge; and one of the most obvious being the leaving out Lord Arran, who is high steward of Westminster. Lord Strafford moved he might be added; upon which a debate arose. The Duke of New[cast]le hinted that no amendments were to be made, which provoked the House and made Lords Abingdon, Carteret, and Anglesea speak very strongly as to the point of privilege, and the unreasonableness of calling the bill a money bill. Then it being difficult to support a personal debate, the question was put and we carried it to add Lord Arran, 42 to 39, in the committee; we had seven Bishops with us. After this success Lord Romney was named, who stood up and declined the commission. Then a general question was moved, that all peers of Great Britain having estates of freehold in Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, should be added; and notice taken of many of great estates being omitted, as the Duke of Beaufort, your lordship, and some others; but our troops deserted and we could not support a division, so the clause where the commissioners are appointed was agreed to with only the amendment of adding Lord Arran. Some other amendments were made to subsequent clauses; and that clause where a recompense is to be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the ferry, was postponed and referred to the judges to draw a clause of appropriation of the money (which was omitted in the bill). The ferry being part of the revenue of the See of Canterbury and by the original clause the Bishop would have pocketed the money. So having sat till after 6 o'clock upon a question (but no division) the

House was resumed. During the debates for adding commissioners, which your lordship may imagine could not but be in some degree personal, nobody opposed more than Hay, especially as to the general question of all peers that had freehold estates, in the four counties. It became him exceedingly well, upon many accounts, which I need not suggest to your lordship. I have sent for a Bridge bill with the amendments which shall be enclosed if I can have it in time to send by your servant. I hope to wait on you at Blackheath in a day or two; in the meantime I send you a pamphlet lately published, which may afford you some amusement. It is not much talked of in town and at first went off but slowly; now it sells pretty well. But I think the author attributes too much foresight to some and seems to hint at consequences that have but little or no foundation. However I am apt to think a scene may open which few expect at present. But I leave it to your lordship's judgment."

LORD ATHENRY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1736, May 4. Torlwahan.—"The honor I have of being related to your Lordship, and the kind manner you formerly interested yourself for me, lay me under the greatest ties and obligations to you, and makes it incumbent upon me to give your Lordship an account of my family who are entitled to your affections.

I have three sons, my eldest just past his school; I intend to send him soon to travel, and [he] will pay his duty to your Lordship. My second son hath been bred to the sea three years, had the King's letter, and was taken care of by his kinsman, my Lord Clancarty. My youngest son is at school, and eleven years old. My wife has been dead eleven years, and seeing the mischief occasioned by second marriages in other families, I determined to live single. I married my eldest daughter very much to my satisfaction, to the grandson of old Judge Daly and my own kinsman, a family in possession of a very considerable fortune, and always in strict friendship with me and my ancestors; but I had the misfortune to lose her two years ago, whose death I cannot regret more than the family into which I married her, do."

HENRY CLARSON, Mayor of Banbury, EDWARD BOX, and RICHARD BURROWS to "LORD NORTH AND GUILDFORD, at WROXTON."

1736, August 30. Banbury.—"We are now again threatened with a further prosecution for doing what we always apprehended would conduce to your Lordship's interest, that is, the choosing of Mr. Jervis, he being a person always steady in your Lordship's interest and that of your family, approved of and recommended by your Lordship long since, and upon the last vacancy, your Lordship was pleased to assure us, would be the next person brought into the corporation, and as we are not conscious to ourselves of having done anything in this affair, but what has been just and legal, we humbly hoped your Lordship would have favourably interposed on our behalf, by endeavouring to put a stop to this ill-natured, vexatious, and expensive prosecution, but as that is not done, your Lordship cannot blame us if we take all possible care to defend ourselves, and especially in the election of a mayor, by choosing one who is a friend to our cause, which we trust we shall be able to effect."

Postscript.—"Since the writing the above, Mr. Mayor has been served with a fresh process, which we believe must be no secret to your Lordship."

[LORD NORTH to HENRY CLARSON, Mayor of Banbury, EDWARD BOX, and RICHARD BURROWS.]

[1736, September.] "I am sorry to hear the animosities are likely to continue between my friends in the Corporation. But cannot help being surprised at some expressions in your letter, you seem to insinuate I had assured you upon the last vacancy Mr. Jervis should be the next person brought into the Corporation, in which you are much mistaken. I told Mr. Box if he came readily into the bringing in Cheyne I believed it would contribute to make Mr. Jervis coming in more easy another time and that he might probably be the next. It is very unlikely I should promise anything that it did not depend upon me to perform. But could what I said be interpreted into a promise, it must have been conditional and I will be judged by Mr. Box, whether he concurred in Cheyne's election in such a manner as to have any claim to the performance of it. I will repeat again that I never had any personal objection to Mr. Jervis, nay, I should have been glad to have had him brought in with the common consent of my friends which I really believe would have happened if you could but have had a little more patience. If you thought I had promised to bring in Mr. Jervis, and could effect it, sure you paid me a very bad compliment, in endeavouring to bring it about by any other means, I wonder you should expect from me the stopping of the prosecution, when I have always declared I did not propose to meddle in a dispute wherein my friends were concerned on both sides. Your opponents cannot say I have done anything to encourage the prosecution; and sure you could not seriously expect I should insist upon the strongest side giving up to the weakest, particularly when I am not convinced that the latter have the law on their side, I think both parties have been to blame, with regard to me, by preferring their private friendships or resentments to the common cause, the good of my interest. However I am still desirous to continue my favour to all who have ever professed themselves my friends and therefore wish for nothing than to hear there are such proposals made among you as are likely to bring about an accommodation. As you insinuate in your letter that I had been acquainted with the serving the mayor with the new process I will tell you that I knew nothing of it when I saw you last, but was told it since, as a thing resolved upon. I do not see how the election of a new mayor will be of any great consequence in the affair of the law suit."

C. T. to LADY KAYE.

[1739?] July 31. Dublin.—" We stayed a few days at Chester for a ship and then had a fine passage, and none of us sick; as the town is empty, provisions are extremely cheap, three fine chickens from the poulterers for 14 pence, as much fish just out of the sea for one shilling as ten people can eat; and everything in proportion, except house rent, which is extremely dear. I have taken a furnished house near Bachelor's Walk, the same Lady Wilmot was in, for which I pay an extravagant rate; but I hope I shall soon have put my affairs in such a method as not to have any necessity for any more journeys and to be able to see your Ladyship in London by March at farthest. . . . . I beg your Ladyship will tell Lord Molesworth, that yesterday a cornet in his regiment, a Frenchman, his name something like Marsalla, shot himself through the head, and died . . . . . , this makes a vacancy for little Jack, who I dare say will be remembered."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, July ?]. Popplewick.—"We find this place much prettier than we expected and in the most delightful country I ever saw for riding, walking, prospects, etc.; the roads like a bowling green. We were yesterday at Lord Byron's, a glorious fine park and a fine old house. I am amazed how my Lady could hate it so much. To-morrow we go to see Hardwick, a fine old seat of the Duke of Devonshire's and one of our other days we go to Thoresby, if we hear his Grace and his fine lady are to be abroad, which we have sent to know. I have been very near Mrs. Chaworth's, which is a good looking old place. She visits no one soul, nor sees nobody, not so much as her sisters-in-law, and is consequently hated beyond measure in the country. It is but two miles from hence. She has not so much as sent to me; she lays out a great deal upon the place."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, July ?] Nottingham.—"We have found that we shall be nearer Blithfield than we may ever be again, and as we owe them a visit, we think they will never believe we intend to pay it, unless we do it now: so we design to dine tomorrow at Osmaston—as we have sent them word—lie at Burton, and be at the Bagots by dinner on Saturday, and stay with them till Tuesday morning, and dine with the Andovers in our way to Sandwell. We were at Thoresby yesterday, which is a glorious place. His Grace was gone to some race, and Madam de Touche was gone awalking, so we saw the house. Her cloth was laid in all form for dinner in the hall and her apartment excessive handsome, and just as one should suppose the Duchess of Kingston would be. A red satin vast hoop lay upon the bed, and a white sack; his bedchamber next to hers. When we were gone to dinner at the inn, she sent her compliments to us and two bottles of champagne and two of claret, fearing we could meet with none good there. After dinner, as my Lord, Mr. Mont: and Lady Weary were walking in the park, they met her with a book in her hand, but before she came near enough for them to speak to her, she turned up another walk, and made them a low courtesy, which was excessive civil; for as no ladies in the country will take notice of her, she went away, for fear of putting Lady Weary to any difficulty. Most people here think he is tired of her, and if so, the poor soul, must lead a miserable life, for she never sees the face of a woman. My Lord does not think her at all handsome. We spent a charming day at Hardwick in the apartment where Mary, Queen of Scots, was for twenty years confined; the furniture just as it was then, and the most magnificent I ever saw, but some of it very ill preserved, some pretty fresh. The gallery is 180 foot long, and hung with gold and silver tapestry, from top to bottom. I had not time in my last to tell you so much of it. I hope to find the post at Burton tomorrow night, so wont send this till I can tell you something of Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot.

"Burton. Friday night. Here we are in a most miserable inn, which we hope to get out of as soon as possible. After seeing Wolverton and the silk mills we went to see Mrs. Maccullock, who invited us to dine with them, and informed us Sir Robert and my Lady were gone to stay some days at Chatsworth. We had a very good dinner of 11 dishes, and six gentlemen dined there besides themselves and us. I never saw her look so handsome, nor so well dressed, in a very rich satin night gown. Eardly looked purely, and all sent you many compliments. Mrs. Turner came after dinner, she is very well recovered and comes to town next winter. Mr. Poole dined there—Mrs. Clark's father; she is quite well at present."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother [LADY KAYE].

[1739], August 1. Sandwell.—Their adventures since her last have been breakfasting at Mr. Vernon's to show Lord North the place, which he thinks glorious. "Lord and Lady Andover and Lady Fanny Finch dined at Blithfield on Monday both in high beauty, and yesterday we dined there in our way hither. It is a pretty little citizen's box, with a river running before it. Her son is very well but an ugly child. They came half way with us and looked sweetly in their riding dresses. We found all well here and my Lord Dartmouth in his usual spirits and is now carrying my Lord all about the park. They all at every place inquire much after you, drink your health, and send compliments. The first thing I saw here, was Sir Lister Holte, who I find is here every day and as much with Lady Anne as he pleases, rides out with her, &c.; but that it is ever to be a match is yet a secret to me; they never named it to me, but sure they will while I am here, for I conclude it is so, or they would not suffer it to go on so. I am sure Lady Bab. durst not have done so, even the week before she was married. He has grown and improved, has a handsome face and good person, but sadly awkward, and says, my Lady. She looks happy with him, and I hope will be so. We go to Birmingham today, and to-morrow Holtes in abundance are to be here."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, Augnst] 6. Sandwell.—"The Earl and Countess have at last opened their minds to me about Sir Lister [Holte] who I find most excessively pressing to have the affair concluded, but the Earl's scruples are that it must appear odd and ill of his side, being his guardian, to marry him to his daughter before he is of age, but that can only be to quite strangers for whoever knows anything of the family knows it was what his grandfather, grandmother, and father always intended and that Lord Dartmouth was left guardian only to prevent his falling into other hands that might dispose of him otherwise; besides it is my firm opinion that if it is not done in a public manner soon they will make an end of it themselves. He is most violently fond of her and never easy when he is out of the house and she seems quite as well pleased with him. He mends upon knowing and a little good company would soon make him very well for he seems sensible of his bad education and very good natured. The prince and princess do certainly come I believe to the Race."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, August] 12.—"Their Royal Highnesses have notified to us their design of coming to us at the Race so we are busy preparing for this great honour and trouble. . . . . . . The Prince and

Princess bring only Lady Archibald, Mrs. Payne, Sir William Erly, Colonel Shutz, and a page, and intend staying all the 3 days of the Race and to come the day before, so we must have another cook from London for there must be 2 dinners and 2 suppers every day because she must not dine with gentlemen. It is odd to turn the master of the house to the second table but such is royal ceremony, but they reckon they shall give no manner of trouble."

T. PAGET to the [EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1739, August 13.—"The Prince has expressed to me a vast concern about you, and told me I must take a letter from him to you when I set out. He said so many kind things of you that I never before looked upon him with half the value and tenderness I did on that occasion. For God's sake my dear Lord pluck up a spirit, act like what you are (a man of sense) and preserve yourself and health for the sake of your friends, since sure I am, no man living has more."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739] August 16.—"On Monday we dined at the Argyles, on Tuesday we breakfasted at Astrop where there is more company than ever I saw there, as the Wrights—she in great beauty—the Kecks, Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst, Mrs. and Miss Grevell, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs Brudenell, Miss Conways, Lady Thanet every day and many more. Lady Susan inquired after you; so did the De'el, who wears a waistcoat and petticoat and is a figure to fright one. Lady Susan lives at a great rate there, sends Burgundy and Champagne to whom ever she dines with, says she keeps 30 servants, has a town and a country coachman, spends a 100 pounds of butter every week, and in short is very near being only fit to be locked up with clean straw; comes into the room in her riding dress with her cap on one side and her hair about her ears, and has quarrelled with every body in the place but the Conways. Mrs. Wright and she have had a violent one about shutting and opening a window, so bad that she would not come into the room to speak to me till Mrs. Wright was gone. They have each a little black dog, who have also quarrelled, and fly at one another whenever they meet. We dined with Lady Thanet who, you may be sure, was excellent upon this subject. She regulates their balls &c., but Lady Susan would not have had her speak to Wright, which she would not agree to. I never heard her more entertaining nor in better spirits, though very full of complaints. Harry Ballandine is with her, who she teazes rarely about her brother and his nephew Bruce. By the way, I hear from Mrs. St. John, that Lady Bruce is much liked in the country, and that her behaviour is so observant of him, that no one would imagine her anything but his grand-daughter. They have dined with each other. The Hertfords and St. Johns have only had messages passed. But to return to Thanet; she is frighted to death about the P[rince] and P[rinces]s coming to Newbottle, which we encouraged, and told her they certainly would. She says she will go out at one door as they come in at another, but that she will give them a breakfast at Astrop with all her heart. Lady Susan tells everybody they are to come to Great Tew, but I hear and believe it is true that she and Lady Archie have had a quarrel and that Lady Susan in her passion wrote her the most scolding and impertinent letter that ever was read. She says Charlotte Edwyn comes here with them. I wish I knew whether that were true, for then we must alter our scheme of bedchambers. Yesterday the four Argyle daughters spent the whole day with me, and were very merry and good humoured. The little one wears a sack; so does Lady Thanet's little girl, and they look like little old women. Nanny went there and to Astrop with us, and is in very good looks, and was much admired; they are all well. The boys speak of your coming to town with great delight. You will find Lord Wallingford with a lame shoulder by a fall from his horse. They intend being at Banbury the night before the race. My little roses of black satin riband I never yet have had, and expected them by Woodford. Pray let them come by Billy Moore; and I beg you will match this drop of Mrs. Beresford, or anywhere else, I have lost one, and have no ear-rings for the race. If this should be broke in the letter be so good to buy two, and send by him also, and we beg you will send our enquiries, and see our names set down to Madam Montandré. I hope Lewis's are well. Who do you find in town. One of Lady B. Bagot's boys has been dying at Westminster. When you send that way, be so good to inquire after him; they lodge with Mrs. Watts in Dean's Yard. The eldest Miss Leveson is going to be married to Sir Richard Rockley of Staffordshire. Lady Chetwynd has been almost killed with an overturn, and is still extremely ill. How is Lord Strafford. The Powletts and her two sons dine here to-day. Mr. Ward that married Ermine Cartwright, is dead in two days of a quinsy. Sir F. Skipworth's sister is dying there of a consumption, one of his children ill, and young Mr. Cartwright madder than ever. I never heard of so dismal a house."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother [LADY KAYE].

[1739 ?] September 2.—" We are now in the midst of our preparations and have just now settled 14 bills of fare, their table is to be 3 and a remove and seven, dessert 11, supper seven, and one of them always chicken broth, I thought that would divert Sarah to hear. I fancy they cannot be here till 7 or 8 o'clock to-morrow for they are to see Blenheim on the way. The Banbury people are out of their wits for joy and are making vast preparations for their reception. On Tuesday the corporation meet them at the gate, make a speech and present a great cake and are all to kiss their hands which will divert me to see. I fancy they will be soon tired of the ball so I hope we shall keep tolerable hours. I was sensible my ink was white and expected you would complain, I hope this is better. A thousand thanks for the sweet tippet which I shall long to wear. We dined at the Paulets who have a sweet place indeed and very good house, eat in plate and have everything very nice, he was gone to London to solicit a regiment but hoped to be back for the Race. Lord and Lady Bruce were at Oxford Race and she danced away in great delight. We have 4 bucks already sent us and expect more, but fruit we are sadly distressed about; here is none in this country, one pine-apple Lady Baltimore has sent us from Epsom. The Kecks dined here and both asked much after you, she looked horrid dirty but talked fine, he vastly fond of his ruin. She says she shall stay at her house here all winter but I don't believe a word of it."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, September 3,] Monday night.—" Our great folks are gone to bed, they arrived here between 7 and 8, desired supper as soon as possible, having been up at five this morning, she not looking a bit tired or hagged but, Lady Archie and Mrs. Payne almost dead and went to bed the moment they came. Their Royals in great good humour told me how ill you was at Tunbridge and how sorry they were." The prince has brought 12 partridges and some pheasants.

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, September 8?] Saturday night.—"We are not a bit the worse for our fatigues. No Banbury race was ever so easy to me, for we kept charming hours. The latest night I had was half hour past 12 and as they lay long in bed in a morning we had many hours to ourselves before they wanted us. They was most excessively obliging and seemed pleased with everything, and most of all with the place, though they had but one good morning to walk. They would have the children continually with them, Betty and all, and were delighted with them, and would have Nanny go every day to the race; and the last night Mr. Keck danced with her the whole night, and she was never once out, and in greater joy than can be imagined. They have, I think, pleased everybody, and indeed they took thorough pains to do so. They played one night at cards, he at whist with Lady Thanet, Mrs. Boughton, Billy Moore, etc.; she at quadrille with Lady S. Keck, Lady Archie, and myself. All our victuals went well and was much approved, so that Cheyne had hardly a cloud upon his countenance the whole time. They left the balls always at ten, and the supper was on the table when they came in, and the moment it was over, she went up to bed, and he into the room to the gentlemen for about half an hour. I am vastly delighted with the Princess; she is the easiest, sweetest, manner and temper I ever saw, and no sort of ceremony or pride. She spoke to Betty Watson and delighted her of all things. We had no Argyles, Paulets, or anybody that had any hopes or fears, except poor Lord Waldegrave and Lord Crichton; sure they wont let them suffer. The Prince was one morning at Astrop. They left 60 guineas in our house and gave at Banbury, Astrop, etc. very handsomely. They breakfasted with Mr. Cartwright at Aynho, as they went home. She had three very fine sacks for the three days and all her jewels, and looked quite pretty; is not with child, or has any message been sent but in the newspapers. Nanny desires her duty; and that you may know how happy she has been she has wrote her brother an account. You are very good to the boys, but sure two at a time is too much for you. The Astrop quarrels are higher than ever."

LADY ARCHIBALD HAMILTON to LADY NORTH.

1739, September 8. Cliffden.—"Their royal Highnesses command me to return their thanks to your Ladyship for your enquiry after them, and to let you know that they are both perfectly well, and got home without the least accident. The cold loaf and wine you sent, was very acceptable. They went in the house where the relay was, and eat very heartily. It was half an hour after eight at night before they arrived at Clifden, where they found all the young family very well. I thought myself very happy in having this opportunity of seeing your Ladyship and charming little family in one of the most agreeable places I ever saw. Mrs. Payne joins with me in being much obliged for your thinking of us; we both escaped the head ache and are much yours and Lord North's humble servants. I beg my compliments to the young ladies."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1739, September 11 ?].—Is disappointed to find Lord North goes into waiting so soon. The Prince has desired to put up an obelisk here to the memory of his having been here, indeed nothing could be more obliging than they both.

Lady Wilmot to Lady Kaye.

1739, November 13. Osmaston.—"It is a thousand pities that Irish stuffs are prohibited, I mean if England can and will not make as good, pretty, and cheap." Sir Robert Wilmot has gone to the North of Ireland, which he much commends for an improved country where the linen and cambric manufactures flourish, and for being well stocked with Protestants. I hear Sir Robert Burdett was married on Tuesday last to Miss Sedley who is to come out the finest bride that has been seen in these parts a great while.

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1740,] May 13. Wroxton.—"I am sure your clothes must look charming. Sure the making a show of the poor princess undressed was unnecessary, I pitied her sadly. When does she go."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1740], May 18. Wroxton.—"The winter diversions not being over at Banbury make us some amends for the want of summer ones. On Friday we were at the play, there attended by all the fine ladies you saw here, who were all much pleased with the performance, such a one I never saw, and in the most stinking of all alehouses, however, for once it was ridiculous enough. . . . . I fancy his Ma[jest]y is by this time not in the sweetest of tempers, it is a reprieve to Princess Mary. Miss Campbell's match was great news, what sort of man is Mr. York. I hope the Duke will live to see the wedding but he cannot keep you out of your lodging."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1740,] July 3. Britton Ferry.—"I am indeed excessively surprised and concerned at the news you send me of poor Lady Anne Holte's death, and want much to hear the particulars of it, and how Lady Dartmouth does, for I really believe it will kill her. I have no letter from any of the family, and you only say she is dead; I cannot guess of what, but I suppose the small-pox. It is really a melancholy thing. I must beg you will immediately buy me a dark grey lutstring nightgown of Harris, and then it need not be paid for till I come to town, and send it to Stiller at the warehouse to make without a lining, and let it set out by the carrier on Thursday morning; and a pair of black mittens, three or four quire of black paper, and a couple of sticks of black wax, which is all I want of any kind. I grieve for your lameness and long to hear the result of Sir R. Wilmot's discourse with the doctor, and if he does think Tunbridge necessary I hope you will undergo it, but should be very glad to have you escape it. Your pure letter found us at Margam, where we

dined. It may be made very pretty out of doors, but the house is so miserably ruinous, that I should think Lord Mansel a most courageous man if he undertakes repairing it there being nothing left but walls. He has yet never seen it, and I pity him when he does. My Lady Mansel must have a great fortune. I am vastly delighted with this place and quite give up St. Donats to it; I want to know Lewis's opinion, though this is to be sure much improved since he was here. It is vastly cheerful and lively, and ships continually sailing close by the windows. It is a very comfortable, good house, and everything new and clean in it. I have a charming dressing room with a fine near prospect. The tidiness of Lady Bab is prodigious; she has cut out and made up all the furniture here, and thinks of everything."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1740,] June 30. St. Donats Castle.—"I am glad you now and then have rain at London but I have not seen a single drop since I left you and was choked with dust in our journey. This country threatens famine, and not a bit of grass is to be seen. We have hot sun and cold winds constantly, the sea washes up against the garden wall, and to the house you ascend about 160 steps, which Mr. Mansel is now making into green slopes. It is most certainly a fine situation but much too high and blustering for me. I dare say I shall like Britton Ferry much better . . . . I pity the Princess of Hesse, of all things nothing was ever so unlucky, sure they might have said she had a cold and not have let her be seen."

Lord North and Guildford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1741–2, January 19. London.—"I take the first opportunity of making my acknowledgments for the honour of your Lordship's letter, and for your obliging expressions in relation to my concern and care for Lord Lewisham. He has many other titles to my friendship and affection besides his own personal merit, but that alone would command them, had he no other, for I think I may say without flattery, I never yet knew a boy of his age so promising. He has shewn a manly sense and courage in his desiring the inoculation, and in his behaviour under it, and shews the best heart in the world in the gratitude he expresses to his mother and me for the anxiety we have occasioned to ourselves on his account. We have great satisfaction in saving your Lordship and my Lady your share of it, and have still greater, in being able to assure you that the distemper has proceeded so happily that not one circumstance has happened different from what we could have wished. He has been twice to take the air and is in the most perfect health and spirits I ever knew him. He seems so well that I believe he will not have occasion to accept of your Lordship's very kind offer of allowing him to go to Blackheath."

Theo. Levett to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the County of Stafford.

1745, September 30. Lichfield.—By command of Lord Gower I beg to call a meeting for 9 October to consider whether it will be more for his Majesty's service and the ease of the county, to call out the militia or to raise some companies of foot and a troop or two of horse, by virtue of commissions to be granted by Lord Gower, with a declaration that they shall be disbanded as soon as the present troubles are over.

THEOPHILUS LEVETT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1745, October 20. Lichfield.—We are raising a regiment in this county, as far as we can, instead of the militia. My Lord Gower is colonel and he has delivered out his commissions. The captains and subalterns were to meet at Stafford last Saturday to report what men they had raised and what measures they would take, but what further was done there I have not since heard.

THEOPHILUS LEVETT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1745, December 2. Lichfield.—"I have been so hurried and busied in military affairs for this last three weeks that I have not been able to do or think of business. The Duke of Richmond has lodged in my house for ten days, and I had but just a bed to lie on, and the whole town has been as full, but, thank God, they have this day left us though we expect them back soon. The Duke of Cumberland came here last Friday, and this morning his Highness and all the army, except Lord Cobham's regiment of Dragoons and Handyside's regiment of Foot, which came in here about noon, left us, and we expect these to march out as soon as the moon rises. The rebels yesterday were at Stockport and Macclesfield in Cheshire, and may be in Staffordshire to-day if they please. Much depends upon their march to-day, for by that it must appear whether they intend to come forward and fight or to retreat the way they came, or to turn to the right between Nantwich and Chester and get into Wales, or slip between the two armies by Buxton and Derby and get into Leicestershire and to proceed southwards, for this morning they certainly had liberty enough to turn either to the right or left and avoid the army which I think they will never face, for our army is about 13,000 good troops with a large artillery which last night lay at Rugeley and is gone to-day to Stone or Stafford, and the rebels by all accounts are not above 7,000. We all conclude that an action will be (if at all) in 48, if not 24, hours. The plan of battle was fixed before they left us this morning and the soldiers received their cartridges, and everything is in order for an engagement. I believe the whole army encamps near Stone to-night."

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to RICHARD WRIGHT.

1747, June 6. Sandwell.—Complains of having been lame with a pain in his right arm. Has heard nothing of the picture though his daughter Bagot told him it was finished and framed before she left London, it is thought to be very well drawn "which may be the reason Mr. Hudson is willing to keep it in his house to induce others to sit to him." Ground will be found to be much more valuable upon Blackheath when Westminster Bridge is finished. Lord North and all the company from Wroxton are expected to come hither the end of next week. He is glad Wright has got rid of the ague but he must be careful as it is a distemper very apt to return especially about Blackheath by reason of the fogs from the Isle of Dogs. *Seal of Arms.*

H. Legge to [Sir George] Lyttleton.

1748, May $\frac{31}{20}$ Berlin.—"Notwithstanding the high encomiums you poets are pleased to bestow upon the ingenious inventor of letter-writing, I have had such a surfeit of his contrivance this morning, that I could almost wish he were now upon earth and had nothing but ink and paper to live upon. I am not so cruel as to mean that he should live upon the produce of these two ingredients as an author, that would be referring him to a very slender diet indeed. No, I only propose that he should sit down to his own materials in the first instance, and eat heartily without waiting for second course, much less for any dessert he might expect consequently and be starved to death in the attendance. After these execrations it were natural to suppose I should leave off writing, but it is so long since I arrived here without giving you any account of your commission and kind letter to Algarotti, that I am determined to let this sin lie no longer upon my conscience. You must know then that Algarotti, about a week before my arrival, made his retreat to Italy with some precipitation. An ill-placed passion for the Barbarini who is considered here as *res fisci* and in a manner appropriated to his betters, was the occasion of it. The rise, progress, and particular circumstances of this amour, I can't tell you, but I know it had taken such possession of his Italian constitution that rather than lose his pursuit he was determined to have made a bawd of that respectable matron called matrimony. Upon this political demise of Algarotti, I have very prudently, not to say partially, considered myself as heir to the personal estate you sent him by my hands, and after burning your own letter have taken possession of all the printed works for my own amusement. I shall be the more unwilling to part with them as they contain many pieces of your own composition, and therefore desire you will never think of resuming them; I would advise you rather to make a virtue of necessity and confirm my title to them with a good grace. You and I, whom I look upon as pacific animals, cannot but rejoice at the signing of the preliminaries. I hope no precaution will be omitted at home, which can tend to make the peace stable and lasting, and I dare say our own leader will omit no economy that can convert it most to the advantage of Great Britain."

H. L[egge to Sir George ?] Lyttleton.

1748, October $\frac{13}{2}$. Berlin.—"You and our friend Pitt extremely overrate my services to your brother, the whole of which amount to no more than a little kindness to a worthy young man, whose own qualities give him as good a title as your recommendation, and a better no man can have with your humble servant. The company of an honest sensible Englishman in this foreign land, with whom I can communicate freely is at least worth all the civility that can be shown in return, so that upon the whole of that account we are even and quit, and I desire you and Mr. Pitt will not think of erecting that base mercantile scale of debtor and creditor to try the friendship which subsists between Mr. Lyttleton, junior, and myself. He is now sitting by me, we both exhort you to mind your own affairs and get him in at Bewdley, where I hear you are exerting such talents for electioneering as your friends never suspected you of, and wish they may be crowned with the good success they deserve. So much for my friend Lyttleton, as to myself I don't know whether to thank you most for the impatience you express to see me, or for the partial reason you give to wish my return delayed, as I don't know which is most a mark of your friendship. To say the truth I am as much convinced as you are from whence the peace must have its validity, and should be for trying all means to obtain if possible that confirmation without which perhaps it may not be worth three years' purchase. The ground we have hitherto tried (to speak in forest terms) is foiled, perhaps if we tried fresh we might make something out, and I don't know but there might be an opportunity of doing so after the peace is signed. At least this will produce another crisis, and I should wish that either your humble servant or somebody well instructed were upon the spot at this event. As it is probably not far off, I may very likely be continued here till it is over, and still be able to return to England before or very soon after the meeting of parliament. I feast my imagination frequently with those parties you mention for next winter to Enfield Chase, those *Noctes cœnæque Deorum* at which we will discourse politics, poetry, or that greatest of all *Nepenthes* nonsense, *pro re natâ* and as our genius shall prompt. You knew I am a strenuous peter-gunner: and since you have manifested such unexpected talents for electioneering I don't know but you may likewise have the latent virtues of a shooter in you. Do but think what a security it would be to a man of my dimensions engaged in snipe shooting, if you should be prevailed upon to incede (*sic*) with me like a heron over bogs and insincere ground which to you only would not be bottomless. I rejoice much at the affection you have conceived for Lowth, depend upon it the more you know him and his works, the more you will like both. He is at present gone to see Dresden, but is I dare say very much your humble servant and will be very proud to become your friend, as I shall be to become the instrument of making him so."

Rev. William Lowth to Mr. Baron Legge, "in Lincoln's Inn Fields."

1752, December 25. Lewisham.—"There has lately begun to arise in this parish some disturbances relating to the half year common land. One of Lord Dartmouth's tenants has been forbid to plough and is threatened by some of the parishioners with an action at law, for having done it. Much the same thing has likewise happened at Sydenham where Mr. Hodsden has some land of the same tenure; some of the inhabitants there, the other day, drove, for some time together a large parcel of horses and cows over a field of young wheat. This they did on purpose to make him the plaintiff, to sue them for damages: and if he does not, they will most certainly do the same in all the common land and not suffer any of the tenants to plough in what they call their half year. Though this proceeding of these inhabitants—for there are but few yet who seem concerned in it—is directly contrary to all custom which has prevailed in the parish for more than three score years, and the tenants of these lands have done nothing but what they have always used to do, yet Mr. Hodsden desires me to let you know that—as a law suit will be very chargeable, though he is very confident that he has right on his side, and the quantity of this sort of land which he has is very small only 40 acres—he will give up the thing and not try it, unless Lord Dartmouth will join with him in the suit."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, May 8. Rome.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth that he has forwarded a case of drawings and paintings. He met with the small landscape of Salvator Rosa a few days before packing up the things; the drawings after Raphael he sends as things not only valuable, but the most excellent he ever saw. The absence of buyers amongst "the English cavaleri" in Rome this winter furnished him with a favourable opportunity of adding to the prints.

In the list of pictures, etc., are the following not elsewhere mentioned in Jenkins' letters. A portrait of Lord Dartmouth by T. Jenkins, ditto of Lord North, a picture of a Nymph by T. J., the favourite airs in the last operas, a print representing the Crucifixion by Carracci, after Tintoretto.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, June 1. Rome.—Before sending away the portraits he had drawn of Lord Dartmouth and Lord North, he found many defects, which it was too late to remedy. Mr. Wilson desires him to say that in this summer he will have finished twenty drawings, views of the environs of Rome, which the writer will send with some of his own drawings from the antique.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, June 25. Rome.—Enclosing an account of money expended on behalf of Lord Dartmouth.

Enclosure:—An account of money paid for the use of Lord Dartmouth in Rome in 1753 and 1754.

Amongst the items are, a volume of prints of Albert Durer, consisting of 81 pages, "a volume of M. Angelo, Raphael and his School" a volume of various masters antique, a volume of ornaments antique, a volume of prints antique, a book of landscapes of Perella (?), characters of Bologni by A. Carracci (?); to Signor Stern for a flower piece 40 crowns;" to Benefiali for a picture representing la Sibilla d'Egitto 20 crowns; to Signor Vander Meulen for a picture of dead game; for two landscapes of G. Poussin and two models 105 crowns; for a landscape of Salvator Rosa 17 crowns; for four drawings of the Vignorollo after Raphael 16 crowns, 40 biochi; for eight views of Rome by Signor Giovanni Baptista at two zechins each, 32 crowns; to Mr. Wilson for twelve drawings views of Rome at three zechins each.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, November 13. Rome.—"I am now to acquaint you my Lord of some things that I hope you will esteem a satisfaction to possess. In the first place the two landscapes of N. Poussin that I mentioned are not those that your Lordship saw; they were two small pictures of the school of Gaspar, whereas those I mentioned are *quatro palmi*, and are the same for which one Mr. Bovere offered three hundred crowns and could not obtain them; whereas I have got them in handsome gilt frames for one hundred and twenty three crowns. The Claude is a fine picture, so is the 'San Girolamo' of Philippo Lama [Laura?]. But this is not all, for, some time since, I got intelligence of there being to sell, divers pictures that were formerly the property of Principa Pia, and on examination I found them to be the following pictures:—A landscape of Titian, with the 'Judgment of Paris' in a gilt frame; 'San Francesco' by Guido, mezzo figura, in gilt frame; the Head of a Prophet,' by Dominichino gilt frame; two landscapes, Orizonte, best manner, 7 palmi; two ditto, Torriegiani, figures by Salvator Rosa, and the whole pictures retouched by Salvator Rosa—they were always esteemed Salvator; two landscapes by

Mompert, 5 palmi; a sea-view, by Tempesta di Genca; two uprights by Gaspar Poussin, 3 palmi; a picture of Architecture, by Viviani, the figures by Augustino Tassi, gilt frame; the 'March of an Army,' by Padre Giacomo, in a gilt frame; a Battle, by Salvator Rosa, in a gilt frame, They are not only undoubtedly of the Masters, as mentioned, but are excellent in their kind. At first I intended only endeavouring to purchase the landscapes, but finding that by separating them a much greater price must be given, I then endeavoured to bring them to my terms for the whole collection; and at last, from a demand of fifteen hundred crowns, I brought them to two hundred and eighty zechins, which I flatter myself is such a price as the Titian, Guido, Padre Giacomo, and Salvator Rosa, will be esteemed adequate to. As several of the pictures required lining, I agreed to pay twenty five crowns for the whole expense. Three or four of the frames wanted gilding, which expense I agreed for them to be at. Added to these pictures, the Claude, the two N. Pousins, and the Philippa Lama, I hope your Lordship will find them to be a valuable collection of themselves. If your Lordship is content, I shall be happy. As I have now gone some length in pictures on your Lordship's account, I shall not think of making any other purchase without fresh orders from your Lordship; and I do not but doubt occasionally, some pictures may be bought in London, well worth purchasing. As for the duty of those I now send, it is entirely in your Lordship's breast whether you will pay one farthing, for the least influence with one of the Lords of the Treasury or Commissioner of the Customs, is sufficient to be excused from paying; and to my knowledge, not one half of the pictures that go into England do not (*sic*) pay any duty, especially when they are not for sale. I shall send away those pictures in about a fortnight. In the meanwhile, I have wrote to Leghorn to know if I could not insure the case for about two hundred pounds sterling, as I should be excessively concerned was any accident to prevent your Lordship's receiving those pictures, or some indemnification for them. I have made Messrs Stern and Vander Meulen very happy, or rather your Lordship has made them happy, by ordering them to paint companions to the pictures they before had the honour to do for your Lordship. Mons. Vander Meulen's great picture is not disposed of; the price of it is fifty crowns."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1755, March 30, [Rome.]—" I had the happiness of your Lordship's letter of the 27th December and by other accounts since received, I find that a few days after, completed what I so much wished for—I mean, my Lord, your marriage to a lady in whose praise the whole world joins. Accept my Lord the most devout prayers of your dutiful and affectionate Jenkins, for all the happiness that is possible to attend you and your Lady. But not to interrupt what I am wishing your Lordship, I must briefly answer the contents of your letter. The two models of Fiamingo (?) were sent during your Lordship's stay at Paris, and the bill of lading I addressed to Sir Richard Hoare as usual. The case addressed to the Hon. Miss Legge, was that which contained the music, your Lordship's and Lord North's miniatures and some other articles. The drawings of Messrs. Pompeo, Wilson, and myself were sent by the French courier, addressed to your Lordship at Mr. Wheatley's." Finding that all the things he had to forward to Lord Dartmouth would be too many to go in one case, he shipped a case on December 14th 1754 which contains as follows:—"The 'March of an Army,' by Padre Giacomo, gilt frame; two landscapes, by N. Poussin, four palmi, in gilt frames; A Battle, Salvator Rosa, four palmi in a gilt frame; 'Judgment of Paris' by Titian, in a gilt frame; a landscape by Claude Lorraine, 4 palmi, gilt frame; a prospective, by Viviani, figures by Austin Tassi, 4 palmi, gilt frame; San Girolamo, by Phillippa Lama, gilt frame: two uprights of Gaspar Poussin; a case of sulphers for Mr. Golding; a head by Dominichino, in a gilt frame. . . . . .

"List of the pictures contained in the case shipped February the 28th 1755:—Two landscapes of Orizonte, palmi 7–5; two landscapes of Torrigiani. . . . . d'imperatore. N.B. retouched almost all over, by Salvator Rosa, and figures by him; two landscapes by Mompert . . . d'imperatore; a sea piece by Tempesta di Genoa, in a gilt frame; San Francesco by Guido, in a gilt frame: a picture of Vander Muelen, palmi 7–5, 'Dead Game'; a portfolio with 30 of Mr. Wilson's drawings; a portfolio with some drawings of Jenkins, at the end of which, separate, are a few drawings of landscapes, the property of Mr. Beckingham. . . . . . I hope the pictures will be in England soon after this letter. I shall say nothing more about the quality of the pictures. I hope they will speak for themselves. That of the 'Judgment of Paris' by Titian, ought to have a crystal before it, as all the works of Titian of that size have their extremities unfinished, and by having a crystal before them it becomes less visible. The pictures want no varnish; they are packed wth the utmost care, and I do humbly intreat your Lordship to give strict orders that diligence may be used at the opening the eases at the Custom House. Those drawings of my doing, are on different sized paper, as it appeared to me most suitable to the several subjects. I should be glad to know, when your Lordship has received them, if one size is more agreeable then another. I had done many other drawings, but as the last were the best, I could not risk the sending those first done. I shall be very anxious to know how the pictures please you, my Lord, although I know your great goodness for me disposes you to be prejudiced in their favour. In the month of April I shall be obliged to draw on your Lordship for about 30 *li.* sterling.

"By a letter received this week from worthy Col. Oughton, I have had the satisfaction of renewing, or if possible, increasing my felicity in your Lordship's happy state. Would to God that every Colonel and more men had such hearts as Col. Oughton."

Postscript. "Your Lordship will be pleased to recollect that it is entirely in your own breast whether or no you will pay any *gabella*, for the least interest with the Treasury excuses it. The two landscapes of Mompert are very singular; when you look near to them they are quite confused, but at a very small distance they produce a prodigious effect. It is said here that your Lordship is about building a house in Westminster. If such a person as Mr. Hayward, a sculptor, should be recommended to your Lordship, I believe I may venture to say that he is a deserving young man; I knew him some time here, and he behaved well. The picture of Messrs. Stern and Vander Muelen shall come by the first conveyance."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1755, August 9. Rome.—I have to acquaint you my Lord of a very great liberty I have taken. It lately fell in my way to purchase at a very low price a miniature painted in oil colours by Baroccio, the subject is a Duchess of Urbino, and as perhaps there is not in the world a thing of this nature, it occurred to me that I could not bestow it anywhere so well as to the lady of my most honoured and beloved benefactor. At the sale of pictures of the late Cardinal Birozzi I ventured as far as seventy-five crowns for eight small views in and about Rome painted by Giov : Bapt: Bossiere they are extremely well painted.

THOMAS JENKINS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1756, May 1. Rome.—In a former letter I mentioned that I had purchased two pictures of game painted by Mons. Davido they are seven palmi by five and are probably as fine in their kind as ever were painted. The one represents a hawk just in the act to seize some ducks, and the other some dogs rushing from a thicket into a river where there are large quantities of game. I have at last received from Signor Pompeo Lord North's portrait both your Lordship's and it shall be sent away the first opportunity.

THOMAS JENKINS to HENRY BECKINGHAM.

1757, December 3. Rome.—"The 17th of August last I had the honour to address a letter to you in which I acquainted you of having finished your picture, and in the month of September I forwarded it to Leghorn, to the care of Mr. James How, merchant there, who, the 22nd of October shipped it on board *The Mary*, Captain Mead, which was to sail for London, with the first convoy, therefore, I hope it will not be long before it arrives, and shall be very happy if in any degree it deserves your approbation.

Mr. Wilson informs me that you have never received those drawings delivered by him to me for you, and the which I sent in a case of the good Earl of Dartmouth's in the month of February 1755, in the same portfolio that contained your drawings, were the following, drawn by me for the said nobleman, Apollo Belvedere; ditto Villa Medena; Apollo è Daphne, Villa Borghesia; Hermaphrodite, ditto; Zingaro, ditto. I hope by this means, Lord Dartmouth will, with ease, be able to find those things that were for you. Mr. Wilson likewise informs me that you are desirous I should send you some antiquities—such as might be proper for your garden. This, or any commands of yours, Sir, I shall always most cheerfully obey, but beg you will be so good as to let me know for what particular use you intend them. I mean, what part they are to ornament, either walks or buildings; and if te be exposed to the weather, or under cover, that I may, when occasion offers, choose you such things as are most proper for the purpose. In the meantime, if I meet with anything that is worth your having I shall secure it for you. I am very glad to find the love of antiquities so much increased amongst our gentlemen in England, as I do not doubt but in time our arts, that depend on drawing, will be very much benefited by it, it being evident that the superior excellence of the professors in painting and sculpture, that have flourished in this country, has been principally owing to the advantage of having the antique to form themselves upon; this is a doctrine, I know, much decried by a certain set; but, until I see any productions superior to those above mentioned, I believe I shall not alter my opinion."—*Seal.*

JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1759, May 22. Edmund Street, Liverpool.—"I have been since the beginning of December last soliciting ordination in the established Church." Encloses copies of correspondence on the subject. "My manner of life, when I first mingled with the busy world, was under the unhappy influence of profane and libertine principles for which I distinguished myself to a dreadful degree beyond most of my companions and equals. . . . . . .

"For many years past I have had a latent desire towards the work of the ministry. My first and principal motive was, that I might, if possible repair some of the evil effects of my former life. . . . After many months deliberation, being encouraged by the judgment of many valuable persons in different parts of England, I did at length in a solemn and irrevocable manner devote myself to God for the important service of preaching His Gospel. At that time I was under some scruples and difficulties about episcopal ordination, but in an occasional or rather providential conference with the Rev. Mr. Crook of Hunslet, near Leeds these were so far removed, that I determined to apply. Not long after, Mr. Crook wanted a curate, and I accepted a title from him which was the very first that came to my knowledge. The event of my application was a flat refusal, without cause assigned. I am sorry that I am able to assign to your Lordship the true causes of this repulse, but I have sufficient authority for what I say. One was on the part of Mr. Crook who appeared to his Grace to be so obnoxious a person that he was determined never to ordain anyone whom he should recommend. Against me, there was no direct proof of enthusiasm, but strongly presumptive in two respects; the one, that I had accepted a title from Mr. Crook, the other, that I was willing to resign a post under the Government which was for life, and, as was supposed, worth more than 100 *li. per annum* to qualify myself for an uncertain curacy of 30*li.* or 40 *li. per annum.* I had hoped that this latter circumstance would have been favourable to me, as it carried the appearance at least of a disinterested view, but it was rather considered as a mark of an unsound judgment.

"When I received the letter marked No. 3, I was upon the point of making my final appeal to my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; but I was afraid, lest (according to the tenor of my Lord of Chester's answer) my affair should be so represented to his Grace, as to induce him not only to refuse me himself, but thereby tie up the hands of all the Bishops in England from receiving me. Indeed, I could fear nothing from his Grace's known character, if I could have personal access to him, but this is, under my present circumstances, impracticable. I thought, therefore, I could not be said to have made use of every prudent and probable means, unless I laid the affair before your Lordships. I cannot deny some inclination to a settlement at Kippax, as first proposed, but I hope I am ready to attend the call of Divine Providence to any corner of England or any part of the globe. . . . . . I ought not to omit mentioning to your Lordship that as my acquaintance and converse has been pretty various and at large, it is not altogether either for want of employment or provision that I apply; for I have had, and still have, offers and invitations from the side of the Dissenters, and was applied to but three days ago to take the charge of an Independent Church in Yorkshire, which, I am told, is one of the most considerable in those parts. But as I can conscientiously receive episcopal ordination, and am persuaded it is my duty to seek peace and union by all lawful means, I am determined not to recede from my present views till they shall appear plainly impracticable. . . . . As I am an utter stranger, I have taken the liberty to enclose a paper I printed at the desire and expense of some gentlemen here, as previous to a general fast, 3000 of which were distributed in the town and neighbourhood."—*Enclosures.*

(No. 1.) RICHARD CHAPHAM to JOHN NEWTON.

1759, February 10. Grosvenor Square.—"Herewith I return you by my Lord Archbishop of York's order, the papers you sent to his Grace, and am to acquaint you that his Grace, having been informed that you have an employment in the Custom House at Liverpool, in which you have been for some time, his Grace thinks it best for you to continue in that station which Providence has placed you in, and that his Grace, therefore desires to be excused admitting you into Holy Orders."

(No. 2.) JOHN NEWTON to the BISHOP OF CHESTER.

1759, April 5. Liverpool.—Refers to the Archbishop of York's refusal expressed in the foregoing letter. "As his Grace was not pleased to signify to me his reasons for rejecting me, I shall not pretend to surmise them. . . . . . How far I am qualified is for your Lordship to determine. I had not the advantage of a regular education in my youth, but the hours I could retrieve from the hurry of business, I have for several years past devoted to supply that want. I have made some proficiency in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac languages, and have read, as much as my various avocations would allow. I had no aim beyond my own private improvement when I first entered on these studies. My thoughts were insensibly engaged to the Ministry by the persuasion of friends, among whom none was more earnest and pressing than the late Mr. Peter Whitfield who would willingly have introduced me to your Lordship, if I could have determined while he was living.

"It was not without much deliberation that I entered on my present views and I have gone too far, lightly to recede. The affair is become public and even the reversion of my place secured. The refusal I have met with has been a pretty general subject of conversation, and perhaps some who know me not, may judge hardly of my moral character, because I could not succeed. Under these circumstances, I humbly appeal to your Lordship. I cannot more strongly express my dependence on your Lordship's candour and goodness, than by believing you will pay some regard to a stranger unsupported, and in his own cause. I protest in the most solemn manner that my intentions are upright and peaceable. I seek neither preferment nor popularity, I neither am, nor have been, in connection with any party nor do I intend it. I am not conscious of anything that may or might be represented against me, but if such should appear, I humbly beg I may have an opportunity of justifying myself, which I hope I should be able to do to your Lordship's satisfaction."

(No. 3.) "EXTRACT of a LETTER received from Mr. WARD, Archdeacon of Chester."

1759, May 17. Ormskirk.—"I have lately received a letter from my Lord Bishop of Chester, where (in speaking of your intention for orders) his Lordship desires me to acquaint you, that whatever sentiments he might have on your case, yet the Archbishop's refusal of you has absolutely tied up his hands from attending to any farther application."

JOHN BASKERVILLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1761, January 17. Birmingham.—Is extremely happy in the opportunity of conveying to his Majesty's hands by Lord Dartmouth's favour an offering of the first fruits of his press, the enclosed Virgil being his first attempt after ten years' painful but pleasant assiduity in his pursuit of letter-founding and printing.

W. B. LEGGE to LORD LYTTLETON.

1761, November 4. Holt Forest.—Give me leave to recommend to you a client in whose success I very sincerely interest myself. His name is John Edward Shackleford son of a friend of mine in Hampshire. He is going out with you as clerk to Mr. Ramsey the Deputy Registrar in Chancery to Mr. Stone.

ROBERT BIDDULPH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1763, December 20.—Has had great deliverance from the general calamity so many poor creatures were involved in by the late dreadful storm. His sea walls in Essex are standing firm and the damage occasioned by the wind is very trifling. He will be glad to know of Lord Dartmouth's success in the single yokes for oxen. He can see no prospect of relief from the burden of the Cyder Tax, which is very grievous and must be the ruin of many of the farmers, which the landlords must feel very heavily.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1764, January 23. Edinburgh.—Recommends the Earl of Marchmont "reckoned the most eminent lawyer of any nobleman of our country," as the most fitting person to make enquiry as to "the constitution and methods of proceeding in Scotland." Mr. Alexander Tait, one of the principal clerks of Session, now in London can also afford information. He lodges at Mr. McLaren's, perfumer, next door to the Coffee House in Marlborough Street. Thinks Lord Bute's friends "will set themselves in opposition to us." Recommendations of ministers to this city, selected by some, thought to be in favour with Lord Bute, are not "very agreeable." We shall henceforth have no ministers called to the city, but such "as are recommended and approved by John Home, the author of a sort of tragedy called 'Douglas,' who deserted the office of the ministry in this church, that he might have the more time to bestow on writing for the stage." Encloses copy of a letter from the merchants of Edinburgh to Lord Bute.

ROBERT BIDDULPH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1764, November 29.—Has been getting the fullest information of the inconveniency attending the Cyder Act. The planters have great difficulty in obtaining permits as they cannot meet with the officer, the lower sort of people borrow money to pay compositions which there is danger of their never repaying; but the case of the lowest is deplorable, such as labour for 9*d.* and 8*d.* per day that have some of them 5, 6, or 7 children each, that when they could procure a little ordinary cyder, a piece of bread with it would make them a tolerable meal. Wheat is now so dear that it with water, is scarcely to be compassed by them. Great quantities of fruit are now upon the trees and rotting but casks are so extravagantly advanced in price that it is not worth their while to make cyder.

HENRY MORELAND to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

[1764]. “Three doors below the Opera House.”—“In the confusion that attended my unhappy situation a few years past, a particular person was desired to attend to take care of some particular pictures (which he neglected entirely) among which were two landscapes of your Lordship price, 11*li.* 11*s.* By the bearer I send a performance of mine which has given some satisfaction, a duplicate of it was bought by Lord Lichfield price 10*li.* 10*s.* If your Lordship approves of it, the intention of this letter is to desire your Lordship to receive it on account, and at the same time I have taken the liberty of enclosing a bill of what I have done for your Lordship.”—*Enclosure.*

“1763. Cleaning and repairing the underwrote list of damages, a copy of which was sent to his lordship before the pictures were began.

“ ‘Dogs pursuing the Duck in the Water,’: the sky, water, part of the black and white dog, the blue feathers of the wings of a duck, the inside of both the wings, and lower part of its (*sic*) body of one of the ducks, the feathery part of the heads of the ducks, the the upper part of the neck of the flying duck.	3	13	6
“ ‘The Hawk striking at a Duck’; part of the sky, and water, both the wings of the hawk, both the wings of the flying duck, the blue feathers in the wings of two of the ducks, part of the inside of the wings, and the feathery part of the head and neck, and lower part of the body of the duck endeavouring to fly out of the water.	3	13	6
“ Lining them both on new canvass and stretching frames.	1	16	0
“ Putting a proper lustre on a large picture of a dead swan.		8	0
“ [1764.] Cleaning [and] mending some damages and putting it on a new stretching frame to a picture of dead game with a dog’s head in the corner.	1	4	0
	“ £10	15	0”

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, February 11. Olney.—I must confess that the work your Lordship is pleased to enquire after has been suspended for almost a twelve month. I thought my change of situation would have afforded me more leisure; but it is otherwise. On my first coming here I hoped to resume it soon but one thing or other constrained me to postpone it from time to time. Before I made the essay, I had expected to preach extempore but though I use no notes in the pulpit, I have found considerable advantage from writing on my subjects beforehand: this takes up some of my mornings, and my afternoons are generally spent in visiting the people, 3 or 4 families of a day, and so, in course,” the history, which in Liverpool was his main object, is now only subordinate.

“The parish is large, the prospect pleasing and demands close attendance. Besides, every day brings something unforeseen of its own. . . .

“My thanks are due for your Lordship’s approbation of my proposal for a new gallery and for your promised assistance. I hope when it is carried into execution it will not be found unnecessary. The roads all round are now extremely dirty and yesterday was inclining to rain, some of our most distant out-hearers could not come, yet I think every seat and bench in the church was filled and some crowded.

"I find great pleasure and form many hopes in my new attempts to instruct the children. The number at my first meeting was 89; it is now increased to 162 and will probably amount to near 200, for some new ones are offered to me every day. Some come from most of the parishes next adjoining, but the bulk of them are our own, and amongst these perhaps 20 or more of the Dissenters' children for I receive all that come with their parents' knowledge and consent. Many of them are very serious and hopeful; all in general behave well. About a hundred of them come constantly to Church and sit in a body before the pulpit. I endeavour to win their attention and affection by books and little rewards and I began to consider this, as one of the most important parts of my service. . . . . Too many of the parents need instruction, no less than their children; but either come not to Church, or, if they do, but to little purpose. But the children go home and repeat what I have been saying to them and shew their books. Perhaps some of these artless preachers may be heard where I should not."

Joseph Moyle to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765. February 28. Southampton.—"I do not know whether your Lordship has been informed of some little reflections thrown out against Mr. Legge at the late election at Winchester. I should not mention them to you, did I not know you are incapable of being hurt either for yourself or friend by any reproach that has no foundation in truth. The gentlemen who approved him on his first canvas were disgusted at his saying in one of the letters lately published, that the opposition to him would not have been given up, if the money subscribed for that purpose had not been all spent. This they averred was a falsehood, with a degree of vehemence and acrimony not to be excused at a public meeting, had the character of the person censured been, by much less respectable. It is probable they were not a little provoked at a report that prevailed, and was believed, that Lady Stawell had wrote to her steward to order her tenants not to attend at the County election. Whether this was true or not, I have not been able to know. I was not at the election for though I was personally acquainted with the candidate, I could not attend with any degree of satisfaction, as he had been one of the heads of that opposition, which I shall ever lament, as I fear it laid the foundation of Mr. Legge's ill health."

William Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1765, August 26. St. Columb.—"It was with no small pleasure I saw the determination of the Government to purchase the Isle of Man and thereby destroy that den of theives, nor am I without hope that the *incrementum* of the revenue from that quarter will be a spur to the Legislature to proceed still further by taking into their hands places equally destructive to the fair trade of this kingdom.

"I am fully persuaded that during the course of the late war the French had such large remittances of cash from hence by way of Guernsey, Jersey, etc. as enabled them to hold out much longer than they otherwise could have done, every other branch of trade was obstructed while this alone remained unmolested. Almost all our silver and incredible sums of other cash have been and are continually sent thither for brandy, tea, wines, and tobacco, the latter indeed sent from England for the most part and at exportation recovering the duty, but I believe almost every pound smuggled into England again. It is well known that a tobacconist shall buy one pound of duty-paid tobacco and under sanction of that sell 20 smuggled from Guernsey. I find there are now erected on this Island several snuff manufactories [a new trade *struck out*] so that this article of which there is now the greater consumption will soon be smuggled hither as well as tobacco. I remember some time before the conclusion of the peace, having occasion to land some goods out of one of my vessels at the port of Padstow, my servants set out some time before day but [by] fine moonlight, they met, crossing the common, about three miles from us, 60 horse having each three bags of tea on them of 56 or 58 pounds ; all this was then landed on a beach about two miles to the west of Padstow and carried from thence through this county and into Devon. Quantities of brandy as well as tea are now brought the same way without any molestation as there are no officers stationed nearer than Padstow. If in this little spot so much dirty work be done, how much more through the county. I see in the papers some notice taken of the smuggling from Scilly which I dare say is equally notorious, to the destruction of every branch of fair trade, but more especially to the morals of the people.

"Another shameful trade is that carried on by the packets from Lisbon especially, and the West Indies. From the former many tuns of wines are constantly brought and vended through the county in small quantities at 2*s*. 6*d*. a gallon and sometimes under, while the fair trader cannot import any at lowest under 4*s*. The captains themselves smuggle large quantities and connive at their men doing the same, not allowing them sufficient wages whereon to live without it. I am myself concerned in the wine trade and between myself and partners we have a considerable capital in this trade, but on account of the smuggling on every side of us (and our rivals in trade doing such things as I trust our consciences ever will start back from with abhorence) we hardly make common interest of our money which we employ in the trade. Of some sort of wines, such as Lisbon, we can sell none at all, unless to truly conscientious persons, who will not buy where they suspect an unfair trade is carried on. The number of such as these is alas very few. We also import some rums which we cannot sell under 8*s*. 6*d*. to 9*s*. while the same sorts are sold very common for 5*s*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. Not long since I heard it confidently said by a gentleman of that neighbourhood that he was certain there was more goods smuggled at the Port of Falmouth only, every year, the duties of which if paid would be more than twice the land-tax of the County."

The EARL OF EGMONT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, August 28. Admiralty.—"The six persons to whom Mr. Harrison was to make a discovery of the principles of his watch, having finished their examination, and represented that they are ready to make a report of their proceedings, and it being necessary that Mr. Harrison should be paid the reward as soon as made in case it shall appear that he has made the discovery to satisfaction, I am therefore to desire your Lordship will please to favour me and the rest of the Commissioners for the Discovery of the Longitude, with your company at this office on Thursday the 12th of next month at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take the said report into consideration, and, as this is a matter of great consequence, and will require the determination of a majority of the Commissioners, I should be glad, if it is not inconvenient, that your Lordship will be present on that occasion."

W. Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1765, September 16. St. Columb.—"It will give me unspeakable pleasure if by any means I can serve my King and Country by giving such intelligences as from time to time come to my notice, of any illicit practices carried on in this neighbourhood. I hope your Lordship may depend on my veracity in what I relate, though in many instances without being partaker in guilt (which I am sure I durst not be) it may not be in my power to obtain proof of the facts. The generality of mankind are one way or other engaged in these under-hand practices, which are the inlets of immorality and licentiousness and sap the very vitals of the trade of the kingdom. Happy shall I think myself if any of these hints I from time to time think it my duty to give you are in the least degree instrumental to promote the public good. If smuggling in all its branches is suppressed I need not say how likely this is to alleviate our National Debt, prevent the necessity of new supplies and thereby give universal satisfaction to every honest mind. As things have been long conducted we have seen a few rise on the ruins of our trade, while many by the piracies of these few, have been oppressed and injured.

Having the peculiar happiness to have access to your Lordship, I am determined to hide nothing from you that may be of any use. My business lately called me to Falmouth, while the *Vansittart*, Indiaman, lay in the harbour. It gave me pain to see the vast concourse of people that were there for the purposes of smuggling, and I was told from very good authority that every day, Sunday not excepted, the number of people on board was like the busiest fair we have in the county. I suppose the amount of the goods sold cannot be so little as 5,000*li*. some say double that sum. Of this I am sure, it has drained the country of cash so that it is with great difficulty we can get exchange for 100*li*. bill. Muslins, silks, and handkerchiefs are hawked about in every part of the county, nor do I find there were any seizures made worth notice, Indeed I heard but of one in these many days the ship was there, and that but trifling. I think it is plain the officers cannot discharge their duty, for is it possible for them to be ignorant of what is a doing? Have we not reason to fear they are bribed to overlook these practices which are so very notorious?

While we were at dinner in the inn, a person came in with a large bundle of silk handkerchiefs and wanted to know if any was wanting, three of the company said they had already supplied themselves on board and added they had come off safe, a shame to the officers that they did so. But what can we expect from the wretches who by indirect methods obtain these places of trust. How valuable such as reverence conscience and who would not violate that to gain a world. Permit me my Lord to offer one hint which may be of use at such seasons when India ships are in the harbour or even at other times, suppose the public waggons were to be searched on some convenient distance on the road? I think it might prevent smuggling through that channel, especially if they were severely threatened if they took any goods not properly permitted. I also beg leave to add to my last another method of wine smuggling which I knew not till lately and I find is carried on by the salt ships between Lisbon and Falmouth. One person only, if I am not misinformed had lately no less than 72 quarter casks at once.

I find the greatest part of tea and brandy smuggling is now carried on in the south coast of this county from Plymouth to the Lands End. Quantities of both come from thence, the tea sold at 3*s*. 6*d*. a pound, the brandy at 5*s*. I fancy if we were to take the county through, 90 families in a 100 drink tea generally twice a day, perhaps not one family in a hundred buys what pays duty. I am apt to think that nearly as much brandy is drunk in the county as before the late restrictions, then we drunk our own produce, now we buy, with money, from France. A good look-out on the south side in winter and the north side in summer is much to be wished for. Suppose my Lord an order were to be obtained to burn all the ships concerned in smuggling, or found carrying brandy or tea under the limited burden. Might we not hope that this would in some measure prevent this detestable practice.

I beg leave also to recommend a strict watch to be placed over His Majesty's Stores of powder, &c. in Plymouth Dock and elsewhere, I know not from whence, if not from thence the vast quantities of cannon powder, from time to time hawked about the county and sold at 6*d.* and 8*d.* a pound, comes. How deplorable is it that such as eat our gracious Sovereign's bread should so shamefully betray his and the Nation's interest, and falsify the solemn obligations by which they are bound—how unworthy such the stipend they enjoy.

I have but one hint more to give your Lordship for the present and that is relating to the deal-board and timber trade carried on at Penryn, Truro, and Marazion in this county. I fear not one half the duty is paid of what is imported. Some of the persons concerned have landing places in the river between Falmouth and Truro, where are kept very large quantities and where the more favourable opportunity offers for carrying on this trade. There is a new quay in the river, lately built by one Daniel of Truro, who keeps several ships in the Norway Trade. The Government will do well to employ proper persons to see that not only what he imports, but every one else, pays the whole duty. The gentleman with whom M^r^ Daniel served as clerk in a few years amassed a fortune of upwards 150,000*li.* part of which indeed by success in mining but how much the other way was known only to himself."

The EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, September. Hanover Square.—Recommends that it is absolutely necessary that the same powers in every respect with regard to Trade and the Colonies should be delegated to Lord Dartmouth, as are vested in the First Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty with regard to their respective departments. Without this Lord Dartmouth will suffer continual disappointments and too probably undergo undeserved disgrace.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, November 15. Claremont.—"It was agreed, the other night, that your Lordship should be desired to sound our friend my Lord North; so I suppose that my Lord Rockingham has already acquainted your Lordship with it. I most heartily wish you success, and as your Lordship knows the affectionate regard I have always had for my Lord North and the zeal with which I have acted in this particular affair, both with the king and the Ministers, I must beg of your Lordship to do me justice to my Lord North in that respect. My friend Spanish Charles Townshend has been a witness of it from the very beginning, and, as I flatter myself my Lord North has some regard for my opinion, I would beg your Lordship to express to him my humble advice and most earnest wishes, for his own sake as well as that of the public, that he would accept this honorable and advantageous offer which is now made to him in the handsomest and most respectful manner, going through your Lordship's hands. You may also add from me, that as I have from the beginning had frequent occasions of knowing his Majesty's sentiments upon this subject from the King himself, I can with truth say that they are such as gave me great pleasure and did his Lordship great justice and I can further say, always shewing an inclination that his Lordship should return into his service. I most heartily wish you good success in this negotiation and in everything else that is agreeable to you." *Holograph.*

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, November 19. Olney.—Refusing the offer of an appointment in America made by Lord Dartmouth. "Here at Olney, I enjoy a happy retirement and obscurity, I have a probable sphere of usefulness, and yet [am] not greatly exposed to the frowns or smiles of men. . . . . . I am very far from classing myself a scholar. . . . I think the president of a college should be, if possible, master of everything, and be able to lend to all without being under a necessity of borrowing from any. The design your Lordship has formed is noble and important. Sorry, indeed, should I be to see it laid aside for want of persons willing to engage in it. . . . I should be glad to hear if Mr. Venn inclines to undertake it."

SAMUEL GARBETT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1765, December 16. Birmingham.—"Sometime since, being called upon by Mr. Secretary Conway about some practices made use of here to seduce workmen to go to Sweden, I took the liberty to send him by Mr. Burke an account of manufactured plate iron imported from Sweden under the denomination of unmanufactured iron, and likewise a sketch of the iron trade in this country. As I find Lord Rockingham hath been consulted I venture to send your Lordship copies of the letters that passed between Mr. Burke and me upon the subject." *Enclosed.* (A) Letter from Samuel Garbett to William Burke dated 1765, November 7, Birmingham. Has had an account that the Swedes have at last succeeded in getting one workman from Scotland to Gothenburg who will be of little use to them except in forming plans for getting others. The laws are so ill executed by constables in Scotland that it is difficult to secure the persons of such offenders. (B) Paper relating to Plate Iron showing how Swedish plate-iron was imported as unmanufactured iron. (C) Paper relating to Bar Iron. Stating that the quality of a great part of the iron made into nails in the neighbourhood of Birmingham has, for some time past, occasioned much disgrace to that manufacture which will lead to fatal consequences unless the makers of iron can be induced to forbear making very bad iron. That it is believed there is near 2,000 tons of bad iron now on hand. America the principal market for sale has long complained of the quality of our nails and will most unquestionably, if the imposition continues, endeavour to raise works of their own as other countries have done. There are at least 30,000 persons employed in this manufacture, it is therefore a national consideration to preserve a declining manufacture. In another branch of the iron trade a similar tale might be told. "There are 60,000 gun barrels made annually near Birmingham, of which 1,000 will not stand such a proof as is necessary for the safety of the persons who use them. What opinion this must spread of English honesty and integrity need not be mentioned."

LORD MANSFIELD to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

[1765?] Acknowledges the receipt of a Bill on privilege of the Peerage. "The Bill is levelled at what happened in a particular case to gain time to complete an outlawry; such a method would be too inconvenient and expensive to answer common delay . . . . . Your Lordship should take some assistance to draw the Bill. My idea last year, and what I understood to be Mr. Onslow's plan was to extend the Act of King William's to the time of the sitting of Parliament, which would be very beneficial to the subject and ought not to be opposed by one truly honest man . . . . You might substitute the form of a summons to obviate the objection from the Privilege of Peerage against a *capias*.

This short simple plan will do the promoters honour, and is liable to no objection but of that kind which adheres tenaciously to every supposed pre-eminence, though not to be made use of without injustice."

ARCHIBALD WALLACE, merchant of Edinburgh, to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1766, January 22, Edinburgh.—"Among many things which were done by a late ministry which shewed their little regard to religion, was the making the chaplaincy of the garrison in the Castle of Edinburgh a sinecure, by giving the salary, that ever since the Reformation was given to a minister of the Established Church in Scotland residing within the Garrison, to one Mr. Home, a friend of John Home's, formerly a minister of the Establishment, now Conservator of the Scotch Privileges in Holland. This Mr. William Home has the care of a parish between 20 and 30 miles from Edinburgh, and has not done the duty of a chaplain in the Garrison these three years, or more, that he has had the salary, though there are near 200 souls that reside constantly there, beside three or four companies of a marching regiment that are usually quartered in it.

I had occasion lately to be with a religious friend who told me that as he was now building an house, a soldier quartered in the Castle was employed in that work; he happened to ask him if he had a Bible, who answered in the negative. He then asked whether he would read it if he had one. The answer was--to be sure he would read it on Sunday, for—says he—we are allowed to go to no place of worship. My friend, surprised at this, asked the reason. He said their officers suspected, if they were allowed to go out of the Garrison, they might, in place of going to church, get themselves drunk in ale-houses and be guilty of riots, and therefore they thought it best to confine them altogether; upon which he got the Bible from my friend."

EDWARD TAYLOR to [the EARL of DARTMOUTH].

1766, March 12, Lisbon. Touching the grievances of English wine merchants at Lisbon and Oporto.

THOMAS JENKINS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1766, May 3, Rome. Knowing Lord Dartmouth's tastes for landscapes he has sent two very good ones by Gaspard Poussin, that formerly made part of Cardinal Ottoboni's collection, and a very fine drawing of a Magdalene, which he hopes Lady Dartmouth will think an elegant ornament for her dressing-room. *Seal.*

The Earl of Chesterfield to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, May 24.—"I heard with infinite pleasure yesterday that you was to be, what the public has long wanted and I have so long wished you to be, a third Secretary of State for America singly: but my joy was a good deal abated when I was told, in the evening, that you was only to be First Lord of Trade, with the powers which Lord Halifax had at the latter end of the late King's reign. Take my word for it, my dear Lord, this will not be sufficient; strike therefore while the iron is hot and push for dignity as well as power. You must be Secretary of State in all the forms and privileges of that office, which I will assert to be a much more important one, in a national light, than either of the two other departments. I will use to you the vulgar saying of 'now or never'; a fairer opportunity can never present itself. Lay aside upon this occasion your natural timidity and diffidence; spur on your friends who wish you extremely well and who can do the whole now at once as easily as in part, and I daresay will do it, if you press it. In my zeal for the success of this affair, I protest I consider the public service much more than I do yours."

Postscript.—"If we have no Secretary of State with full and undisputed powers for America, in a few years we may as well have no America." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Chesterfield.

1766, May 25, Blackheath.—"As the state of the Plantation office and the alterations that it may be necessary to make in it, have been for some days past, under the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, and as I conceive I may be materially interested in the results of their deliberations, I have been very desirous of troubling your Lordship to beg that advice which I have reason to flatter myself your Lordship is willing, and which I am sure nobody else is so able, to give me on so important an occasion. I have been to town two or three times with that view, but have always been unfortunately disappointed. I propose to make another attempt upon your Lordship to-morrow morning and hope to be in time enough to catch you, before you go out. I believe I may venture to assure your Lordship that nothing is yet determined upon, and that no plan for the future management of American affairs will have my concurrence that is not calculated to give dignity and credit, as well as effectual authority to the person who may undertake to preside over that Department." *Draft.*

The Marquis of Rockingham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, July 12, Grosvenor Square.—"His Majesty yesterday said nothing to me, the same civility and the same good humour as usual and as equally on both sides. I know nothing. When I do, I will certainly communicate it to you."

The Marquis of Rockingham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, July 25. Grosvenor Square.—"His Majesty does not understand that in the present plan there is an intention of there being a separated Secretary of State for the Colonies and Plantations annexed to the First Lord of the Board of Trade.

"I am just now credibly informed that, after all, Charles Townshend is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer."

E. BURKE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1766, July, Friday morning.—The Marquess being just now extremely hurried has ordered me to give your lordship a short sketch of the present situation of things. I think it looks rather better than it has done for some time. About ten last night Lord Temple set out for Stow, much chagrined, and with a determined resolution to take no part in the arrangement of Mr. Pitt's system of administration. They differed in opinion exceedingly, and I hear with much heat, at least upon one side. It is probable, both from rational conjecture and tolerably good information, that their difference was upon the two capital points of G. Grenville whom Lord T. desired to be brought in, together with Lord Lyttelton, but in what rank I do not hear. This proposition Mr. Pitt strenuously resisted. The other point of my Lord T. was the exclusion of Lord Northumberland and Mackenzie on which he found Mr. Pitt equally untractable. The first I take to have been the real cause of difference, the second, the ostensible cause of quarrel. Whatever the motives to this step were, the step itself is certainly an happy one, as it narrows the ground of disagreement between Pitt and this party very considerably, both with regard to the quantity and the quality of the objection. I take it for granted that this will not find your lordship in town or I should have taken the liberty of waiting on you with the news."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1766, November 7, Olney.—Refers to the increasing "profanation of the Lord's Day." The shop-keepers are as much engaged on Sunday mornings, as at any other time. The available justices of the peace "discover little zeal for reformation" and would not countenance proposals for it "from a reputed methodist . . . . . This year, by some omission, we have but one churchwarden."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, September 5. Olney.—"In July I went to Huntingdon with no other view than to meet Dr. Convers. I missed him, but my journey had an effect which I little thought of. I called on Mrs. Unwin and Mr. Cowper in a very critical time, the day after Mr. Unwin's burial, and, in consequence of that interview, they are now coming, as Mr. Cowper, I suppose, advised your Lordship, to settle at Olney. The prospect is very agreeable to us, and the more so, as your Lordship is pleased to express your approbation of it. We live very comfortably with our poor people . . . . . . However, it will be very pleasing to be indulged, without our own seeking, with two such companions as Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin for we have, hitherto, been without conversible and sensible friends, except such as occasionally oblige us with visits."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, September 16. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper, and Mrs. and Miss Unwin came here the 14th. Mrs. Unwin has taken a house in what I call the Parade, that is on the south side of the Market Place. It is a small one—especially must seem so to her, in consequence of that which she quitted at Huntington,—and at present it cuts a rueful appearance, having been for a long while either empty or in the hands of very poor tenants. But we hope, when it is furbished up, it will be tolerable considering the place, as I suppose it will be sometime before Olney is much celebrated for elegant buildings. It cannot, at this season of the year, be rendered habitable very soon; till then, they will do us the pleasure to be our guests."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, October 24. Olney.—"We removed, yesterday, into the Vicarage . . . I am glad to return your Lordship my immediate thanks for so comfortable an habitation . . . . I have a great acquisition in my Huntingdon friends who are still our guests. I know not where I could have picked two more agreeable persons than Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin. His case (like my own though in a different way) has been uncommonly singular, and the dispensation he has passed through has been sanctified to form him into the spirit and mould of the Gospel in a degree beyond what we usually expect or find in one of so short a standing in profession."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, November 18. Olney.—The beginning of December is fixed upon to resume the subject of the history. "It will doubtless necessarily both abridge and circumscribe my correspondence, but I do not think your Lordship will be much more freed from my importunity in future than in times past unless you should command me to forbear, which I hope you will not. The work appears, in idea, of so great extent that I believe I shall be tempted to imitate my lord of Gloucester in one particular and to present the public with one volume at a time. The first book contains what I could collect or offer, on the period of our Lord's personal ministry. The second is to be the history of the apostolic churches, in which I have proceeded as far as the Acts 17, and is to extend to the close of the first century. To the historical part, I propose to subjoin three essays or chapters by way of Appendix. 1. Of the life and character of St. Paul considered as an exemplar of minister of Jesus Christ. 2. Of the errors and abuses which appeared in the Apostolic churches. 3. Of the heresies and absurd doctrines propogated by false teachers in the Apostolic days. I think when I have wrote so far, I shall have materials to furnish out one sizeable octavo and I hope to make such an application to the present times as I go along, that this volume alone would be some apology for that way of thinking which the world calls Methodism, if the Author should be found insufficient to the whole undertaking, for indeed altogether it is a great one . . . . My amiable guests are at present from home. Mr. Cowper has accompanied Mrs. Unwin this morning to St. Albans to consult Dr. Cotton. Her frame is exceedingly delicate and she has a variety of symptoms (though none I hope are yet confirmed) which seem to threaten a consumption. The most alarming symptom to me (if I may dare to call it so) is her eminence in the Christian life and spirit, her temper, her language, her very air seem to indicate an unusual meetness for glory, and as together with this, she has every qualification which one would wish to find in an intimate friend. I can seldom look at her without a mixture of pleasure and regret . . . . .

We have daily new reason to thank your Lordship for our dwelling, as well as for the satisfaction you are pleased to express in our accomodation I shall say no more upon the head of expense, only that it is more than I deserve.

On looking over the bills I observe in some less essential articles there might have been a sparing, and the fault is my own that there was not, but it was for want of a part of your Lordship's experience in building. In the article of painting we pleased ourselves with mahogany doors &c. without being in the least aware that colour was dearer than white or brown. There is one line perhaps would surprise your Lordship namely for 160 letters in the study 6*s.* 8*d.* This being no great sum and a little out of the common road, I did not intend should appear in the bill, but I forgot it till all was wrote out fair and settled. But perhaps you will allow me to explain it. If your Lordship had been at the Plantations in or about the year 1746, and was now to come to Olney, you would be sensible of an amazing difference between my situation there and what it is here. I hope I am not insensible of it myself; I hope I never shall forget it. But my heart is wicked and deceitful; I was willing therefore to be reminded of it; yea to call in every help. I was willing that all my friends might remember it likewise, in hopes some of them would kindly refresh my memory of them should ever be occasion. I therefore ordered the following texts to be painted over the fireplace :—

"*Since thou wast precious in my sight thou hast been honourable: but thou shall remember that thou wast a bondsman in the land of Egypt and the Lord thy God redeemed thee.*"

These sentences, with reference to the places from whence they are taken, Isaiah 43, 4, and Deuteronomy 15, 15, constitute the 160 letters in question I am persuaded your Lordship will think this 6*s.* 8*d.* well laid out if it should in some measure contribute to the desirable end of reminding me from day to day what I was, and by what means I am now undeservedly settled in the Vicarage at Olney. The chimney of the old part of the house is so much lower than the ridge of the new that when the wind is either in the northern or southern quarter it is impossible to bear a fire in the kitchen for the whole house is filled with smoke. As this is a circumstance that would not well admit of delay I have sent to London for a tin funnel to carry it to a proper height ; if this can be secured, and the end answered, we shall be quite complete and I would not wish the old building taken down in my time, hardly if a wish could do it without trouble or expense."

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1767, November 27. Grosvenor Square.—"The Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Portland, and, I hope, some more of our friends will do me the honour to dine here on Sunday next. I am always happy to see your Lordship and have, in the present time, some little notion that the very appearance of all our acting unitedly may have some effect ; at least, it shews (what I am proud of) the friendship which exists amongst us."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, February 16. Olney. "My history goes on but slowly, partly because it meets with many unavoidable interruptions from occasions which must not be dispensed, but chiefly because I cannot yet recover that readiness of spirit with which I formerly began, I know not but a single page costs me more time and thought than a sheet did then, and is consequently worse done; for those thoughts are usually most clear and pertinent, which are obtained with the most ease; at least it is so with me . . . . The funnel I procured from London did not at all answer the intention, and we suffered a good deal from smoke all the winter, being obliged to keep the street door open all day, in the severest weather which subjected most of our double family to violent colds . . . We have hitherto assigned the largest parlour for the reception of our people at the private meetings. The expedience of which, and the manifest blessing attending them, we are more and more sensible of. And I should rejoice in devoting it to this service *in perpetuum* if it would conveniently contain us, but by the accession of Mrs. Unwin's family and some other additions the Lord has favoured us with, we are so crowded that when the weather grows warmer we shall not be able to meet there without being greatly incommoded. I believe therefore I must avail myself of your Lordship's obliging offer of the large room in the great house on the right hand side; for the other, which we still keep possession of when the people meet on Sunday mornings and where I catechise the children, is smaller than our own . . . The room in question would make us quite commodious and is so large that my most sanguine hopes will hardly prompt me to think that I shall ever see it too full of truly serious people and I hope we have none but such amongst us. . . . Mrs. Unwin and Mr. Cowper removed to their own house yesterday and though they are so near, we seem to miss them much. His servant and Mrs. Unwin's maid have I hope been both truly converted since they resided under our roof."

S. Countess of Huntingdon to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1768, March 1. "I have sent by the hands of Mr. Whitfield this day to Mr. Thornton, a note for a thousand pounds to pay (as by agreement with Mr. Kimpton) for the perpetual advowson of Aldwinkle living and which was the full supposed value before Mr. Haweis had possession of it. As your Lordship must have known the want of concurrence my heart has ever had in this whole affair, so I did think you had a right to the earliest and fullest information of this transaction and also of what appeared to me the one best means to deliver from reproach on this account the Christian cause, and help out of prison and debt the miserable sufferers by it, as well as at the same time to make a way for Mr. Madan and Mr. Haweis to stand upon ground that might in the sight of all good and, reasonable men become truly Christian and honourable. Your Lordship in wishing the protection of the characters of those you regard, has seen this matter in a light tender, friendly, and charitable, but this medium is not that through which all can see in it, that exactness requisite to actions that appear of such consequence to the clearing up their fidelity when less known, a thousand to one therefore in the Christian as well as rational world must and do see it in another. These doubtless claim that consideration to them which every Christian heart would by concession willingly make wherever consciously mistaken. Else woe to the world indeed, because of offences which would yet remain the hindrance of their peace by the false impressions received against the power and purity of that Gospel which through mistaken conduct must continue so obscured. As to any reserves pride may make on these subjects may the Lord keep me, your Lordship, and all who have the name of Christ from. Should not these measures meet with your

Lordship's approbation, my satisfaction will receive that difference only. As far as I know, my eye has been single to these three points I have mentioned and that to Him whose I am and from whose compassion I look for pity to all my ignorance, weakness or want of further abilities in this matter as well as for every other purpose to His Glory and honor every situation remain."

Postscript:—"I have wrote this day to Mr. Madan to this same purpose."

Dr. DAMPIER to LADY DARTMOUTH.

1768, March 19. Eton.—Hearing that Lord and Lady Dartmouth are under some distress about their sons, owing to the quarrel that had lately happened between Dr. Sumner and Mr. Glass at Harrow, he begs to recommend Eton School.

"PROCEEDINGS at ST. EDMUND'S HALL, OXFORD."

1768, March.—Particulars, collected from memory, of what the Vice-Chancellor read at the time of expulsion:—

(1.) James Mathews was bred a weaver and kept a common taphouse; when he entered himself a member of the University was ignorant of the learned languages. Has appealed for Holy Orders and has been refused. Frequents conventicles and has been with Mr. Davies and Mr. Fletcher, reputed methodists, and is himself a reputed methodist.

(2.) Thomas Jones was bred a barber, and "hath lately followed that low occupation." Has expounded the Scriptures at Wheaton Aston, although a layman. Attends conventicles, and is deficient in the learned languages.

(3.) Joseph Shipman was bred a linendraper. Acknowledged he acted much like Jones.

(4.) Benjamin Kay attends conventicles. Has heard a layman pray *ex-tempore*. Holds election.

(5.) Erasmus Middleton, has officiated as priest in a chapel of ease of the parish church of Cheveley, in Berkshire, "says we must sit down and wait for the Spirit," that good works are unnecessary.

(6.) Thomas Grove "hath preached to a mixed multitude of people called methodists, in a barn." *Copy.*

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, April 6. Olney.—"From what has passed at Oxford I ought to learn to prize the peace and privilege which we enjoy at Olney. . . . The young men are highly honoured so far as their sufferings. . . . . One of them Thomas Jones is now with me and I have reason to hope he knows and serves the Lord. He considers this affair as a correction, which he and his fellows justly brought upon themselves, not for having too much, but too little, of the life of religion. And by what I can hear from other hands there was not that remarkable fervour of zeal or union of affection among the professing students that should just at this time provoke the resentment of their superiors more than usual. Some of them think it was rather a chastisement, because they were disunited amongst themselves and sinking apace into coldness and formality. If so, and the Lord takes occasion by this turn to revive, quicken, and humble them, they will have reason to be thankful for it. But surely so far as men are concerned they have been very hardly dealt with. . . . . We have been lately very happy in a visit from Mr. Thornton and Dr. Conyers. The dear Doctor was drawn in to preach for us last Friday evening. . . . . He likewise spoke in our prayer meeting on Sunday evening, an opportunity which I believe will not be soon forgot. . . . . Mr. Cowper is well, and Mrs. Unwin tolerably well: they know not of my writing. Olney was always agreeable to me, but their company and friendship makes it still more so. They are not only agreeable and sensible, but spiritual and exemplary, it sometimes quickens and I hope humbles me to be with them." *Seal of Arms.*

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, May 10. Olney.—"I have received Mr. Whitfield's letter to the Vice-Chancellor. A few expressions and circumstances might have been altered or omitted; but upon the whole, I cannot think something of this sort unreasonable. Whether his appearance in the affair may not be more prejudicial to the hopes of the young men, than if some other person had taken it up, I cannot say but I hear a report that two of them are to be reinstated and some probability in favour of a third: if so, as two of them have accepted Lady Huntingdon's invitation, Mr. Jones (who is now with me) seems the only one without any prospect. As your Lordship was pleased to mention that you had heard something not to his advantage I hope you will excuse me taking this occasion to assure you that, though when he came first to Olney he was forward and conceited to an extreme, I do hope and believe he is much otherwise now and has been so for a considerable time. I have had a good character of him from all my friends, among whom he has been conversant, and I believe Dr. Dixon was not less satisfied with him at Oxford than with the rest. His talents are not of the shewing kind, but I do hope if the Lord should see fit to bring him into the ministry he would be faithful, steady, and exemplary."

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1768, May 10.—"The House of Lords met to day. The administration were alert and were so full of the idea of riots, that a few miscreants hollowing 'Wilkes and Liberty' and 'no Boot' at the door of the House, where we left our carriages, became in Lord Hillsborough's mind an object to move for the justices of Westminster being called to the Bar, and ordered to exert themselves to disperse the mob. We remained in the House about half an hour and then the justices returned and said the mob was dispersing. They were questioned as to their cries, particularly by Lord Sandwich, who desired to know whether there was any seditious cries or anything personal to his Majesty. Mr. Carrington answered, no, that they appeared very loyal, that the cries were 'Wilkes and Liberty,' and a complaint of the price of bread, meat, and beer. The House then adjourned. Near the King's Bench, matters have been too serious; some lives are lost. I wished, and was in hopes, to have seen your lordship to-day; probably you will be in town to-morrow. The times are wild and I own I should be glad that your lordship was present amongst us."

LADY STAWELL to [the EARL of DARTMOUTH.]

1768, September 30. Twickenham.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with her intention to marry Lord Hillsborough.

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, October 25, Olney.—"My papers have passed the review of Mr. Madan and Haweis, since I wrote last. Upon their representation, strengthened by what I now apprehend might be the meaning of a hint your Lordship favoured me with, I corrected what I had wrote upon the government of the primitive church, with a pair of scissors, not a bit here and there, but I cut out every line of it. I saw that I had been too dogmatic upon a point which has been the subject of so much controversy, and farther that supposing I was right such an explicit declaration would not come well from a minister of the Established Church, that it was not immediately necessary to my main design, and would probably give more offence than any other part of the book. It is therefore now annihilated and can do no harm." *Seal.*

Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, December 15. London—Has given his patients (some of Lord Dartmouth's children) and their attendant directions what to do upon the road and hopes they have arrived home in better health. Their disease was not uncommon, though its name is singular enough; it often attacks young persons in wet seasons, and is usually called the Mumps. "I am indebted to Lord Dartmouth for his very friendly letter respecting the Royal Society and his proposal of Lord Royston. I communicated this to my acquaintance of the Society, who felt much concern that they could not hope for the President they could have wished for. They readily allowed the propriety of naming Lord Royston, whose abilities for such a station, were allowed to be indisputable. But two objections were started:—that nobleman, however well qualified, will not make a a point of attending the Society when perhaps other business of importance does not require him elsewhere. Besides, his reserve would make him more difficult of access than might be wished in a President of the Royal Society who must occasionally see and hear people of low degree, though ingenious, and, in their way, sensible. People are chosen now who do not please, and if Lord Royston had not the objections above mentioned, he would, I believe, be chosen without the least opposition. The Royal Society has been of use to [the] community in general and to the character of the nation. Much depends on its head. If he is a mathematician, studies of this kind only will be promoted; if a botanist, botany will be in estimation. But if the President is disengaged from any peculiar, and resolves to promote science in general, then science will flourish. Nevertheless, I own that in the present state of things, when principle seems to be totally forgot, and the views of this life only, cherished almost universally, there is little hope of doing much good in any other way than in taking heed to ourselves, and whilst we cannot make others better, endeavouring that none are made worse by our example."

Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, [December ?] Harpur Street.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth of the cordial approval of Dr. Parsons, Dr. Knight, John Ellis, and

Gustavus Brander to the proposal of electing Lord Dartmouth, President of the Royal Society. Hopes Lord Dartmouth will accept the position.

EDWARD ELMSALL to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1769, March 20. Thornhill.—"I daresay your lordship has frequently heard of Mrs. Bosanquet, and probably you may know her. She has been in this country some time, and lays out her whole time in taking care of and educating poor children, and, though she has some peculiarities (and who has not), we think her an extraordinary good woman. She had taken a house of a gentleman at Gildersome in the neighbourhood of Morley for this purpose, but it was far from being convenient. . . . . Mrs. Parkinson offered to sell her, with your Lordship's leave, her lease of Stumpcross in Morley, and Mrs. Bosanquet applied to me to beg you would please to favour her with the remainder of Mrs. Parkinson's term."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1769, March 31. Olney.—"I have done nothing yet to the papers your Lordship was pleased to look over, since they were returned to me, I informed you that I was not willing to publish them as they stand against the judgment of so many friends. Yet on the other hand, the alterations they propose which amount to almost the total demolition of what I have already done, and are inconsistent with the prosecution of my plan in future discourage me. Besides I have other friends who think differently from them. Your Lordship did not hint anything of this kind, and Mr. Cowper, whose judgment has considerable weight with me is entirely against it. Perhaps the safest course, in this perplexity will be, to let the book lie dormant where it is."

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH.

1769, May 25.—Receipt from Thomas Gainsborough to the Earl of Dartmouth for 126*li.*, "in full for two half length portraits." *Holograph.*

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1769, June 13. Olney.—"After much deliberation about the expediency of publishing my book, I have drawn up an advertisement to stand at the beginning; a copy of it I take the liberty to enclose. . . . Mr. Cowper is well, and desires his respects; he is a great blessing and a comfort to me, a true friend, faithful, judicious, and exemplary. By him and Mrs. Unwin, I am quickened or humbled every day."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1769, August 9. Olney.—"I hope the Lord has graciously smiled upon our removal to the large room in the great house; it has given me opportunity of receiving several persons into our society for whom we could not find room before and I have laid the meeting on Sunday evenings more generally open and many of the congregration who knew not well how to improve their time on Sunday evenings now attend with us. . . . The simplicity and happy ignorance of those who live in a country place is a great advantage to a minister; they are out of the reach of many temptations and avocations which distract and divide the attention of many professors (*sic*).

"A few months ago I heard that some of them in their prayers at home had been much engaged for the welfare of Mr. Wilkes. As the whole town of Olney is remarkably loyal and peaceable with regard to the government, I was rather surprised that gentleman should have partisans amongst our serious people. Upon inquiry I found they had just heard of his name and that he was in prison; comparing the imperfect account they had of him with what they read in their Bibles they took it for granted that a person so treated must of necessity be a minister of the Gospel and under that character they prayed earnestly that he might be supported and enlarged—Your Lordship will perhaps be surprised that in this time of general ferment the whole story of Mr. Wilkes should be utterly unknown to many people in a market town within 60 miles of London. But this is the fact! . . . . Mr. Cowper desires his respects. It was agreed between us that whoever wrote first should let your Lordship know that Mr. Cowper's servant can throw a casting net, that we love fish at both houses, and that, relying on your Lordship's goodness, we have sometimes talked of employing the servant to catch us some (if he can). However, we chose to mention it before we began, and shall flatter ourselves (while we hear nothing to the contrary) that we have your Lordship's permission which will add to the flavour of the fish."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1769, September 6. Olney.—"Wednesday's post, last week, brought Mr. Cowper an account of the death of Major Cowper and Friday's post summoned him to Cambridge, by letters informing him that his brother was very ill. I accompanied him one stage on Saturday morning. By a letter Mrs. Unwin had yesterday, he informs her that his brother's illness, though primarily an intermitting fever, is attended with circumstances which render it alarming; but the physician is not without hopes. . . . . On Friday, likewise, I had a few lines from Mr. Madan acquainting me with the death of his son William. This must doubtless be a heavy stroke, he was a promising youth and greatly beloved. . . . My book is, at last, gone to the press. Mr. Cowper dissuaded me from prefixing the advertisement of which I send your Lordship a copy. He thought it would dispose and instruct people to find fault with the book before they began to read it. I submitted to his judgment and it is now coming abroad without an apology; but the allegations in the advertisement, though not published, are true."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1770, February 22. Olney.—"My dear friend, Mr. Cowper is at Cambridge; his brother is again dangerously ill, with asthma and dropsy, and, I believe, there are but little hopes of his recovery."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1770, March 21. Olney.—"I know not whether Mr. Cowper's necessary engagements at Cambridge, and the various exercises of mind he has been under there, have given him leisure and liberty to write to your Lordship lately. If not, I dare answer for him, that only a want of such leisure has prevented him. I am sure he would be glad to communicate to you an account of the great display of the Lord's mercy in favour of his brother. His illness was and still is extreme and I believe such as affords the physicians little prospect of his recovery. In that state he seemed secure and satisfied and on the account of what he suffered rather desirous to die, than live, though evidently an entire stranger both to the necessity and nature of the gospel faith. All that Mr. Cowper's tender concern for him, in this situation, could suggest, seemed to have no farther effect than that he heard him impatiently and was convinced that it proceeded from his love and regard to him. But on the 10th instant the Lord was pleased to take the work effectually into his own hand. . . . I need not say to your Lordship, that if the Lord is pleased to restore Mr. John Cowper, his character, his natural and acquired abilities, his situation in the University, etc. will probably render him the object of as much wonder, and fit him for as much usefulness, as can be well expected in the case of a single person."

LEWISHAM VESTRY.

1770, November 19.—Resolutions as to enclosing waste land belonging to the Parish.

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1770, November 23. Olney.—"We have now and then a new hymn at Olney; I am willing to send your Lordship a specimen, Mr. Cowper's I shall mark with W.C. I have not asked his leave to transcribe, but when I tell him what I have done I hope he will not forbid me.

"The small pox has been some months at Olney, and seems likely to spread more. I was in hopes it would have ceased, but two families were inoculated just about the time of its decline and it soon appeared again. Here are many who have not had it, and many terrified at the thoughts of it, so that it occasions a sensible difference in our congregation and markets."

Miss M. V. VERNON to the COUNTESS OF DARTMOUTH.

[1770–1780?]—"I have just got Lady Harcourt's answer to the queries respecting glasses. None should be put on the King's table, and all those intended for him and the Queen must be covered, the servants will bring them, with the covers on to you and Lord Dartmouth, and you will take them off with one hand, while with the other you present the glass to their Majesties. I daresay you have conversed with Lady Bath on all these nice points, which she must so well understand and had some years ago occasion to practice."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1771, January 19. Olney—"I am glad my preaching on the occasion of Mr. Whitfield's death had your Lordship's approbation. Indeed I thought it expedient and even incumbent on me, to bear my testimony to his character as a minister, especially in this place, where he was known and dear to many and had been despised and misrepresented by many more . . . . My bookseller informs me that the one volume of Ecclesiastical History is in very little demand. So that it has not yet paid half the expense of paper and print (though I have taken 100 copies on my own account). I am not sorry I published it."

Thomas Gainsborough to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1771, April 8. Bath.—"I received the honour of your Lordship's letter acquainting me that I am to expect Lady Dartmouth's picture at Bath, but it is not yet arrived. I shall be extremely willing to make any alterations your lordship shall require, when her ladyship comes to Bath for that purpose, as I cannot (without taking away the likeness) touch it, unless from the life. I would not be thought, by what I am going to observe, that I am at all unwilling to do anything your lordship requires to it, or even to paint an entire new picture for the money I received for that, as I shall always take pleasure in doing anything for Lord Dartmouth, but I should fancy myself a great blockhead if I was capable of painting such a likeness as I did of your lordship and not have sense enough to see why I did not give the same satisfaction in Lady Dartmouth's picture, and I believe your lordship will agree with me in this point, that next to being able to paint a tolerable picture, is having judgment enough to see what is the matter with a bad one. I don't know if your lordship remembers a few impertinent remarks of mine upon the ridiculous use of fancy dresses in portraits, about the time that Lord North made us laugh in describing a Family Piece, his Lordship had seen somewhere, but whether your Lordship's memory will reach this trifling circumstance or not, I will venture to say that had I painted Lady Dartmouth's picture, dressed as her ladyship goes, no fault (more than in my painting in general) would have been found with it. Believe me, my Lord, though I may appear conceited in saying it so confidently, I never was far from the mark, but I was able before I pulled the trigger, to see the cause of my missing, and nothing is so common with me as to give up my own sight in my painting room, rather than hazard giving offence to my best customers. You see, my Lord, I can speak plainly when there is no danger of having my bones broke, and if your Lordship encourages my giving still a free opinion upon the matter, I will do it in another line."

The Same to the Same.

1771, April 13. Bath. "I can see plainly your Lordship's good nature in not taking amiss what I wrote in my last, though it is not so clear to me but your Lordship has some suspicion that I meant it to spare myself the trouble of painting another picture of Lady Dartmouth, which time and opportunity may convince your lordship was not the intention, and here I give it under my hand, that I will most willingly begin upon a new canvas. But I only for the present beg your Lordship will give me leave to try an experiment upon that picture to prove the amazing effect of dress. I mean to treat it as a cast-off picture and dress it (contrary, I know, to Lady Dartmouth's taste) in the modern way; the worse consequence that can attend it, will be her ladyship's being angry with me for a time. I am vastly out in my notion of the thing, if the face does not immediately look like; but I must know if Lady Dartmouth powders or not in common: I only beg to know that, and to have the picture sent down to me. I promise this my lord, that if I boggle a month by way of experiment to please myself, it shall not in the least abate my desire of attempting another to please your Lordship when I can be in London for that purpose, or Lady Dartmouth comes to Bath."

Postscript:—"I am very well aware of the objection to modern dresses in pictures, that they are soon out of fashion and look awkward, but as that misfortune cannot be helped, we must set it against the unluckiness of fancy dresses taking away likenesses, the principal beauty and intention of a portrait."

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

[1771], April 18. Bath.—"Nothing can be more absurd than the foolish custom of painters dressing people like scaramouches and expecting the likeness to appear. Had a picture voice, action, etc. to make itself known as actors have upon the stage, no disguise would be sufficient to conceal a person: but only a face, confined to one view and not a muscle to move to say 'Here I am,' falls very hard upon the poor painter, who perhaps is not within a mile of the truth in painting the face only. Your Lordship I am sure will be sensible of the effect of dress thus far, but I defy any but a painter of some sagacity (and such you see am I my Lord) to be well aware of the different effects which one part of a picture has upon another, and how the eye may be cheated, as to the appearance of size, etc., by an artful management of the accompaniments. A tune may be so confused by a false bass, that if it is ever so plain, simple and full of meaning, it shall become a jumble of nonsense, and just so shall a handsome face be overset by a fictitious bundle of trumpery of the foolish painter's own inventing. For my part (however your Lordship may suspect my genius for lying) I have that regard for truth, that I hold the finest invention as a meer slave in comparison and believe I shall remain an ignorant fellow to the end of my days, because I never could have patience to read poetical impossibilities, the very food of a painter, especially if he intends to be knighted in this land of roast beef, so well do serious people love froth. But, where am I my Lord, this my free opinion in another line with a witness, forgive me my Lord, I am but a wild goose at best, all I mean is this, Lady Dartmouth's picture will look more like and not so large when dressed properly, and if it does not I will begin another.

NOTICE from the LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

1771, July 15.—"Such Ladies as desire to dance minuets at the ball, which is to be at Windsor Castle on Thursday evening, the 25th of this instant, are requested to send their names and rank to this office on or before Friday next, the 19th instant, and to send for their tickets the next day, Saturday, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, immediately after which, the said office will be shut up and no attendance given till the Installation is over." *Draft.*

NOTICE from the LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

1771, July 16.—"Notice is hereby given that at the Installation at Windsor on Thursday, the 25th instant, ladies are not expected to appear in the Chapel or Hall there full dressed with hoops, but ladies who propose to dance, and such as shall sit in the front rows at the Ball in the evening, are expected to come full dressed, as to the Court Balls at St. James'.

"That all persons properly dressed who propose to go to the Installation Ball that evening, may assemble in the Queen's Guard Chamber; and that at half an hour after seven o'clock, the doors will be opened for their passage into the ball-room." *Draft.*

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1771, September 18th.—Thanking Lord Dartmouth for his patronage in his candidature for the mastership of Harrow school.

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1771, September 26. Harrow.—As to his candidature for the mastership of Harrow. "My competitor, my Lord, is Mr. Humphry Sumner an assistant at Eton, and a first cousin of the late Doctor's. He was incited to this measure by the advice of Drs. Barnard and Foster, and he is supported by their assistance. What wishes those gentlemen can entertain, or what alacrity they are likely to exert for the credit of a rival school, is a subject on which it were superfluous for me to expatiate. In justice, however, to Mr. Sumner, I must say what the information of others, and my own experience, authorize me to say, that he is a gentleman of a most amiable temper and most irreproachable life."

The SAME to the SAME.

1771, October 4. Harrow.—"The mastership was yesterday determined in favour of Mr. Heath. The kind intentions of Dr. Sumner, the ardent wishes of the boys and the general approbation of their friends were of no weight against my age; in vain were pleaded all the favourable circumstances of my birth in the town where the founder lived, and of my education in his school. They were by no means sufficient to overrule those prejudices which Harrow governors have at last avowed in favour of Eton instructors. I am disappointed, my Lord, but not disgraced, and it gives me a peculiar satisfaction to find that a long and severe scrutiny into my character, could bring to light no other objection, than that I was twenty-five years old. I beg pardon for not acquainting your Lordship with this event, the instant it took place. I was employed my Lord, in quelling a disturbance, which the indecent and scurrilous language of Mr. Bucknall had provoked. The respectful and friendly behaviour of every person in this place, their anxious wishes for my success, and their generous concern for my disappointment, lift me far above any infamy to which I might be exposed by rejection.

"As my hopes in Harrow are for ever blasted, as the governors trifled with my claims and sported with my expectations, as it were cowardice to stand below the situation into which my real or supposed merit should have raised me, I am now going to open a school at Stanmore. The opinion your Lordship has expressed of my worth and the efforts you have exerted for my interest, give you a right to my sincerest gratitude and respect. While I continue here I shall dissuade the Mr. Legges from any act of violence or disrespect."

The SAME to [the SAME].

1771, October 9th. Stanmore.—"Give me leave to hope that you will acquit me of all indelicacy and presumption in the application I am going to make to you. My disappointment at Harrow has thrown an insurmountable obstacle in the way of my future success. I have therefore purchased a large house at Stanmore in Middlesex, where I open my school on Monday next. The encouragement I have received from Dr. Sumner's friends induced me to engage in this undertaking, and I doubt not but my scheme will here meet with more success than at Harrow. The terms, my Lord, are twenty-six guineas per annum, for board and teaching; fencing and dancing are taught by the same masters and on the terms as at Harrow. Should your Lordship do me the honour of entrusting me with the care of your sons, I shall exert my utmost endeavours both to forward their improvement and to merit your Lordship's approbation. The disturbance that unhappily arose on Thursday last, was universal. I then used my influence with the whole school to observe order, and my advice to particular boys has since been the same. I more especially addressed myself to your Lordship's sons. My disappointment is matter of general surprise and concern, and as to my conduct on the day of election, I have guarded it from all material misrepresentation by a public declaration of my innocence, and an open appeal to every impartial person who then saw me. In my critical situation, it is by no means strange to be attacked by new enemies, and deserted by old acquaintance, but the consciousness of an honest intention and an upright conduct, supports me under my miscarriage and sets me above all the artifice of treachery, and all the assaults of competition."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1771, November 6. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper (who is so generally known here by the name of Sir Cowper, that I often style him so in my letters) desires his respects to your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth. We add a repeated tender of our duty."

FREDERICK MONTAGU to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1772, August 1. Papplewick.—"I returned from Welbeck the beginning of the week where I was present at what might have been a most dreadfull accident. The Duke, Lord Titchfield and Mrs. Bentinck were all thrown out of a phaeton close to a precipice, but they providentially escaped unhurt. The poor Duchess saw the whole accident, but is not the worse for the alarm. I am sorry Lord Hillsborough's red bag is still in his pocket, buttoned up, and like to continue there. I would venture a ducking to get at it, if you would be an accomplice and the receiver of stolen goods."

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1772, September 6. Hampton Court.—"An outline of the revolution in Sweden is printed in last night's Gazette. The success of the transaction is complete. The States made no resistance but surrendered their ancient form of Government and accepted and subscribed the new one delivered to them by the King. This event is of the most important nature and it is very embarrassing to me that your Lordship and the rest of the King's confidential servants are so far from London. Russia—unless her peace with the Porte is more uncertain than it has been of late represented—will propose sending troops to Sweden. The ministers of Denmark and Prussia at Stockholm, have orders to concur with Count Ostermann in everything. His propositions, I make no doubt, will be vigorous and violent, and on the other hand, that the King of Sweden will be supported by France, may be depended on. The probable consequences of all this are but too evident. In this state of things there is ample occasion for me to summon a Cabinet immediately, and to receive the advice of it with regard to what instructions the King should send Sir John Goodricke upon this critical occasion. But rather than hurry your Lordship from your retirement a moment sooner than is absolutely necessary, I will inform you of my ideas, and if approved of by your Lordship, venture to recommend them to the King, without the ceremony of a meeting. They are, my Lord, that the King should engage in no measures, now the Revolution has actually taken place, till we are informed of the intentions of the Court of Petersburg not only as to what the Empress of Russia means to do in regard to Sweden, immediately, but also with regard to the long talked of alliance with Great Britain. If she explains herself ingenuously and satisfactorily on this head, I conceive a co-operation with her in her Swedish views, may be very fit matter for our deliberations in Council. But in my poor opinion it would be very rash and unjustifiable to hazard such consequences as are obvious in attempts by force upon the Swedish Government, while the alliance with Russia is so remote and uncertain. I have the honour to enclose two draughts according to these sentiments; the one to Sir J. Goodricke, the other to Mr. Gunning. If they are such as your Lordship approves of, I will lay them before the King. If they are not, and your Lordship has another plan to propose I will immediately call together the King's servants and shall be happy to have the matter discussed in Cabinet more amply than it is possible to do in this manner. Indeed, the only reason which prevents me summoning one directly, is the reluctance of fetching you up, upon one particular point if the affair can be managed without giving you that trouble."

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1772, September 6. Edinburgh.—"I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship, a letter written from Lord Preston (then Secretary of State) to Lord Dartmouth at the time of the revolution. The letter shows that Lord Dartmouth was equally faithful to the trust he had undertaken and averse to the councils of King James. I found the letter among Lord Preston's papers, which his heir Mr. Graham of Netherby gave me. I left the notes on Bishop Burnet's history at your lordship's house, which I hope you got. This summer I went through the French despatches to and from England in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and also through King William's private trunk, having got orders from the Kings of France and England to see them and take copies. These lights are so very great that I am busy in reforming my memoirs, and am very anxious to get all the lights further that I can upon my short but great period of twelve years. Your Lordship told me you had some letters between King James and Lord Dartmouth. May I take the liberty to ask copies of such of them as your Lordship shall judge proper; one great end of history is by drawing honourable characters out of the canvas, to inflame men with a desire of imitating them. This is the great advantage of the Grecian story. And it is by marking the contract between virtuous and bad characters that Tacitus enchants us, as he does. It was my misfortune to meet with few great characters in my period and therefore I was at the more pains to paint the few that I found. Such as Lord Russell, Algernon Sydney, Lord Dundee, and one or two more. I was happy from the highest authority, that of King James, to be able to wipe off the aspersion from Lord Dartmouth of his having betrayed the fleet of which he had solicited the command. It is with this view that I wish to know more of Lord Dartmouth than I do; for I took a liking to the gallantry of the character, but had not materials enough to do it justice. Among the notes on Burnet's history, I found two things, of which I must beg you lordship's permission to make use. The one is that Lord Dartmouth pressed King Charles for Lord Russell's life. The other is a letter which wipes off the impudent aspersion of Bishop Burnet that Lord Dartmouth neglected to save the lives of one hundred men of the best families in Britain, when the Duke of York was shipwrecked. I am so fortunate as to have a letter written by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh who was in the ship, which confirms Lord Dartmouth's account of the matter. I take the liberty to enclose a copy of a few material notes which I copied from your manuscript, particularly Lord Dartmouth's advices to King James about the weakness of the reed of passive obedience. Your lordship will run a score through such of them as you do not like me to appeal to, and I beg you will permit me to use the others, though I flatter myself your Lordship will not have occasion to score any of them out, because I used a good deal of delicacy in the selection. I will not congratulate your Lordship, so much as I do my country upon seeing your Lordship's name in the Gazette; because the cause of Bengal is the cause of humanity. I hope now that your Lordship is a minister, for some scheme to be followed for the good of that country worthy of your Lordship and of England."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir John Dalrymple.

1772, September 22. Sandwell.—"I shall be very glad to contribute as far as I am able to the perfection of so considerable a work as that is which you have given to the public. With this view I submitted my grandfather's MS. to your perusal, and can have no objection to your making use of those parts of it, which I have not scored in the paper, which I return you enclosed. I cannot but object to the publication of the note relating to the design of shooting Lord Nottingham on account of the delicacy of the subject. I have not by me the copy of the MS. which you saw, but in the note which is written upon the margin of the book itself I do not find the name of the E[arl] of P[reston] and I do not recollect that it is in the other copy. As to the character of my great grandfather, I think I have some papers which might serve to vindicate his principles, and those parts of his conduct which have been called in question in a more satisfactory manner, than, in my opinion, it has been done, in the several passages in which his name is mentioned in your memoirs; in some of them there appear to me to be insinuations, which do not leave a favourable impression of him upon the mind of the reader. In others, assertions, which I may not perhaps have sufficient materials in my hands absolutely to contradict, but which by no means agree with the general and uniform view of his principles, which arises out of my papers. It will take me some time to select out of these papers, such passages as may be necessary for your purpose; in the meantime, I should take it as a favour if you would let me know upon what authority those anecdotes are founded, which appear to me not to give a true and just representation of him." *Draft.*

Dr. Charles Morton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, September 25. [The British] Museum.—By direction of Mr. Barrow, President of the Royal Society, and many of the members he writes to ask Lord Dartmouth to allow himself to be proposed as President. The office includes a Commissionership of the Longitude, a Trusteeship of the British Museum, and the first visitorship of the Royal Observatory.

Matthew Boulton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, November 10. Soho.—The trade of Birmingham is so dead at this juncture that the London wagons have to make up their loading with coals for want of merchandise. The country has received a severe shock since June last, such a one as it will not recover from for many years, scarcely any one of considerable trade in Great Britain but has felt the consequences of it in some respects. Has improved his ormolu manufacture since he showed Lord Dartmouth specimens of it. Their navigation goes on prosperously, the junction with the Wolverhampton canal is complete and they already sail from Birmingham to Bristol and to Hull. Hopes he will have the pleasure of showing Lord Dartmouth their wharves, for it is a busy scene and is very great use to every class of people in the neighbourhood.

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1772, November 11. Olney.—"I have been affected by reading in the papers of the late dreadful hurricane at the Leeward Islands, particularly to find that in a relation from Antigua, a probable interruption of the playhouse for at least a fortnight, should in such circumstances be mentioned among the articles of distress. How deplorable is the blindness and stupidity of man by nature, who under such awful dispensations can neither see the hand of God or hear his voice. Perhaps no part of the King's dominions is covered with greater darkness and ignorance than the West India Islands, at least it was so when my business led me thither, and particularly at St. Kitts, where I was most acquainted. The last voyage I was there I was looked upon as very singular and was called a presbyterian. I took occasion to ask if I was the only singular person they had met with, they told me there had been a planter on the north side who was as precise as myself, who was said to pray a great deal and to keep little company, because he could meet with none of his own cast, but he had been dead several years and they did not believe there was another upon the island. I made much enquiry upon this head, but could not find a person that pretended even to the form of godliness. I believe it was little otherwise at Antigua and worse if possible at Jamaica. I hope there is a day coming when the Gospel shall be sent with power to these heathen Christians, and wish the era of your Lordship's administration may be marked with this happy event. What a change might it make, I have been told (I do not mean to inform your Lordship) that at St. Croix there are some truly religious persons both whites and blacks, if so, I believe the Danish Settlements, however inferior to ours both in the East and West Indies, have an honour to which the British can lay but little claim. Perhaps among the many applications that have been made to the Board of Trade, no one has thought of petitioning that Gospel ministers might, if possible, be sent to our West India Islands. But I hope the time will soon come, when the Lord will remember them. Notwithstanding I was looked upon as an oddity at St. Kitts, yet they somehow conceived so favourable an opinion of me, that I had an offer if I would take orders and return to them they would take charge of my maintenance till the living of Sandypoint should be vacant, and then, use their interest that it should be given to me. Which I looked upon as a favourable presage that if a Gospel minister should come among them, he would not be ill received. For that they could have no predisposition to the truth, yet they had been so wearied with the characters and conduct of most of the Clergy they had seen among them, that it was highly probable they would be struck with such behaviour as becomes the Gospel, and thereby have their prejudices against the doctrine softened.

"Yet alas, what can be done; at present while the harvest is so great and the labourers so few? While infidelity and wickedness are so epidemical at home, who can be found or spared to go abroad? If I am not mistaken it is possible to travel more than a hundred miles upon a line in several parts of this kingdom and not come within ten or perhaps twenty miles of a parish on either hand, that has the blessing of a started parochial Gospel ministry. Not one that I can hear of to be found so near the road from Northampton through Manchester to Liverpool, or through Nottingham to Leeds. In a word, take the kingdom through, perhaps not three in a county upon an average. But our present number though small, may be termed great compared with what it was a few years ago, and we hope the Lord is increasing it. But it is highly desirable to see a more earnest and importunate spirit of prayer prevailing in this behalf. For the revival on the side of the Established Church I apprehend does not yet balance the defection that has obtained amongst the Disssenters within the past 50 years, in which the Presbyterians have so generally renounced the truths which were dear to their forefathers, and the most deliberate contemptuous and malignant opposition to the Gospel of Christ arises now from that quarter, which once gloried in it. And I fear in some places the Independents are upon tiptoes to follow them. Surely had not the Lord seasonably interposed by raising up what is called Methcdism, the knowledge of the true Gospel had been by this time well nigh lost out of our land."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

1772, December 22. Blackheath.—We came hither last Saturday by which means your brothers from Stanmore were in London long enough to see 'Elfrida," at the recommendation of Mr. Parr, and Mr. Garrick in the part of Hamlet. Portius I can assure you was no despicable performer and the whole was very well done considering the disadvantages the performers laboured under.

Dr. B. Kennicott to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, January 28. Christ Church.—Asking for Lord Dartmouth's patronage for his forthcoming work on the various readings in the Hebrew Old Testament.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, March 23. Rome.—"Immediately on the receipt of the honor of your Lordship's obliging letter of the 2nd inst. I communicated the contents to his Holiness, who was exceedingly happy in being informed that his conduct had met with such flattering approbation. He commands me to assure your Lordship that, as he thinks it the peculiar duty of his nation to act with justice towards all, he particularly wishes to prove every possible attention towards his Majesty and his subjects, and thinks all he can do is but trifling in proportion to his obligations. The Pope speaks with the utmost gratitude of the efficacious means so kindly used to prevent the fleet belonging to the Empress of Russia annoying his coast or in any manner interfering with that perfect neutrality which he ought, and wishes, to observe."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, May 22. Olney.—"I believe I have not directly mentioned my dear friend Mr. Cowper to your Lordship for some time past, but you have undoubtedly heard of the heavy affliction which the Lord has permitted to come upon him, and through him upon us. There has been little alteration in his case since the account I transmitted to Mr. Madan. I am touched in a sensible part, the loss I feel for a season of such a friend, counsellor, and pattern is like the loss of a right hand, which is missed every hour. He is perfectly sensible as to common things but is a continual prey to distressing and gloomy thoughts, which he has no power to resist. What a striking instance of the vanity and precariousness of all below the skies. He is now sitting by me, disconsolate. How brittle is the blessing of a fine understanding assisted by the advantages of education and literature. A slight alteration in the animal spirits or in the texture of the blood is sufficient to cloud the faculties, so that the gross illusions of the powers of darkness, shall be received as if they were sealed to the mind with the indubitable impressions of truth. Lately he rejoiced in communion with God, was assured of his acceptance in theBeloved and lived upon the foretaste of eternal glory. . . . I believe few people living have enjoyed more abounding consolations or given men unquestionable evidence of a heart truly devoted to God than my friend, yet he is now upon the brink of despair and our most earnest endeavours to comfort him, seem but to add to his distress. In this state he has now been almost five months and though his case has admitted of some changes we see no present appearances of relief. How often have I been ready to complain and say; Why does the Lord deal so heavily with a favoured and faithful servant? But I would check myself —Shall the potsherds of the earth say to their Maker, What dost Thou? I know that the Lord does all things well. The event I trust will enable us to see more of His wisdom, power, and grace than ever. It is in part for the instruction of me and my people. Mr. Cowper was (as I verily believe) in the power of faith in a humble spirit, in deadness to the world, and simple devotedness to the Lord, the foremost of us all. His whole behaviour, was not only unblamable but exemplary in a high degree. . . . Two circumstances in his case for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful, I must not omit. The one is the great patience and mildness of spirit which the Lord maintains in him, the other, that all his troubles and terrors are restrained when he goes to bed so that he generally sleeps eight hours or more every night as undisturbed as a child."

LORD NORTH [to LORD DARTMOUTH].

1773, May 31. Bushey Park.—"I become every day more inclined to take the desperate step I mentioned to you some days ago. My comfort here and my vexations at Westminster conspire to fix me in that resolution."

JAMES BEATTIE to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1773, May 31. Suffolk Street, Haymarket.—"As it may be improper for me to obtrude myself upon your Lordship at a time when your attention is engrossed by so great a variety of the most important affairs, I would beg leave to take this method of making my most grateful acknowlegments to your Lordship for procuring me the honour of a conference with Lord North. His Lordship received me with great politeness, and very readily undertook to inform his Majesty that I am in town. I have now had an opportunity of paying my respects to the Archbishop of York and to Lord Mansfield, both of whom are pleased to honour my labours with their approbation. His Grace desired me to deliver to your Lordship the following message, which he would have communicated by letter, if he had thought it was necessary. He wishes that his Majesty would be pleased to appoint me a temporary pension of 200*l.* a year, to continue till some office can be got for me, of equal value, and he desires me to leave with your Lordship, the enclosed Memorial, to be laid before the King, or not, as you shall think proper.

"Shall I then, my Lord, make it my humble request to your Lordship, that you would mention this proposal of the Archbishop's to his Majesty and to Lord North? Of your goodness, I have already had experience sufficient to encourage me to hope that you will pardon my boldness in thus addressing your Lordship; and Sir Adolphus Oughton, who is deeply interested in my success, was pleased to assure me, that I might signify my wishes to your Lordship without fear of giving offence. On the success of this application to his Majesty depends all my hopes of bettering my condition. If it shall prove unsuccessful, the state of my circumstances will oblige me to make my stay in London as short as possible."

Enclosure.

Dr. James Beattie was in the year 1760, presented by his late Majesty to the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen, a place then accounted worth 90*l.* a year, but which has yielded him for the most part about 100*l.*, though in some years, not so much.

From a desire of subverting the sceptical philosophy, which at that time was very prevalent in many countries of Europe, and which seemed to threaten the utter extirpation of religion and true science, he published in the year 1770 'An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism,' a work which it required much intense application of mind to accomplish and which, in fact, had employed the greatest part of his leisure hours for upwards of four years. He foresaw, from the first, that this work would raise him many enemies, but a sense of his duty to the public, prompted him, notwithstanding to hazard the publication. It is true, that even in Scotland, his book has done no little service and procured him many friends among the pious and truly learned, but his enemies there, are numerous and powerful, and he already knows by experience, that from the resentment and principles of such a party, he has much to fear.

This, added to a long course of intense study, has greatly impaired his health. He has been obliged, in order to retrieve it, to have recourse to some expedients which are far too expensive for his fortune, and which have long ago exhausted the little sum for which his circumstances obliged him to sell the copyright of his book. Nor have these expedients, as yet, been attended with success; travelling, and a temporary relaxation from business, have been prescribed by physicians, but his circumstances will not admit of either.

Traduced as he has been in his own country, his spirits must by this time have been totally borne down, if it had not been for the humanity and generosity of the English nation. Here, indeed, he has met with the kindest reception, both from the clergy and laity, and many persons of the highest distinction, in rank, virtue, and literature, have honoured his labours with their approbation, have been pleased to consider him in some degree a benefactor to society, and have encouraged him to hope even for some public reward, which by rendering his condition less dependent, might put in his power the means proposed, for the recovery of his health, and enable him to finish some other works already projected and begun in vindication of truth, moral and religious.

To labour successfully in the cause of truth is his highest ambition, and to the support of this cause—the most important of any within his sphere—he means to devote the remaining part of his life."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 6. Olney.—"Whenever a favourable alteration takes place in Mr. Cowper I shall be glad to inform your Lordship of it, if possible by the first post. About three weeks ago I went to consult Dr. Cotton who has prescribed for him and the medicines agreed very well with him, I think they have some good effect upon his health but the stress of his affliction continues with little or no abatement. Yet he has been able of late to employ himself a little in his favorite amusement, gardening, which he could not possibly apply himself to sometime since. It is a sharp trial to us as well as to him but I still hope with confidence that the issue will be happy and profitable to us all."

John Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 10. Birmingham.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with the death from scarlet fever of three children of Sir William and Lady Bagot.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

1773, June 12. London.—I have an expedition to propose to you, it is to meet me at Portsmouth on Monday sennight, when the King will go to see the fleet. Lord North and I shall go together on that day and you must put yourself into a postchaise and come the direct way from Oxford to be with us there on Monday evening the 21st. If your way is through Winchester I suppose we shall not meet till we come to Portsmouth, if it be through Basingstoke I fancy you will come into our road at Petersfield.

John Ash to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, June 17. Birmingham.—Mr. Wyrley has really gained ground since he last wrote. He now has another afflicted parent, Lord Kilmorey, in his house, for the death of his eldest son Mr. Needham, one of the unfortunate gentlemen who were at Salt Hill. *Seal of arms.*

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 17. Olney. "Though Mr. Cowper's distress does not seem to be at all abated, yet we hope he is in some respects better, and that the Lord who has done such great things for him heretofore is upon his way to deliver him again. We are waiting, longing, praying for this happy event which we hope whenever it takes place will fill our hearts with thankfulness and our mouths with praise. In the meantime we desire to pray with earnestness and importunity so to wait with that patience and submission which becomes sinful and shortsighted worms. We are sure that all our concerns are under the disposal of unerring wisdom and infinite love that our trials are never protracted an hour beyond the fittest season of relief, and that what the Lord does, however mysterious to us, must be right because He does it. Could we always maintain these indubitable principles in actual exercise, we should enjoy a stable peace amidst all the changes and storms of life."

REV. ED. STILLINGFLEET to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, June 21. West Bromwich.—Calling Lord Dartmouth's attention to the case of Mr. Glazebrook, curate of Rowley, formerly one of Lady Huntingdon's preachers, whom the Bishop of Worcester refused to ordain because he had not been to either of the Universities and also told him he must quit his curacy, as he had brought no *bene discessit* from the bishop in whose diocese he lived. This has thrown the people of Rowley, to whom his ministry was acceptable and useful, into great distress.

DR. JAMES BEATTIE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 13. London. Sir William Mayne and I called at your house this morning, in order to pay our respects to your lordship. I came to town on Thursday last, according to your lordship's desire, that I might have the honour of being presented to the Queen, but Her Majesty did not appear in the drawing room that day. My journey to Oxford was very unexpected. It was occasioned by a letter which I received on Thursday last from the Bishop of Chester who told me that my name was put in the list of those who were to be complimented with doctors degrees in civil law, and desired me to repair to Oxford immediately. I have good reason to be flattered with so honourable a testimony of the University's approbation; it was conferred without having been solicited by me, and the University were pleased to order that it should be attended with no expense. I am much indebted to the Bishop of Chester as well as to many others of the clergy, for interesting themselves so generally and so warmly in this affair. I returned from Oxford on Sunday, and shall continue for some time longer at Sir William Mayne's at Arno's Grove near Southgate, Middlesex, as I find the country air of the greatest importance to my health. Any messages addressed to me at No. 27 Suffolk Street, Haymarket, will be carefully forwarded. Of this I thought it was necessary to inform your lordship, I would fain hope that my affairs will now be soon brought to an agreeable conclusion. The many striking instances of your lordship's goodness, which I have experienced, fill my heart with gratitude such as it is not in the power of words to express."

DR. JAMES BEATTIE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, July 23. Arno's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex.—Expressing gratitude for Lord Dartmouth's goodness to him. Desires to know whether he may continue here while his affairs are in dependence and what persons he may take the liberty to apply to for information or advice after Lord Dartmouth has gone to the country.

CHARLES PERRONET to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, August 20. Canterbury.—Calling Lord Dartmouth's attention to the condition of the shipwrights in the royal Dockyards that whereas they used to receive 2*s*. 1*d*. a day and had the chips cut from the timber they now, since March, have had a new mode of task-work. The timber supplied to the yards is also bad, or what is called over grown, and the officers of the yards receive fees to let it pass. The late contracts with Holland were very fatal, not one piece in four or five could be used. It is a national grievance that there is a law enjoining the felling of oak at the very season when it is most unfit for use, in consideration of the bark for tanners. By reason of the bad quality of the timber the men's labour is often lost, as the work has to be condemned.

G. B[ERKELEY to LORD LEWISHAM].

1773, October 9, "my fortieth birthday." Canterbury.—I thank you for the pleasure I received from the account of your Derbyshire tour, in return for which I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from an old friend of mine who visited the Peak thirteen years ago.

Letter referred to dated 19th July 1760. "On the third of last month I turned my face towards Derbyshire, my apparatus consisted of a barometer, made according to Schenchzer's directions in his *Itinere Alpina.* This, though portable, has an open cistern, one cannot safely depend on any barometer less troublesome in the application. I had also a mercurial thermometer formed with the utmost possible accuracy. These instruments and a few botanical books constituted the whole of my travelling equipage, I repent that a hydrostatic balance was not added to it." The silk mill at Derby is a curious piece of machinery, at first it appears very complicated but on examination convinces the beholder that a few simple and elegant contrivances are here applied to many different branches. At Wirksworth all hands are employed in preparing and smelting the lead, which is afforded by the neighbouring mines. We visited one of these sources of wealth, the shaft of which descended by several stages to the depth of sixty one fathoms; out of its mouth issued a warm steam, the workmen assured us that towards the bottom this steam was hot enough to cause a violent perspiration. To the westward of our inn at Matlock is an exceedingly steep hill with a lead mine near its top. We prepared to descend into this mine but could not do so by the shaft through which ore is brought up, the rope at that place being evidently too weak. We gained admission therefore through what miners call a 'groove hole,' a formidable passage truly, through which we were assured that none except workmen were before ever known to go. At some pretty considerable distance from the mouth of the shaft, there is a cavern in the side of the mountain about the entrance of which vast fragments of the rock lie scattered. This passage led to a narrow and dirty passage through which we crept downwards on all fours to a small trap-door. Under this door there is a perpendicular aperture containing a ladder composed of small timbers, fixed at each end into holes in the rock, the staves of this ladder were some of them so distant from their fellows that we were obliged to hang by our hands from one of them before we could place our feet on the next. Thus we descended to a landing place or shelf of rock barely wide enough to permit our crawling on it having on the left hand a deep black chasm. Our progression in this shelving projection brought us to another ladder worse than that we had just descended but which happily brought us to our journey's end, where we saw lead work carried on. Our guide was very chatty and told us that the veins of metal always make a greater angle with the horizon than do the sides of the mountain.

LADY MAYNE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 14. St. James's Square.—Asking Lord Dartmouth to subscribe to a new edition of Dr. James Beattie's "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," which Lady Montagu and she have suggested.

LORD NORTH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 18. Bushey Park.—"I take the liberty of enclosing for your consideration, a copy of a very extraordinary and rather captious letter, which I received last night. As it does not relate particularly to me, but equally concerns the rest of his Majesty's servants, I have desired a cabinet to be called on Thursday next, to consider of the answer which it may be proper to return to it, and as I am afraid that we cannot hope for your attendance, I will immediately acquaint you with the sentiments of that meeting."

Postscript.—"I need not desire your Lordship to keep this letter secret."

Enclosure.—The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Bessborough, Lords Milton and Upper Ossory to Lord North. It is publicly reported that a project has been communicated to the King's Ministers, for proposing to the Parliament of Ireland a tax of regulation, which is particularly and exclusively to affect the property of those of his Majesty's subjects, who possess lands in that kingdom, but whose ordinary residence is in this. It is in the same manner publicly understood, that this extraordinary design has been encouraged by an assurance from the Administration, that if the heads of a bill, proposing such a tax, should be transmitted from Ireland, they would be returned with the sanction of his Majesty's Privy Council here, under the great seal of England.

My Lord, we find ourselves comprehended under the description of those who are to be the objects of this unprecedented imposition. We possess considerable landed property in both kingdoms, our ordinary residence is in England. We have not hitherto considered such residence as an act of delinquency, to be punished, or as a political evil, to be corrected, by the penal operation of a partial tax. We have had many of us our births and our earliest habits in this kingdom; some of us have an indispensable public duty, and all of us, where such duty does not require such restriction, have the right of free subjects, of choosing our habitation in whatever part of his Majesty's dominions we shall esteem most convenient.

We cannot hear, without astonishment, of a scheme by which we are to be stigmatized, by what is, in effect, a fine for our abode in this country—the principal member of the British Empire, and the residence of our common Sovereign.

We have ever shewn the utmost readiness in contributing with the rest of our fellow subjects, in any legal and equal method, to the exigencies of the public service, and to the support of his Majesty's Government.

We have ever borne a cordial, though not an exclusive, regard to the true interests of Ireland, and to all its rights and liberties, to none of which we think our residence in Great Britian, to be in the least prejudicial, but rather the means, in very many cases, of affording them a timely and effectual support.

We cannot avoid considering this scheme as in the highest degree injurious to the welfare of that kingdom, as well as of this. Its manifest tendency, is to lessen the value of all landed property there, to put restrictions upon it, unknown in any part of the British dominions, and, as far as we can find, without parallel in any civilized country It leads directly to a separation of these kingdoms in interest and affection, contrary to the standing policy of our ancestors, which has been at every period, and particularly at the glorious Revolution, inseparably to connect them by every tie both of affection and interest.

We apply to your Lordship, in particular. This is intended as a mode of public supply, and we conceive the treasury of Ireland, as well as that of England, is in a great measure, within your Lordship's particular Department. We flatter ourselves that we shall not be refused authentic information concerning a matter in which we are so nearly concerned, that if the scheme which we state to your Lordship doth exist, we may be enabled to pursue every legal method of opposition to a project, in every light so unjust and impolitic. *Copy.*

FREDERICK MONTAGU to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1773, October 25. Aston.—"I am certainly the most unfortunate man in the world. Two Scotsmen, the only two I am persuaded who are not in office and employment, have plundered the house in Hanover Square. I wish the administration had provided for them before. If I had been pillaged with the rest of the nation or persecuted with the rest of the opposition, I could have been contented, but these private plunderings are very unfair. However by the vigilance of Sir John Fielding, and notwithstanding all the endeavours of Lord Mansfield and the rest of the Cabinet Council, the thieves are taken, and now my mother is much more alarmed at the thoughts of their being hanged, than she was with the robbery: but I tell her she may be perfectly easy, that they are very safe, and will be in place and in the House of Commons next Parliament. Seriously, the loss has been very trifling. My mother has lost some coins and a few trinkets, and poor Mrs. Falconer a fine old gown. A poor old woman, who kept the house, has lost ten pounds, and she is the person the most to be pitied. I am here at Mason's among poetry and gardening, and have nothing to do with plots and conspiracies; indeed, I have been over at Welbeck for two or three days, but instead of plotting there, I danced all night, like an old fool as I am. I shall go in a day or two to Melton, and soon to Wentworth. I cannot condole with you on the loss of little Garlies, but I hate that subject. The only employment at the only time, I could wish, would be the Board of Trade, when you are at the head of it, but *Fata obstant*, and I am persuaded that my evil genius will always prevail. You are much too good to be long in office, and when you are out, there is no man I shall be so anxious to act with, I repeat no man, without exceptions, *sauve qui peut*. Have you received a request from Fitzherbert about Dominica. I beg my best compliments to Lady Dartmouth. Mason calls me. We are going into his garden to demolish some Scotch Firs, a prelude to greater changes."

The Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 26. Olney.—"I am not able yet to give your Lordship a more favourable account of my dear friend Mr. Cowper. He is at present much as he was when I left him, a prey to the most distressing apprehensions. It is a long and a sore trial, not to him only, but also to us. However my confidence in the Lord's wisdom and goodness is not shaken."

SIR JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, November 3. Caroline Park [Edinburgh].—"What I have lately heard relative to your Lordship differs in its matter from what I communicated in a former letter, as it comes through the channel of Dr.

Beattie, whose repeated avowals of eternal gratitude to your Lordship I gave thorough credit to, though I do not mean to trouble you with a repetition of them, or an account of my own feelings on that subject. But he told me he was bonoured with a conference of near an hour and a half with their Majesties, in the course of which the King asked him if he was acquainted with your Lordship and what he thought of you. 'Think of him, Sir,' (I use his own words) 'think of him—I not only think him the most amiable man I ever saw but I think him perfectly enchanting,'—with a strong Scotch emphasis. The King smiled—'Dr. Beattie you are perfectly right, I think precisely the same of him myself; he is, certainly, a most excellent man.' "

G. Berkeley [to Lord Lewisham].

1773, November 12. Canterbury.—I forbore thanking your Lordship for your picturesque letter from Caroline Park till I should hear of your arrival in South Britain. A human mind cannot without uneasiness behold the extreme penury, which you describe as the lot of the poor Scotsmen. That uneasiness gives no small alloy to the pleasure afforded by Loch Lomond whose woodcocks I have seen (potted) in Kent.

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, January 10. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper is not yet better, than when I wrote last."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, February 2. Rome.—At the request of the Pope he begs to state that the daughter of an Englishman who was forcibly detained at Nice on account of her having become a Roman Catholic is to be delivered to her father by order of the Pope. *Endorsed:* Relative to Miss Mearne's detention at Nice.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir Adolphus Oughton.

1774, February 21.—Asking Sir Adolphus to do all he can to assist Dr. Beattie to obtain the professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. *Draft.*

Dr. James Beattie to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, March 5. Aberdeen.—Indebted as I am in so many respects to your lordship's goodness and condescension, I cannot forbear to express my regret, that I should have innocently been the cause of giving you additional trouble, by being represented and recommended to your lordship as a candidate for the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. The concern which you, my lord, and Sir Adolphus Oughton, have been pleased to take in this matter, does me great honour, and demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I can never be insensible of my obligations to those friends, who, without my consent or knowledge, have applied to your lordship in my favour on this occasion. But I am sorry, they did not inform me of their friendly purpose before they put it in execution. If they had done this, I would have spared them that trouble, which, if I had foreseen, I should certainly have prevented, I must now beg leave to inform your lordship, that, from the time I published the Essay on Truth, I was obliged to renounce all views of going into the college of Edinburgh; which before that time several of my friends had much at heart, and I myself considered as a desirable object. But my book raised me so many bitter enemies among a certain set of the literati of that place, that I soon found it would be better for me to remain on any terms where I am, than to put it in their power to disturb my quiet, or hurt my interest by secretly wounding my character. This they have since repeatedly attempted to do, with a degree of zeal and perseverance, which, without the clearest evidence, I could not have believed any person capable of, who has any pretensions to common decency of behaviour. But I will not trouble your lordship with any particulars on a subject so disagreeable.

It is true, the philosophy which I attacked seems now to have lost its credit even in this country; and, if I am rightly informed, the party who either professed it, or by their extraordinary attachment to its author and all his writings gave the world reason to believe they countenanced it, are now falling away apace. And I have been solicited, by several of the town council, as well as of the college, to declare myself a candidate on this occasion. But the precarious state of my health and spirits, as well as my love of peace, and my disinclination to be in any way connected with men who are my declared enemies, who hate me for my principles, and whom I cannot esteem for theirs, determines me to adhere to my former resolution. For I must inform your lordship, that this is not the first time of my being named as a successor to Dr. Ferguson. The thing was proposed two years ago, when everybody thought that gentleman was to resign his office, and go to the East Indies; but I then also declined it, with the approbation of the Archbishop of York, Lord Kinnoul, and all those of my friends to whom I had access to explain my reasons.

Here, indeed, I have more labour to undergo, than I should have at Edinburgh; but that labour, having long been habitual, is now become easy. Here too I act in a narrower sphere; but as I can act in it without opposition, and enforce good principles without giving offence, I humbly think I may do more good in this place, than I could expect to do there; and by the blessing of Providence, and the bounty of His Majesty, I have no reason to desire a change from lucrative considerations. And here as the place is more solitary, I shall have more leisure for prosecuting my favourite purpose of making further efforts for the vindication of moral and religious truth."

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD LEWISHAM.

1774, June 7. Blackheath.—Mr. Ed. Burke tells me that his son is just gone to Christ Church, I would have you show him some civilities and be of use to him if you can.

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774, June 29. Olney.—"This is our fair day, a day of great importance to the children in town . . . . On the evening of our fair-days I usually preach, which I call opening my booth. Sometimes I invite them to buy the truth or to come and see; sometimes I depreciate the wares and objects of the fair, and endeavour to convince them that all is vanity and vexation of spirit in comparison to what is set forth to view and to sale, without money or price, in the ordinances of the Gospel; but alas, I have the fewest spectators and the fewest buyers. A mountebank or a dancing dog can gather a crowd, but there are only here or there, one who have leisure or desire to attend to the things which belong to their peace. But a few there are, and usually amongst them some strangers whom the novelty of preaching at such a time, induces to come and hear what the man has to say. For the sake of such, and with a hope of being possibly useful to some poor soul, if but one, I began this custom upon my first coming to Olney.

"It is probable your Lordship has received or will have seen a packet of my letters. They were first published in the 'Gospel Magazine,' under the signature 'Omicron,' and are now collected in a small volume. I just mention them to intreat your favourable acceptance, and shall be glad if you think any of them worth your perusal. Many of them were at first written in private correspondence, without the least thought, at the time, of appearing in public; others were only put into an epistolary form, as being the manner of writing to which I am most accustomed.

My dear Mr. Cowper has left my house, and has been at home some weeks. He is in some respects better; his distress is not so poignant as formerly, and he is more attentive to what passes. His malady, however, is not yet removed, but we have reason to hope the Lord is on his way to turn our mourning into joy."

Isaac Heard, Lancaster Herald, to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, July 25. College of Arms.—Enclosing a copy of his petition to Lord North for the post of Usher of the Red Rod to the order of the Bath and requesting Lord Dartmouth's influence to obtain that office.

The Hon. William Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, September 4. "Christ Church, not Oxford."—Describes a journey from Portsmouth to Southampton. On their arrival there they met "a brother Oxonian, by name Morant" who greeted them with the intelligence of a masked ball to be held that night. "At the proper time, we found ourselves, by some means or other, in the Assembly Room, in dominoes. Amongst other company, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were there; the latter was all over diamonds, but did not pull off her mask."

The Hon. William Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, September 22. Boconnoc.—Account of a visit to Powderham Castle and Ashburton; the latter place celebrated "for a particular sort of beer, called Ashburton pop." Describes a visit to Plymouth and to Mount Edgcombe. "It was not unsatisfactory to us that we saw the unfortunate Mr. Day's buoy, as it gave us a perfect idea of a story that is so much at present in everybody's mouth. There is a poor mad doctor Falck, or some such name, who is going to renew his attempts to draw up the ship, which he has the most sanguine expectations of effecting and —what is still more extraordinary—of saving Mr. Day's life; as he says it is impossible for a man die without air."

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774 [September].—Describes a visit to Longford, Shaftesbury, etc. —"Mr. Copley, when I was at Southampton, desired me to inform you . . . . . that the bishop of Winchester lately offered the living of Gosport to Dr. Beattie, which he refused on account of his time of life, and his Scotch accent; on his refusal, it was given to Mr. Sturges."

LORD LEWISHAM to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774, October 1. Okehampton.—"I must introduce you to some new acquaintance formed at Southampton, and these are no other than the famous Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Bath, the instituters of the poetical prizes. You most probably know them by character, but in case you do not, I must inform you that they are said to be very assiduous in their attentions to men of rank and others that, having no rank, have seen the Queen of Naples. Mrs. Miller has been known to say, that she was never jealous but once, and that was of the Queen of Naples. Mr. Miller very politely returned the compliment and asserted that he also was never jealous but once, and that was of the Pope. It happened that it was my fate to dance at Southampton with Mrs. Miller, who said that Mr. Miller waited upon you two or three times, when Governor Brown, his relation or friend (I am not sure which) was about to be married to Miss English, and desired that she might introduce me to him. Upon this, you may be sure, great civilities followed, and they are to be vastly attentive to us when we come to Bath."

EDWARD HASTED to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774, November 9. Precincts of Christ Church, Canterbury.—Enclosing Lord Dartmouth the proposals for his History of Kent which he hopes will meet with Lord Dartmouth's approbation.

LORD BUCHAN to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 1. Kirk Hill.—"I address myself to your Lordship as the only member of Administration with whom I either have or would wish to hold any correspondence on a subject that relates to myself particularly.

"On the event of the late dissolution of the Parliament, one of your Lordship's colleagues Lord Suffolk thought proper to write an authoritative letter to me on the subject of the sixteen peers to be elected for Scotland. I returned his Lordship an answer suitable to the affront he had ventured to offer, and I do most earnestly entreat your Lordship as an old acquaintance and a person for whom I have a singular good will, that you will when an opportunity offers suggest that if I am applied to for the future in that manner by any of the King's servants, I shall, notwithstanding my disposition to rustication, make one more visit to the great city on purpose to chastise the person who shall waste his ink and paper in that manner.

"I was not engaged in the last bustle of our peers, being sensible that now the attacks made on all hands, render the freedom of Scotland but a small object in the general attempt, and I own that nothing has all along astonished me so much since 1765 than that a peer, of whose virtue I had conceived so high an opinion, should not have come out from among the destroyers of commerce and the oppressors of the colonies."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 8. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper is much as he was."

Rev. M. MADAN to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1774, December 27. Epsom.—"My friend who formerly used to be a good deal at Luton in Mr. Herne's time, wanted to go down last summer to take a view of the alterations and improvements which Lord B[ute] has made there. He made a party with another gentleman. They went and took up their lodgings for two days at an inn kept by an old servant of Lord B.'s. The first night they lay there a great noise was heard in the yard. My friend was waked about three o'clock and rang the bell. A person came into his room, who told him the noise was owing to the getting post horses ready for Lord B. who was setting off for London. My friend then asked no more questions, but in the morning he had some conversation with the landlady, who informed him that four or six horses were always kept ready for Lord B. to go at a moment's warning, not only there, but at the other stages on the road to London; that he went constantly—once, sometimes twice, sometimes thrice a week to his Majesty. That if the King was at Kew, he was set down at Kew; if at the Queen's house, then his Lordship alighted at a little gate in the wall by the Lock Hospital. This was the latter end of June or the beginning of July, and had been the case the whole summer. One difficulty remains which is, how the boys who carried him only the first stage, should know where he was set down at the end of the last, but this is easily solved, by supposing one post-boy to tell another, and so down all the way."

L. VALTRAVERS to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1774, December 30. Salisbury Street, adjoining the Adelphi.—"The Honourable Judge Barrington (the first proposer of a Polar Voyage attempted by the Honorable Captain Phipps, and whom I have since brought into a direct correspondence with B. Engel of Berne) has lately convinced the impartial and unprejudiced part of our Royal Society, by innumerable instances of the navigability of the Polar Seas, far beyond the *non plus ultra* of Captain Wood cast on the shore of Nova Zembla and of Captain Phipps, stuck fast on the icy straits of Spitzbergen. His irresistible proofs entirely corroborate B. Engel's assertions and render them still more deserving his Majesty's attention.

"As neither Mr. Daines Barrington who has taken infinite pains to make himself fully conversant in this important branch of geography nor the Directors of the East-India Company, so highly interested in a shorter and safer passage to their present and future settlements, have seen B. Engel's secret memoir of June 30th 1773, graciously accepted by his Majesty with many documents, would it not be proper to indulge them with its perusal. Should your Lordship approve of it and his Majesty be graciously pleased to authorize me to such an act of indulgence, I make no doubt but a Select Committee of the Honourable East India Company would thoroughly consider and weigh his plan, start their doubts and difficulties, hear my answers, and make your Lordship a faithful report of their opinions and resolutions, either to drop or to recommend my friend's proposals for more decisive discoveries towards the North-Eastern parts of Asia and the North-Western extremities of America."

MATTHEW BOULTON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 22. Soho [co. Stafford, near Birmingham].—" I take the liberty of writing to your lordship in favour of my friend Mr. James Watt, an engineer, who intends to petition parliament for a prolongation of a term of an exclusive privilege granted by his majesty's patent which he has already obtained for certain very capital improvements invented by him in steam or fire engines. And I am convinced that your lordship will excuse this liberty, and will even interest yourself in the affair, when I acquaint you that the legislature's compliance with the prayer of the petition will not only be a kind of justice to an ingenious man who has spent much of his attention and fortune in the discovery of an useful invention, and who from certain circumstances, which I shall explain to your lordship, cannot reap any advantage from it, unless he obtains the indulgence requested: but will also be really a public benefit, as without that indulgence his discoveries will not probably be ever carried into execution. I need not point out to your lordship's consideration the great utility of steam or fire engines in collieries, in lead, tin, and copper mines, and in other great works where great power is required, but I shall beg leave to observe, that Mr. Watt's intentions, if carried into execution, will very much extend the utility of fire engines by rendering them one-fourth of the expense usual, and by adapting them to a great variety of purposes and manufactures to which the present engines cannot be applied. Mr. Watt has spent a great part of his life and fortune in making experiments upon steam and steam-engines, and is the first and only man that has discovered the true principles upon which they can be constructed to the best advantage and very much superior to those commonly employed.

" In the year 1769, he took out a patent for the sole use of his invention, but from the many mechanical difficulties that occurred in carrying into execution his newly discovered principles, from bad health, and from his having been employed by the boards of police and other public boards in Scotland, in making surveys, superintending the execution of a navigable canal, and other public works, and from the expense attending the necessary trials, experiments and models of engines, he has not been able to finish large engines till the latter end of last year, when he completed, in my manufactory at Soho, two engines (one rotatory and the other reciprocating) which perfectly answer to his and my satisfaction.

" From the difficulties Mr. Watt has met with in the execution of this invention and from these he still saw before him, he was discouraged, and would have dropped the scheme, had not I assisted him. But as a great part of the time of his patent is elapsed and his own life very precarious and as a large sum of money must yet be expended before any advantage can be gained from it, I think that his abilities and my money may be otherwise better employed, unless parliament be pleased to grant a prolongation of the term of his exclusive privilege. I have obtained the favour of Lord Guernsey to present the petition to the House of Commons, and if it has the happiness to meet with your lordship's countenance and patronage, I doubt not but a communication of your favourable sentiments to Lord North, would greatly facilitate and ensure the success of it, as that communication would effectually convince his lordship of the justice and public utility of the measure, which seem to me to be the standards by which his lordship directs his public conduct.

"I beg leave to submit it to your lordship, whether it be not proper to avoid mentioning my name as one concerned in this affair, lest it should occasion some opposition on account of my having interested myself in the late counter petition from Birmingham."

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, February 24.—He cannot help expressing the satisfaction which he feels from the behaviour of Mr. Heneage Legge, "his diligence and his regularity give him a title to my warmest approbation. My Lord, I dare not tell you an untruth upon such a subject, but if a sound understanding and an upright heart are the most proper qualifications of a Christian teacher Mr. H. Legge is likely to become a real and distinguished ornament to that profession in which he is to be placed." He hopes that the methods he pursues by reading Dr. Secker's lectures, by explaining difficult passages, and by enlarging on such topics as incidentally arise, meet with Lord Dartmouth's approval.

Lord Dacre to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, March 25.—"Mr. Walpole has seen the Earl of Devonshire's picture, and is much pleased with it, and joins with me in wishing that your Lordship would oblige the world in permitting it to be engraved. I have taken the liberty to show it to Mr. Boydell who is perhaps the greatest merchant of prints in London, and he thinks that the engraving it is so likely to answer, that he is willing to undertake it, if your Lordship permits it. But he must then necessarily request to have the picture for sometime, as it cannot be engraved at this house or your Lordship's. He promises in this case to take great care of it and says that he is used to be trusted with pictures for this purpose."

Postcript.—"The description in Morrison's History of the person of the Earl of Devonshire exactly answers to the picture."

Lord Dacre to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, April 8. Bruton Street.—The Earl of Devonshire's picture is perfectly set to rights by Mr. Bonus, it was only slightly scratched in the drapery. He has sent it to Mr. [Valentine] Green, of Salisbury Street, Strand "who is the engraver Mr. Boydell has appointed to execute the print . . . . Mr. Green hopes he may be permitted to keep it, at least, two months."

William Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1775, April 24. Padstow.—"The insults of smugglers and the great injury they do to the community, call aloud for redress, and I am sorry to say that the country round us is almost ruined by them; the liquid fire they furnish at a cheap rate debauches the morals and ruins the constitutions of thousands. Happy for us could any stop be put to these growing evils! I am glad to inform your Lordship that Mr. Nott, the gentleman appointed by the excise to the command of the lugger stationed at this port, seems an honest conscientious man, much superior to the base practices which I fear too often prevail, of taking bribes from these wretches who, in exchange for their destructive commodities, plunder the country and deprive us of the greater part of our running cash. But the small sloop under his command is utterly unfit to encounter with any of the Irish wherries which infest the coast and daringly bid defiance to all opposition. About a fortnight since, he was chased by one of these wherries, fired at, and had he been nearer he would certainly have been sunk. She drove him into this harbour and by way of bravado fired seven guns at the mouth of the harbour and hung out a flag by way of triumph. He afterwards sailed to Newquay and discharged his cargo. It is greatly to be wished that the excise would furnish this honest man with a vessel of superior force, some guns, and a few more hands. I have then very little doubt, that he would then soon give a good account of some of these out-lawed banditti, who now land their goods unmolested at Newquay and other places on our coast, from whence they are carried overland to all parts of this county and into Devon. The vigilance and strength of the cutters on the south coast between Plymouth and Falmouth, prevent their landing as they used to do on that coast, which occasions their retreat to us. There is an officer stationed two miles from Newquay, but he hardly ever makes a seizure, though there is scarce a week in the year that one smuggler or other is not discharged there. I beg leave to trouble your lordship with a small draft of the coast on which I have dotted with the pen, the sundry smuggling coves near us; but the place of general rendezvous and head quarters of this most abominable trade, is Newquay in the parish of Lower St. Columb. Here it is no uncommon thing for 100 horse, on Sundays as well as week days, to be in waiting for the arrival of one or other of the wherries, and some smaller craft. If some honest guard is not put upon this place or some check put to this trade, the consequences everyway are dreadful. I am not without suspicion that much of our wool goes from hence directly to France, and I now find that they bring not only brandy, tea, rum, Geneva, but a multitude of other articles of French manufacture. I am fully persuaded, my lord, you have the good of the nation and of trade, its support, really at heart, therefore I the more freely lay these matters before you and pray a redress, not so much on my own account, as I could live comfortably, were I out of trade, as for many who must live by trade.

"I have lately had a letter from one Anthony Kindal, who was, by means of a friend of mine, appointed tide surveyor of the Customs at New York, who says he is in danger of being turned out of his place. If for his attachment to government and a faithful discharge of his duty I humbly request your Lordship on his behalf. But if he has been in any shape countenancing the spirit of rebellion there, I would wish him to meet the punishment he deserves. But I hope better things of him.

"Since I have been happily and agreeably settled at this place, I have often turned my thoughts towards the preservation of the lives of my fellow creatures. Our harbour, though the safest between King's Road and the Land's End (on this side) for vessels of 300 or 400 ton, yet on account of its being little known, and the entrance into it not better described, has often proved fatal to many vessels and lives; scarce a winter passes without some wreck near us. I am fully persuaded if a pyramid of no very great height was built on the rock called Newland at the mouth of the harbour, it would not only be a direction for the entrance of the harbour (on the western cliff of which are rings for mooring vessels to) its being mistaken for Gulland, another rock a little to the westward of the harbour, by which means many vessels have been lost, as by attempting to make this lower rock in a N. W. wind, they are always embayed and thrown on the rocks. Could such a thing be obtained, I would undertake to keep the pyramid constantly white-washed and repaired during my life time and think myself peculiarly happy if I was hereby in any degree of service to preserving the lives and properties of my fellow-creatures. I suppose as stone may be raised on the rock the expense of building and lime would not much exceed 60*li*."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, April 30.—" I feel great satisfaction from the last treatise of Jeyns on the Internal Evidences of Revelation, because it confirms an opinion that I have always maintained in favour of his faith. I must rescue his character from injurious censures, which hasty or partial readers have endeavoured to fix upon it, but my consolation on another account is far greater, when the gloomy, frightful doctrines of infidelity have in the most subtle manner and for the most malignant purposes been revived in a work to which Mr. Gibbon has audaciously prefixed his name. Christianity has found in Mr. Jeyns an advocate of talents to support the most difficult cause, and of integrity and fortitude to undertake the most important."

Colonel JAMES ROBERTSON to the [EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1775, May 27. Boston.—" So general is the madness of the times that we find great difficulty in providing fuel for this garrison. When by indulging avarice or supplying conveniencies we engage men to make contracts, the Congress, by autherity or by their instrument the mob, prevent the execution. To prevent a chance of want next winter of such a necessary of life I have got some substantial men to engage to bring coals from Newcastle, Whitehaven, and Scotland, and the General well knowing your zeal employs me to entreat your endeavours to help us to a supply from Louisburg. . . . . . Whatever advice you give will be gratefully attended to and whatever supply of men, money, or materials you may want for the execution shall be supplied from hence; but please remember men is what we can least spare at this season. We could without inconvenience give you some at the end of the campaign to work all winter.

" The rebels give it out that many of your best sellers are their friends and mean to prevent anything being sent from Nova Scotia for the troops.

" The rebels have certainly in letters dictated this measure. At the General's desire I assure you that I have reason to believe that every method in their power will be employed to hurt the service. The Admiral expresses some concern for the dockyard, as the value is very great and the difficulty of burning it small."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 1. Olney.—" When we received the news of the late hostilities in the neighbourhood of Boston, I immediately proposed a meeting for prayer extraordinary on a national account; it is on Tuesday mornings at five o'clock when we have from 100 to 150 people assemble. . . . . . Will your Lordship permit me to suggest that in this situation of things, it would, I am persuaded, be acceptable to many who fear God and love their country, if a day of public humiliation were enjoined by authority."

G. W. Kempson to Lord Lewisham.

1775, July 14. Christ Church, Oxford.—"The law election has made a considerable noise in this place. The numbers were, for Milles, 175; for Bragge, 83: for Harte, 80; an astonishing inequality. But *parvis componere magna*, a kind of fracas has happened in consequence of it, between the eldest Milles and the Bishop of Chester: who asserted before the whole common room, which he had invited to dine with him on Tuesday, that the canvas on the part of the Milleses had been very illiberal and indecent, and of the borough kind. The story spread and, as is usual, grew by being told. Particularly it was added that the reflection had been made directly and in express terms upon the Dean of Exeter, upon which the eldest Milles called upon the Bishop, who denied that he had said what was added, but maintained what he had originally asserted, and Milles went away.

"Holmes of New College is a candidate against Randolph for the poetry professorship and meets with a success that is rather formidable. Burke is not yet my neighbour. I met his father and the Bishop of Chester yesterday at Dr. Bagot's. Of course the conversation was both instructive and agreeable. Indeed I have not spent a pleasanter afternoon of some time. My neighbours leave Oxford on Monday and intend to be at Jevington by the end of the week.

"The enclosed composition is due to you on many accounts; but particularly because your very kind attentions contributed principally to relieve the fatigue of setting it together. It was returned to me yesterday in a manner which flattered me. It might have been contained by less paper, but if I had attempted to write it over again I could not have sent it to you before Sunday, because Saturday is no post-day. The numbers on the back pages will shew the order of the leaves. As for the Christ Church prizes, the determination of them is put off till the first of December, because only three compositions were received; which shewed evidently that they were written upon an emergency. I cannot tell what were the faults of the other: but mine was returned to me as being rather a preface to the main question than upon it; which was very true. All Bachelors are ordered to write upon pain of suspension from their degree; so that the competition will be rather serious."

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, July 25, Calais.—Describes the journey to Calais. "No sooner had we arrived at the summit of Shooters Hill, than we were accosted by a well dressed man on horseback, who with a significant shrug, informed us that there were four highwaymen on the road. Though we did not much credit his information, we construed everybody we met, till we came to Dartford, into highwaymen. At Dartford, we passed by the Duke of Gloucester, who with a retinue of three coaches, besides that which he and the Duchess were in, was on his road to Dover, in the way, as I understand, to Switzerland. We could not help smiling at the ridiculous piece of pageantry. The coach the Duke was in, when we saw it at Dartford, had eight horses, and it was no sooner got without the precincts of the town, than two of the horses were taken off and, I believe, put on to one of the other coaches which had but four. Nothing remarkable occurred till we had passed Rochester, when we had a specimen of one of the various talents of Cornwell. Being put upon a rusty horse, he made no scruple to dismount the first postilion, and drove us himself as far as Sittingbourne, as well as any other postilion could have done. At Canterbury, we found a letter from our captain, desiring that we would come on immediately to Dover, in order to embark this morning at 6 o'clock."

St. Omer, 8 o'clock in the evening. "So far had I written at Calais, . . . We found Dr. Berkeley very well at Canterbury, and at dinner; he had waited for us, but had given up the point and set down. At first we hardly knew him, as he has left off the wig, we have so long been acquainted with, and wears his own hair. We should have been very comfortable, had not the affection of Mrs. B[erkeley] made us all sick. Mrs. Scott was not at home, so that we left Canterbury (to use the words of Mr. Stevenson) scot free. We arrived in good health and spirits at Dover about 9 o'clock; found our captain waiting for us at the inn, and, in consequence of his suggestion, determined to embark as soon as we had finished our supper. Our chief motive was, that the Duke of Gloucester was, we were told, putting eight coaches on board the two vessels, and we were not without fears that we should not be able to get horses, unless we were beforehand with him. Accordingly, about twelve, we set sail with the wind westerly, and as favourable for us as possible, and after a most delightful passage arrived at Calais . . . . The shore, upon our arrival, was crowded with women running after each other and catching worms and prawns. Their foreign appearance and unknown language made them seem vastly ridiculous to us. Upon the pier we met a French officer and a Capuchin friar, and were much surprised upon coming into the town, to find many of the people up and some even at breakfast, though it was then but four o'clock. Having breakfasted, we went to bed . . . . I was no sooner up . . . . when who should walk in, but our friend Pitt. He had been some days at Calais where he had waited for a review of the regiment Lionnois, as it was just then going to be reviewed. We were fortunate enough to be able to see a few of their manœuvres, after which we proceeded on our way towards Paris. Conceive us, then, in a coach drawn by six horses with two postilions having long French whips and jack boots, their hair smartly tied up, with Cornwell by our side on a bidet of about eight hands in height and I think you will laugh at the conceit. Here, by the by, I must stop to expatiate on the advantages of the regulations which the drivers and posts are under. The latter are regulated by Government. At certain distances, horses are allowed to be kept for the accommodation of travellers, and the house in each respective town in which these horses are kept, is called *la Poste Royale*; what is termed *une poste*, amounts to about six English miles; if the stage exceeds that it is called *une poste et demi*, *deux postes*, and so on, and the prices to be paid, the number of horses to be used, &c. &c. &c. are all regularly settled. By this means, impositions—which the French are ready enough to make, particularly upon the English—are avoided; besides which, the drivers all wear the French King's livery and have his arms worked upon the sleeve of their jackets. They are in fact his servants, and if a traveller was to strike or misuse them, he would be liable to imprisonment."

MATTHEW BOULTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775 July 30. Soho.—Calling attention to the negligence of the Goldsmiths' Company in putting their mark to plate under the standard.

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, July 31. Paris.—"The first object that attracted my attention on my journey to Paris was the Pont Sans Pareil, a bridge over two canals at the point at which they cut one another. On 25th July we visited St. Omer a considerable town possessing two handsome churches, the one which appeared the most beautiful was dedicated to St. Bertin and contained some fine paintings by Rubens, and one by an unknown hand, representing our Saviour on the Cross; the other church was the Cathedral, a fine building but much more tawdry in its ornaments. On the 26th we visited Lille, which is esteemed the strongest fortress in France, it is a very beautiful town, for though Glasgow and Bath have parts equal to any here, yet the *tout ensemble* at Lille surpasses either of them. By an artifice of the grenadier who attended us, and who voted us French, we obtained permission to visit the citadel. We received a good deal of information from the grenadier about the French army. Every regiment is divided into four battalions, each battalion into ten companies, and each company contains 52 men under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, and sous-lieutenant the French soldiers live well, being allowed more than sufficient bread and half a pound of meat a day, they have a right to leave the army after serving eight years and are in general exempt from corporal punishment; in consequence of this they are really a very noble body of men. On the 27th we visited the arsenal at Douay in which the soldiers were working. "I could not help thinking that it would turn to account if our soldiers, instead of loitering about the towns, where they are quartered from morning to night, were employed in some such service. At Douay we saw likewise a College for the education of English Roman Catholics, the young men wear gowns not unlike those of the King's scholars at Westminster the greater part of them are from Lancashire and Cheshire. The foundation seems to be upon a very comfortable footing, the boys till they are of a certain age, lie in cells, afterwards each has allotted him an exceeding good apartment. In this town there is a cannon foundry but as we were in some haste and the men were not then at work we did not see it. At Cambray the chief objects are two churches the one is a Cathedral of great antiquity crowded with monuments of which some are finely executed, amongst the rest there is one to the famous Fenelon, Archbishop of the Diocese. The other is a handsome modern church, belonging to a Convent of Benedictines, in which are some of the most remarkable paintings in chiaro-oscuro by an artist of the name of Guraerto, that I ever saw, they represent the passion of our Saviour and till we were actually come under them we could not persuade ourselves that they were not in bas relief. Here Mr. Pitt, who I informed you in my last we met at Calais and who from St. Omer filled the fourth place in our coach, left us, and proceeded by Rheims to Switzerland.

"On the 28th we breakfasted at Peronne dined at Royes, famous all over France for its biscuits, and lay at Pont St. Maixence, a very dirty old town. Here we were obliged to sup and lie, all of us in the same room, and that not the best in the world, exclusively of its being full of fleas and supposed not to be exempt from bugs, at least my companions were not able to sleep: as for myself I never slept more soundly in my life. The cause of our being so much straitened was that the house was full of soldiers stationed here to prevent riots. We learned that several had been taken up and that the King, conscious of their being so much oppressed by famine had set them at liberty. Two have been I believe executed, at least we saw a proclamation dated in May stuck up upon the walls of St. Denis specifying their names and declaring the time and manner of their execution. At Pont St. Maixence we were informed that the scarcity is so great that the inhabitants have been obliged to begin using the corn of this year."

Rev. JOHN WESLEY to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1775, August 23. Haverford West.—"When I began the enclosed. I designed to send it to Mr. Wharton, according to his desire. But upon reflection, I judged it not improbable that he might make a bad use of it: and thought it might be more advisable, to send it directly to your lordship." *Enclosure.*

Rev. JOHN WESLEY to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1775, Aug. 23. Haverford West.—"A letter which I received from Mr. Lowland yesterday, occasions my giving you this trouble. You told him, the administration have been assured from every part of the kingdom, that trade was as plentiful and flourishing as ever, and the people as well employed and as well satisfied.

"Sir, I aver from my own personal knowledge, from the testimony of my own eyes and ears, that there cannot be a more notorious falsehood, than has been palmed upon them for truth. I aver, that in every part of England where I have been (and I have been East, West, North, and South within these two years) trade in general is exceedingly decayed, and thousands of people are quite unemployed. Some I know to have perished for want of bread; others, I have seen creeping up and down like walking shadows. I except three or four manufacturing towns, which have suffered less than others.

"I aver, 2, that the people in general all over the nation, are so far from being well satisfied that they are far more deeply dissatisfied than they appear to have been even a year or two before the Great Rebellion, and far more dangerously dissatisfied. The bulk of the people in every city, town, and village where I have been, do not so much aim at the ministry, as they usually did in the last century, but at the king himself. He is the object of their anger, contempt and malice. They heartily despise his majesty; and hate him with a perfect hatred. They wish to imbrue their hands in his blood; they are full of the spirit of murder and rebellion, and I am persuaded, should any occasion offer, thousands would be ready to act what they now speak. It is as much as ever I can do, and sometimes more than I can do, to keep this plague from infecting my own friends. And nineteen or twenty to whom I speak in defence of the king, seem never to have heard a word spoken for him before. I marvel what wretches they are who abuse the credulity of the ministry, by those florid accounts. Even where I was last, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a tenant of Lord Dartmouth was telling me 'Sir, our tradesmen are breaking all round me, so that I know not what the end will be.' Even in Leeds I had appointed to dine at a merchant's; but before I came, the baillffs were in possession of the house. Upon my saying 'I thought Mr.—— had been in good circumstances' I was answered, 'He *was* so: but the American war has ruined him.'"

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, August 26. Tours.—Gives an account of a voyage down the Loire. On Tuesday August 15 we embarked from Roanne in Burgundy in a large heavy flat-bottomed boat which consisted of three divisions: the hindermost was occupied by our coach, in the middle a kind of shed built of planks—"in the midst of which stood a kind of mongrel animal between a chest for provisions and a table"—formed our parlour. The fore part of the vessel was occupied by our mariners and servants. At night we slept at Digoin. On Tuesday we supped at a village called Decize and slept in our coach. On Thursday we saw the town of Nevers, capital of Nevernois, and passed by a town called La Charité near which is established an English manufactury of buttons. We then passed on to Briare where the Loire communicates with the Seine by means of a navigable canal by which almost all the Burgundy wine is conveyed to Paris. On Saturday we passed the Chateau de Sully and the Chateau de la Veilliere and breakfasted at Orleans, a pretty town much infested by English. The chief object here is a very handsome cathedral founded by Henri Quatre the inside is a mixture of Gothic and Greek. A strict connoisseur in architecture, might perhaps object to such a mixture; but to eyes less critical it is far from wanting in its effect. "I observed in this cathedral, ostrich feathers introduced by way of a frieze to a Gothic column, so that Mr. Adams has not the merit which is usually given him of first introducing them, nor is his British order strictly new, since that time we have more than once taken notice of the same circumstance particularly in the churches here. To the Cathedral at Orleans they are now adding a portal which, when completed, will be a master-piece of modern Gothic. In the midst of the town stands a monument of the Pucelle d'Orleans, kneeling on one side of the Virgin Mary, who is sitting at the foot of the Cross with a dead Christ in her lap, on the other side is a figure of Charles VII. in the same attitude as the Pucelle. This night we lay at an inn just without the town of Beaugency and were entertained during the evening by a fat brown talkative landlady and her singing daughter. Monday we saw the gardens of the Chateau de Mesnar belonging to the Marquis de Marigny who succeeded to it upon the death of his sister Madame de Pompadour. The Chateau itself we were not permitted to see; it was shut up in consequence of some impertinence scribbled upon the furniture so that you see we are not the only nation that descends to such *polisonnerie*. Of all the French chateaux I have seen, this is in its situation, infinitely the finest, it stands upon a high bank of the Loire and overlooks a flat, though populous, country abounding with chateaux. The greater part of the garden consists of vistas meeting in the same centre, and each terminated by a statue; they are all of them modern, and some of them, by an artist of the name of Theodon, appear to have much merit. There is another part of the garden consisting of a dell, covered with wood which is vastly beautiful, in spite of all attempts to spoil it by strait walks and flights of steps. In the course of the day we passed by Blois, a town finely situated upon a high bank, but, within its walls, one of the dirtiest and most melancholy that I have seen; it swarms with English, the names of those who were pensioned at a house in the town (that is had lodging and board) were put into my hand and amongst the rest I found those of Jekyl and Sir Harry Gough. The country now on one side of the river became really beautiful, it consisted of a rock covered with wood and vineyards and nobly interspersed with chateaux and cottages many of the latter were scooped out of the rocks and had an appearance singularly romantic amongst the chateaux. There was one (the chateau de Chaumont) which being situated upon the point of a rock towering above wood, afforded a very magnificent scene. We all lay to-night in the same room at a little village called Vauve."

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 29. Petit Bois.—"I rejoice with you that your accounts from America are so favorable. The French talk of nothing else but our American dispute and the proceedings of Spain in the Algerine dominions. With regard to the former, they are universally favourable to the Americans. The town of Tours is continually full of soldiers in their way to Nantes where they are to take shipping for St. Domingo, upon the pretence of strengthening the fortress, but in reality (as is imagined) with an eye towards our proceedings in that part of the globe. It seems the fourth battalion of each of the six first regiments is to be sent upon this expedition, amounting in all to about 3000 men. As to the American declaration and their letter to the people of England, I have seen them in the French papers as also letters of the *soi-disant* patriots, translated from the English papers in which your Lordship has sometimes the honour of being pulled to pieces a little. . . . . . As we are at present situated in the country, we have not a great deal of society: our principal acquaintance is a near neighbour of the Abbé's a Madam de Jancour; she is grand-daughter to the famous Madam de Sevigné and daughter to the lady to whom her letters are addressed. She is a very amiable old lady, and precisely of that kind that you would fall in love with. She has generally in the house with her the Marquis de Beaumont, an old gentleman *qui a beaucoup d'esprit.* There is also another family in the neigbourhood which we visit; it consists of fifteen people, mostly related to each other who all pay their share in the family establishment. They are very agreeable people, and care very little what is passing about them. Monsieur de la Tour, to whom the house belongs, is the first person that adopted inoculation in France, and his son is the person in the kingdom who was first inoculated. These with the Abbé's relations who are all *roturiers* at Tours, and not of the first rank, are the principal part of our Society."

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, December 10. Hotel d' Angleterre, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.—Congratulates Lord Dartmouth on his promotion and wishes to know whether the privy seal augments considerably the privy purse. "Pray have your Lordship, my Lady, and the numerous progeny escaped the influenza which I understand rages in England? A disease of the same kind has for some time been very general here the chief cure for which is to live *à l'angloise i.e.*, to eat and drink heartily. We have in general escaped it pretty well, my brother has indeed had a slight attack but it will not prevent his setting out for England to-morrow with Sir H. Gough. I hope the custom house officers will not think of undoing his waistcoat if they do they will find it lined with worked shoes for ladies." Has been presented to the Court at Versailles, "though the King of France is a prodigious despot, he has the art to gild the pill, by a vast apparent freedom from restraint. The King of England never appears so much King, as when receiving the homage of his subjects; the King of France, never so little. At Versailles, the Count de Very, the Sardinian Ambassador, desired to be introduced to me. He said that he was an old friend of yours, and begged that I would mention him very particularly, when I wrote to you. He was exceedingly civil and invited me to come sometimes and eat roast beef at his house, in consequence of which, I have since left my name with him. I like him the more, as he seems to be very much of an Englishman; and to be sure, after all, good English manners, with an English heart, are infinitely preferable to the French manners, with that want of sincerity which usually accompanies them."

J. GOOCH to LORD LEWISHAM.

1775, December 20. Christ Church [Oxford].—This evening's papers take notice of a remarkable sickliness at Paris, I hope you escape it, England has felt it universally, no place has suffered more from the influenza than Oxford.

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

[1775] December 22. Paris.—Asks to have interest made with Lord North for Mr. Henderson's parliamentary candidature for Fifeshire.

" In consequence of your last letter, we left our names with the Duke de Nevernois and I received in return a very polite note expressing " la plus grande impatience " to see my brother and myself. Accordingly I waited upon him the next day, and was very politely received. He has since done me the honour to introduce me to Madame la Comtesse de Rochefort and Madame la Marquise de Brancas, and on Tuesday next is to present me to the Duchesse de Cosset, his daughter. All these ladies see company upon certain nights in the week, and when one is once introduced one has regularly the entrée of those houses upon the visiting nights. Stevenson—which I am very sorry for—was mentioned in Lord Carmarthen's letter as my *gouverneur*, a charge which is here confided to such low people, that the " Gens de condition " do not shew attentions to the travelling tutors *vulgo*—bear-leaders; so that by that means, Stevenson is unfortunately excluded from those societies for which I am *redevable* to the Duke de Nivernois. However Mr. Dutens whom we met at Tours, has been kind enough to introduce us both to Madame la Comtesse de Bouffler, a *femme savante*, who has been in England and is particularly well acquainted with the English literature, and whom we found to be a very agreeable woman. Next week we are to be presented by Mr. Matty the Ambassador's chaplain, a friend to a family of Mr. S.'s from Geneva, which is settled here. I understand that we shall here meet all the *Gens de lettres* in Paris. I have not yet been able to profit myself of the civility of the Sardinian Ambassador, as he has lately been exceedingly ill of a disease in his bowels attended with a jaundice. However, he is now getting better, so that I shall soon in all probability, have the honor of reckoning him amongst my acquaintance. I expect much pleasure from this connexion, as he appears to me a very worthy man. From this account you will certainly be very much surprised if you find me in the Spring as unlicked a cub as when I left England, so that upon the whole I am not sure that it is politic to have given it you. As for my dancing and fencing, I expect to make something of them before I leave Paris."

RICHARD CHAMPION to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, "Cecil Street No. 3."—Is applying to parliament for an extension of the term of his Patent for the manufacture of porcelain resembling the Asiatic and Dresden, which he is working at Bristol. He hopes for the favour of Lord Dartmouth's assistance.

1776, January 1. Petitions of several members of his Majesty's Council and principal gentlemen and inhabitants of Nova Scotia against Francis Legge, esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of that Province, with depositions in support of same and on behalf of the Governour.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 16. Caserta.—"The very worthy family of the Boyds, whom your lordship was pleased to recommend to me, have been at Naples some time. To be sure, Lady Boyd is very like Mr. Wilkes, but she has a way of pushing forward that face of hers and filling every muscle of it with good humour, that her homeliness is forgot in a moment. Our having been much here has prevented yet our having contributed as much as we could have wished, to render their stay at Naples agreeable to them, which we have much at heart, both on account of their own merit and the recommendation they brought with them. The young Boyd is as genteel and well behaved young man as any I have seen during my long residence at this Court, and the girls are also well behaved. Sir John has had a severe fit of the gout, and I had the good fortune to keep it from his stomach by giving him a bottle of brandy 60 years old.

"It is singular, but is certainly true, that I am become more a *ministre de famille* at this court than ever were the ministers of France, Spain, or Vienna. Whenever there is a good shooting party H. S. Majesty is pleased to send for me, and for some months past I have had the honour of dining with him twice or three times a week, nay sometimes I have breakfasted, dined, and supped with their Sicilian Majesties in their private party, without any other minister. Your lordship can easily conceive the footing on which the very visible Court favour I enjoy here, must place me in this country, which renders our stay here very agreeable and enables us to make the *sejour* of Naples likewise agreeable to our friends. The English are very sensible of their reception at this court, being more distinguished than that of the foreigners of any other nation. I have His Majesty's permission to return to England for a few months, and we shall probably leave Naples by the end of April. My plan is to enjoy the society of my old friends a little, settle my affairs in Wales, where some leases of consequence have dropped, and return quietly to my post here. I hope to be able to compass likewise the honour of being named of the Privy Council, which will be a token of the King's approbation, *et me donnera du relief* abroad.

"N.B.—I have served longer than Sir William Lynch who has been a Privy Councillor these three years. I most sincerely congratulate your lordship and Lady D. on the very essential addition to your family. I have always thought a daughter would be a much more comfortable family creature than a son. What with schools, university, and launching into different lines of life, your sons will be from you, but the girl will be growing up and in proportion to Lady Dartmouth's growing lazy, will rise into activity, make the tea at breakfast, and in the evening, sing and play (which I am sure your daughter must do well), and in short a thousand other little comfortable circumstances attend a daughter, which may seem trifles, but are very essential to those whose chief comfort is in a domestic life. I rejoice for you, likewise, that you are free from the very ungrateful employment you have been loaded with for some years past. As I have the honour of being a little acquainted with the nature and disposition of the King our worthy master, of Lord North's, and of your lordship's, and to hear such characters represented as revengeful and bloodthirsty, I own has often [put] me out of all patience, and made me reg[ret] much less the having passed so many years out of my own country, when party rage has been carried to such indecent length. There is at present a slight eruption of Mount Vesuvius. I have continued my remarks with constancy and assiduity: you will soon see a proof of my diligence in the researches I have made relative to the volcanoes of this country. A new edition of my letters with additions and 50 coloured plates will, I flatter myself, shew this wonderful operation of Almighty power, in a much clearer light than has ever yet appeared. Such a one is just ready. It is for the benefit likewise of a poor English painter."

JOHN MOORE, for Thomas Broughton, Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 23. Hatton Garden.—By order of the Society, enclosing a letter from Sir Harry Trelawny recommending that Lord Dartmouth should be applied to on behalf of Omiah the native of Otaheite whose baptism and instruction has been neglected. *Enclosure.* —A letter from Sir Harry Trelawny dated from "Dr. Glass', Greenford, near Southall, Middlesex."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH at St. James Square.

1776, February 11.—It has always been his fixed opinion that academical honours should be conferred on those who have distinguished themselves by the observance of academical discipline. Has not the honour of knowing Mr. Villiers, but Lord Dartmouth's recommendation stamps his character.

THOMAS PROCTER to FRANCIS LEGGE, Esquire.

1776, March 6. Cumberland [America]. —"Agreeable to my recruiting instructions I used all diligence in my power for the benefit of that service, all which hath proved ineffectual. I made stay of three days in the different parts of the district of Cobequid in hopes of getting a few volunteers, but found the people very tenacious of preserving what they term their liberty, by not entering into the service as soldiers; some through this principle, and others through fear—either real or feigned—of the rebels paying them a visit in the spring; in consequence of which they say the families of such as are any way concerned with Government will suffer. From thence I proceeded the shortest course over the mountains to Cumberland, where [I] arrived the 8th February and found the people very much dissatisfied and turbulent, and by various reports was informed that they had had several town meetings in different parts of the county and that they had appointed a Committee of Safety—so called—which was for the inspection of all letters sent to Halifax to prevent intelligence of their proceedings, and that from the reports of some incendiary villains, tending to the disadvantage of our King's troops, as that they were totally defeated, and Bunkers Hill retaken by the Americans, which seemed to give general joy through this county, in expression of which a triumphal sleigh drawn by six horses with postillions and a Flag of Liberty went through different parts of the county, and an oration—as they term it—spoke in praise of Liberty, and at their meeting they had invited or notified the Arcadians who sent their representatives to join them and came into their measures determining to oppose Government, whose authority they made a slight of, hinting that it would soon be changed for one more eligible, and many other opprobrious threats and menaces, which, if true, deserves particular notice. It is certain that some of their body have gone off to Machias where they are arrived.

With them are some Arcadians and a Captain Eddy who was the late Deputy Provost Marshal, and a Mr. Samuel Rogers, who is a member of the House of Assembly. Their whole number is fourteen. They made some threats when they went off, viz.: that they would soon return—which I doubt not but they will—and with force sufficient to destroy what persons or property they may choose in these parts, if no force is sent here to oppose them as by what I can learn there is not above ten persons in the county but would join them on their first appearance. Thus, sir, is my expectation of getting recruits in these parts disappointed, and as to proceeding for the Island of St. John the severity of the winter is such, there will not be any possibility of attempting it with safety till the latter end of April from the quantity of ice in the bays, &c. However, I should have tried it, could I have prevailed on anyone to go with me, but even money would not tempt them. I wrote to my brother at Sackville on my first arrival here, in which I slightly mentioned the disturbances here, and desired him to forward it to, or acquaint Captain Barry with its contents. I should have wrote more fully but was cautioned against it, as the Committee of Safety, or their emissaries would intercept it. These various reports and accusations against individuals and the people in general, arise from proceedings before my arrival here, since which, they seem very quiet, and have many of them intreated my interposition and enquiry into the matter, the accusers, etc., but as I have no power to take such a step I have given them for answer, it is the duty of their magistrates. They say they have sought to them for redress and fair trial of their accusers. face to face, but cannot obtain it. How far they may be guilty or innocent, I cannot say, but I firmly believe had some of the people in power here exerted a little spirit, they might have nipped these disturbances in the bud, and have prevented what now seems to threaten rebellion and the effusion of blood. I should have left this place some time since, had I not received advice from Halifax, that on these matters being represented to your Excellency in Council, it was mentioned that I should be ordered to make enquiry into the truth of the complaints against John Allen and Jotham Gay, as abettors and encouragers of rebellion; but not having received any such orders, I shall, with first convenient opportunity, proceed for Halifax where I can more explicitly acquaint your Excellency of these commotions. As Mr. Allen's son seems particularly accused, at his desire, by letter, I have wrote him on that head, which I suppose he will show you. Mr. McLean arrived at Halifax two days since and acquaints me that he believes a party of soldiers will soon be ordered here. Could I depend on this, should tarry till their arrival, as I believe several who are now deterred by fear from acknowledging themselves on Government's side, would then throw off the disguise, and I might succeed in obtaining a few recruits."

R. Molesworth to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1776, April 20. Thornhill Lees.—Asking the grant of "a small pension, or anything else your Lordship could desire" to aid him in his distress. "I was originally entered into my uncle, Lord Molesworth's regiment of dragoons, a cornet before I was sixteen, . . . I was many years presumptive heir to the peerage of Molesworth and very considerable estates . . . . My father served the King in the Irish Parliament for upwards of thirty years. I, myself, was four and twenty years an officer and . . . . . was aid de camp to the

Marquis of Lothian. I sold out, at the reduced price, when my increasing family prevented me from being able to bear the expenses of an officer. I am now . . . . given up to the ministry of the Gospel."

"Cob" [James Reynardson?] to Lord Lewisham.

1776, September 6.—The entrance up the Tagus to Lisbon is the most beautiful thing of the kind I ever saw. The remains of the earthquake and fire are visible even among some of their new buildings, the streets and squares of which have merit. "The Praso or grand square containing the Change and other public buildings, is fine, and will when finished be magnificent. At present there is only the front and part of the sides finished, about two stories high, though the whole by means of a façade shews you the design. This scheme was executed last year by the Marquis da Pombala who, willing to show his plan to the King his master, and fearing he might not live to see it executed, proclaimed a gala on the erecting a prodigious fine equestrian statue of the King in bronze when the square was to appear as complete, and it and the whole city illuminated on the occasion for the amusement of *el Rey*, which was a great thought and must have had a noble effect, particularly as the south front of the Place is open to the Tagus, forming a fine harbour for the shipping near eight miles in breadth, bounded, I think, by the distant hills of Algarva on which were exhibited from the craft all sorts of *feu d'artifice*. The streets in general, though built upon these hills which are so steep as to make it impossible to travel in anything better than the old calash with mules, are from the nature of the inhabitants who make it a rule to fling everything out and take nothing away, so intolerably dirty and offensive to the nose that I am amazed it does not prove pestilential even *paribus minus acutis* of the Portuguese themselves who, literally speaking, have no idea of any scavengers except excessive sunshine, wind, and hasty showers. Even when the latter predominates, no good housewife will sweep her filth into the streets. These excellencies, together with their oil and coutinual fryings, render the stench of the town intolerable, to an English proboscis at least.

"Their habits, I mean their outward habits, are entertaining, and the uncommon quantity of hair powdered and pomatomed to the greatest excess, particularly in the males, exhibits clubs, queues, Ramillies, and Boucles (?) beyond the caricature of a Banbury.

"By what little I could observe, I find that the whole race are haughty, not dissembling and revengeful. The nobility, from ignorance and its inseparable companion, pride, unwilling to degrade themselves by associating with any but themselves. The greatest part of the noble and ancient families have nothing left but their pedigrees to feed their pride with, it having been the plan for some time for the King instead of renewing the grants to the successors, to take possession himself, whereby they are rendered very abject and harmless and *el Rey* considerably aggrandised by his acquisition. This in point of policy may be reckoned the best game. The Minister is, in the meanwhile, not much impoverished but well repaid by his royal master. The Marquis is throughout Portugal the very bugbear to the *méchant* and sufficient to deter anybody from cutting your throat if you was aware of your enemy, but has not yet, in spite of all precautions, been sufficient to intimidate those who mean to compliment you with their knife in your back. As a proof of which, it is only necessary to add that notwithstanding stillettos and even sharp pointed knives have been interdicted some years by the Marquis, I was informed of twenty-seven open assassinations during my stay there, besides innumerable murders that are never heard of, scarce anyone daring to talk of these accidents in their family, not knowing who may have occasioned them."

Rev. WILL. GILPIN to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1776, September 17. Cheam.—"I had the honour of your lordship's favour by the hand of your three little couriers, and was glad to receive them so well. No hint can be given more obligingly than your lordship's about grammar. In return, I shall give your lordship my sentiments on the subject with great openness. I never had an opinion of my own grammatical abilities. Before I had any thoughts of the mode of life, I used to think it squabbling with dictionaries and grammars, to get at the critical meaning of a word, and the exact investigation of a tense. I liked to read on trusting the context for the sense. But when I came here, I was well aware, that however this might suit a reader, it by no means suited a teacher, and therefore I got as good a grammarian into my school as I could find. Indeed I take Mr. Fleming to be such a man, as I really think he takes great pains. The grammatical deficiency, in my own opinion, lies in my department, at a time when the more critical parts of grammar are wanted. I can take the liberty of speaking very freely to your lordship; because I know I am heard with candour: but to everybody, as well as to your lordship (whom I have thought critical in their ideas) I have always for that reason recommended private tuition, or a public school for a year or two before their boys go to the university. Indeed to say the truth, I never was ambitious of being thought to give the last finishing to a classical education; and have been so often mortified with boys when they come to the age of right and wrong, that I have long wished to have no connection with them. I think, my lord, I may predict better things of yours. Thus far I am persuaded, they are boys of great purity of manners. In their literary abilities, I see your lordship thinks, as I do, that nature has made some difference. Harry has both parts and application; and Edward has as strong sense, and clear a head, as any boy of his age; I wish I could add he was as industrious. I have the happiness to assure your lordship that we are all perfectly well, and have nothing now to distress us, but the apprehension of evils. I wish I could make Mrs. Gilpin a practical convert to that wise doctrine about the 'sufficiency of the evil for the day'; but I am afraid it is not in my power. I have refused several boys this summer; and though I have not yet reduced my school to the number I propose, I have considerably lessened it. I wish I could find that lessening my school, could lessen her anxieties; but I think they grow upon her; and I begin to entertain serious thoughts of giving up this way of life. I do not however talk publicly of it; and it will necessarily be some time before it can possibly be brought about. Of this however, your lordship may be assured, that you shall be acquainted with every step I take. I beg many pardons for troubling your lordship with all this egotism, but I have not time to reduce it into a small compass; and I have already kept your lordship's letter too long by me. The sentiments are what I meant to communicate; the garb your lordship will excuse.

"Your lordship was misinformed about the papers which you honour with an inquiry. They were never put into form; but little more than copied out from my shorthand, which is in truth a miserable character, and in which they would have been lost, even to myself, in a twelvemonths' time. In that condition, Mr. Mason took them with him to Aston. If ever they should be put into form, or in their present dishabille if your lordship chooses it, they shall wait upon you. But I know not when I shall have them. In the mean time, I have other tours lying by me, just as good; which I think I may safely say, no eye but my own, ever saw: one is a tour round the coasts of Kent, and Sussex; the other into Norfolk, &c. If these in their present rough and unadorned state can give your lordship the least amusement, I am sure it will give me great pleasure to blow the dust from them and send them to Sandwell. I suppose if they are sent to your lordship's house in St. James' Square, they will easily from thence find their way into Staffordshire. The subjects of both are tame. Scotland indeed has some animation in it; and in the form in which these are I propose to draw it out likewise. Whenever it becomes legible, your lordship may command the use of it."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1776, October 1. Sion Hill.—"We have no further news, though momentarily expect it. Lord North is anxious to a degree, indeed, more so than I could wish in many things. I was afraid it might hurt him, but, thank God, I trust all that is now over. However, public affairs oppress him much, and among the rest, not a little, Ireland. The appointment of a Lord Lieutenant presses forward apace. He can't succeed for Lord Hillsborough; Lord Rochford will not go, and he has got into a cleft stick about Lord Buckingham. Your lordship fully knows to what this appointment leads. I need not describe it, but shall only say, to everything disgraceful, distressful and baneful, I may add, to him, his friends and his family. He sees it and cannot relieve himself. Indeed, if possible it should be avoided, but he knows not to whom to seek for succour. He has no one that he can send confidentially, connected with him and the thoughts of being driven to acquiesce in the nomination of Lord Buckingham, (who will owe nothing to him, but take it, and with it feel disobligation, from a sense that he is taken of necessity and not of choice) distresses him and harasses his mind much. Lord North talked to me upon it to-day very much. He said you had been named as one proposed to go, but that he did not think your lordship would like it, and therefore he did not mention it when at Sandwell. If he could have supposed that it would be agreeable to your lordship, he certainly would have mentioned it, and it would make him most happy and relieve him, but that unless he knew it was agreeable to your lordship, he could not press it, and he must submit to anything rather than add to his own disagreeable situation by distressing his friends. Thus, my lord, you see the state of Lord North's mind upon this subject. I thought it my duty to state it fairly and candidly to your lordship. You are sensible of the effects it must have to Lord North and all his connections, if Lord B[uckingham] goes. You know the situation of things, and if it is your wish, or it would be agreeable to you, or you could make it so to relieve Lord North, I hope you will permit me to say that I do really believe you would do the most acceptable thing that could be done, at this time and under such circumstances. I trust your lordship will excuse the warmth [with] which I write on this subject, and the freedom I take with your lordship in it. Impute it, my lord, to the anxiety of a mind affected with whatever distresses Lord North, and one who truly has no wish, no views, nor any interest, but for the happiness, comfort, and welfare of those, to whom with a grateful heart he feels himself obliged and attached by ties of gratitude and sincere affection and regard."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1776, Oct. 6. Sion Hill.—"Fearing lest my letter of Monday last may not reach your lordship so soon as the business to which it relates requires, by your being in Yorkshire and Lord North's anxiety increasing as the time for Lord Harcourt's departure advances, Lord North wished me late last night to dispatch a messenger to your lordship to say how much he desires the favour of your speedy answer. It is indeed difficult my lord to convey to you what Lord North feels on this occasion and in the state this business is. It is not from the idea alone of losing his situation, that he is uneasy, for he says, to be well and honourably quit of that, would make him happy, but it is from seeing himself circumvented, and if Lord B[uckingham] is at last to go, disgraced, while kept in a situation the most laborious and which no one will take in the manner he has it; and he says that to be perpetually teasing the king and receiving refusals is so disagreeable to him, that he cannot bear it or think of pressing any more for Lord Hillsborough. To insist on that at this juncture would he thinks be seeming to take an unfair and ungenerous advantage, and that I believe he never will bring himself to do. Thus circumstanced my lord, I write with freedom to you, and I shall only beg leave to add that if your lordship's answer should be favourable to the plan, it will give Lord North the sincerest satisfaction and the truest pleasure."—*Marked, Most Private.*

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD LEWISHAM.

1777, February 3. London.—I wish you to be at home by the 14th or 15th of April, though if Parliament should be up as early as we suppose it will, you will not then be in time to take your seat in the House of Commons, of which there seems to me to be great probability that you will at that time be a member. Lord North has proposed to me a seat that you will not dislike and in a manner you will be pleased with, and if it should be vacated in two or three weeks as is likely the whole business will be over without giving you any other trouble than to make a visit to your constituents when you come home. The world here is mad with that new species of wit called Charade.

REV. SAMUEL PARR to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, February 4.—"I think it my duty to give your lordship the earliest and most explicit information of a change that is likely to happen in my situation. I have long wished to be fixed under the protection of a regular establishment, and in consequence of those wishes have applied for the mastership of Colchester School, to which I shall probably be elected in the course of this month. My residence however is not expected, till I have with propriety and strict justice to my present employers settled my affairs at Stanmore. I mean to open the school after the Easter holidays, and to introduce nearly the same plan of education that I have pursued at this place. On leaving it I find the most solid satisfaction in reflecting that I cannot charge myself with want of fidelity or diligence, at least in my endeavours to deserve whatever success I have hitherto experienced. For the greater part of that success I sincerely feel and gratefully acknowledge myself indebted to your lordship's support. Believe me, my lord, when I declare to you that your repeated acts of kindness to me will ever command my gratitude and my respect. I shall look back to them with that pure and exalted comfort that an honest mind must feel from the protection of a good man. After the interposition of your lordship in my favour when I settled here, it might seem indecent and even presumptuous to solicit the continuance of a connection that has proved so useful and so honourable to me. On a subject so very interesting I submit myself entirely to your lordship's judgment and absolute determination. Yet you will easily conceive how solicitous I must be to complete the education of a scholar whose virtues and whose attainments are justly dear to me, and I hope to be excused for adding that my best exertions should be united with the best expedients to accomplish that momentous work. This general declaration I make in full reliance on your lordship's candour. If authorized by your express permission, I mean to lay before you a more particular account of my future designs, and especially of such as more immediately concern the improvement of Mr. Legge at his critical time of life."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, February 11.—"The letter which I had the honour of receiving from your lordship last Saturday, was in the highest degree flattering to me. I now sit down to give you a more full account, both of the general scheme that I have laid down for the school of Colchester, and of the particular measures that I should, under your lordship's approbation, think advisable for Mr. Legge. The statutes require sixteen boys only to be admitted on the foundation, and forbid the collective number to exceed sixty. I know not how far the trustees may be disposed to recede from the prohibition, nor with my present views am I likely to bring this point to the test; but the limited number of those who are entitled to the privileges of the foundation, was a powerful inducement for me to undertake the school. The mastership has for twenty years past been a sinecure, but upon inquiry, I find that it has not been usual for any boys to be sent to the grammar school, unless such as were of more genteel families, and intended for some liberal profession. There is, happily both for the town and the master, another institution where the children of lower people are instructed in such inferior branches of knowledge, as are more suited to their station and conducive to their advantage. The boarders I intend, at least for two years, not to exceed twenty. The school is placed in a more remote part of the town, and I intend to assign particular spots and particular times for the boys to go out. The custom of two dinners, which took its rise at Dr. Sumner's from accidental want of room to accommodate all the forms, and which Mr. Heath has, I think, judiciously suppressed, I mean to discontinue, and to retain only the privilege of a distinct supper for those boys who are in the highest class. Mrs. Parr and a writing assistant, to whose care the lower boys will be constantly entrusted out of school, will attend the dinners. Studies will be built as at Stanmore, and only one single room can be spared in the present situation of the house, which, however, will be properly repaired before I go to it. I am not without hopes of obtaining a yet larger and more elegant house belonging to the master's estate, should I be able to set aside a lease, the terms of which are very injurious and the validity disputable. The negligence, or rather the bodily infirmities of the late master, I consider as eventually advantageous to me, since I am exposed to no incumbrance from precedents I might wish to remove. I am by these means left at liberty to pursue even in the minutest particulars such a system of education as I approve, nor do I think it necessary to make any great change from my present scheme, either in the choice of books, or the manner of teaching them. In respect to Mr. Legge I have with great pleasure observed the expansion of his mind, and his increasing curiosity after knowledge; his lessons are performed with accuracy, and I find his compositions arrived at some pitch of elegance and taste. If he should pursue the same plan of study with the same degree of application, I have no doubt but your lordship's most favourable expectations will be fully answered. Private instruction I think highly necessary for him, both to confirm and extend the knowledge which he requires in the general train of business, to preserve the habit of reading, to multiply the objects on which it is employed, and above all to correct and refine his ideas of composition. This task I would gladly undertake myself, and from the nature of my designs at Colchester I shall be far more at leisure to attend to it than I can be at Stanmore. Your lordship will excuse me for mentioning that my terms for private tuition are distinguished from Mr. Roderick's, only a guinea per annum, and his were four guineas. By standing in this near relation to Mr. Legge, it will, I hope, be in my power to forward his improvement in classical learning and to provide neither unprofitable nor disagreeable employment for his hours out of school. To this account your lordship will give me leave to add, that no attention would be wanting either on Mrs. Parr's part to the preservation of his health, or on my own to the regulation of his morals."

"Elizabeth calling herself Duchess of Kingston" to Lord Lewisham.

1777, February 13.—Is sorry that Lord Lewisham, Mr. Legge, or Mr. Stevenson should have had an uneasy moment when calling upon her. Desires to see Lord Lewisham about her journey.

Rev. J. Parsons to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, February 15. Birmingham.—"I understand that there has been a petition presented to the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. I need not say anything to your Lordship upon the propriety or impropriety of such a business, as I am conscious that you will view it in its proper light, and consider it as a thing which must be productive of idleness and dissipation. But I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the greatest part of the inhabitants are very averse to such a measure and dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent, and from your wonted kindness to this town and its interests, I have presumed to beg the favor of your Lordship to oppose the passing of such a bill into a law."

Papers attached to the letter.—"14 April, 1777.—The sense of the inhabitants who pay to church and poor having been taken since the first instant, on the following question—'Are you for a theatre being licensed in the town of Birmingham, or not?' the numbers stand as follows:—

Number of inhabitants who pay rates - - -	2449
Against a licensed theatre - - - - -	1468
For a licensed theatre - - - - -	124
Neuter - - - - - - -	192
Not at home when called upon - - - -	665

"Reasons against the passing of any bill for licensing a theatre in Birmingham.

"*Inter alia*, Because it will subject the inhabitants of Birmingham to the painful necessity of admitting players into the town, whether agreeable or disagreeable to the people; as there will then remain no power, either to the inhabitants or Civil Magistrate, to prevent their coming to act, or to correct any abuse which may arise from their acting. Because it is supposed that the practice of forcing playhouse tickets upon dependent workmen, as part of their wages, will increase in a very great degree, when such practice cannot be suppressed by a removal of the players who promote it."

Rev. J. PARSONS to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, February 24. Birmingham.—"I cannot but return your Lordship my most sincere thanks for the honor of your letter, and also for the kind part, which you are so obliging as to take with respect to the licensing of a theatre at Birmingham. I have, since I troubled your lordship upon this business, enquired very minutely into the motives for an attempt of this nature. The advocates for the scheme, offer different things in support of it. Some say, that the town of Birmingham is of that consequence, that it ought to have in it a place of public spectacle established by authority, as well as Manchester, and other towns, perhaps of far less note. But I presume, that it never can, or will be, considered, as a reason why Birmingham, contrary to the consent of the major part of its inhabitants, should be obliged to have a licensed theatre, because Manchester and other places have had one in compliance with their own wishes and desires. But others allege, that it is better to have one licensed theatre than two which are not so. And indeed it is too true, that, during a few months in the two last summers, there were two play-houses permitted to be opened in this town. And perhaps it may appear that, during the contest between rivals in interest and profession, some bad practices existed on each side. These bad practices, say the friends to the intended scheme, will be prevented by a royal theatre. But in this, I think, they are mistaken. For if the mischiefs complained of, are not prevented by a greater power, how are they to be prevented by a less one? At present, we have a power not only of curing the disorders, but of removing the causes of them; and, therefore, if these persons were in earnest about effecting a cure, they ought not to be less so in the application of a proper remedy. But I fear, it is their intention to bring upon us *the plague*, under a notion or pretence of curing two pimples, which will die away of themselves, but if not, may at any time be removed by having recourse to those salutary laws, which were made for the correction of those and such like evils. And besides, it is observable that most of the people, (who signed the petition in favour of a licensed playhouse) of fortune and credit, are proprietors of such play-house, and therefore they perhaps may be fairly allowed to be influenced a little by their own interest; nay, some of them have owned to me that they signed such petition because they *were* proprietors. Such seems to me to be the nature of the case in dispute, but I am sensible that your lordship will view the evil tendency of such pernicious plan in every light, which it ought (*sic*). Many persons in this place have written to their friends in the House of Commons for their assistance in order to defeat the intended project. And we have received assurances, from some, of their friendly aid in this matter. But on the other hand, we are assured that there is an exertion of almost every nerve by Mr. Yates and his partisans, in favour of his plan. And we are sorry to find that Sir Henry Bridgeman is amongst the number, who was heretofore supposed to be a friend to the interests of this town. I have written to Lord Guernsey and Mr. Finch, but I rather fear that they may have listened too much to some previous applications made to them in favour of Mr. Yates. And if any credit may or can be given to common fame Lord Lyttelton will give Mr. Yates every assistance in his power. I have been desired by many persons in Birmingham to write thus fully to your lordship, and beg the favour of you to be so kind as to give us instruction, if necessary, how to proceed, provided Yates' bill should pass the House of Commons; and I am, in their names, also to request of you the acceptance of their warmest acknowledgments for your good services in this business, which is considered to be of great importance to this town and its interests."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, March 3. Olney.—" Mr. Madan informed me a few [days] ago, that he had visited unhappy Dr. Dodd, three times at his desire and that he had hopes he was in a frame of spirit suitable to his situation. But an expression or two in his speech when upon trial (if genuine) and his address to his friends in the last London Chronicle, do not fully confirm the hopes which Mr. Madan's account had raised in me. When I first became acquainted with the religious world, Dr. Dodd seemed to bid fair for being a useful minister of the Gospel. I know little of his history since he was at West Ham; but I suppose the fear of men or the desire of their favor, turned him from that good way in which he set out. He loved the present world, and, alas! what has been the event."

Granville Sharp to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, March 22. Old Jewry.—" I have the honour to enclose the extracts from Prynne which I promised to your Lordship, relative to the examples of joint elections for all the knights, citizens, and burgesses of some particular counties, at one time and place for each county respectively and which I humbly proposed as precedents from whence some wholesome regulations might be adopted for the reduction of the enormous inequality of Parliamentary Representation at present enjoyed by the petty venal boroughs to the manifest injury of the counties and great cities, and, indeed, to the extreme danger of the whole state, by facilitating parliamentary corruption, and depriving the King of the faithful disinterested counsels and genuine sentiments of the nation, which alone can insure the safety and dignity of the Crown."

Matthew Boulton to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, March 22. Soho [Birmingham].—" As your Lordship will probably have observed my name annexed to a petition to Parliament in favour of licensing a playhouse at Birmingham, and as I shall always be diffident of my own judgment, when it doth not accord with your lordship's, I beg permission to communicate to you my reasons for thinking that *one* licensed theatre will be eligible to the town. If we have not one house established by authority, I know we shall continue to be pestered with two, which being more than the place can support, necessitates the losing party to have recourse to various stratagems for putting off their tickets, at any rate, even at half price, and from this result many evils to apprentices and the lower class of people. Hence it is self-evident that while we have *two* houses uncontrolled, this grievance will continue; whereas, I am convinced, that one licensed house open for four months only in the year, and under the direction of twenty inhabitants of respectable character in Birmingham, would produce a quite contrary effect. All well regulated states have found it expedient to indulge the people with amusements of some kind or other, and certainly those are most eligible that tend to improve the morals, the manners or taste, of the people, and at the same time prevent them from relapsing into the barbarous amusements which prevailed in this neighbourhood in the last century, when Birmingham was as remarkable for good forgers and filers as for their bad taste in all their works. Their diversions were bull-baitings, cock-fightings, boxing matches, and abominable drunkenness with all its train. But the scene is now much changed; the people are more polite and civilized, and the taste of their manufactures greatly improved. There is not a town of its size in Europe, where mechanism is brought to such perfection, and we have also made a considerable progress in some of the liberal arts; which hath been the means of extending our trade to the remotest corners of the world. I have frequently given my designers, painters, and modellers, tickets to the play, in order to improve them in those arts by which they are to live and gain reputation, and I have found my account in it. Your lordship, I presume, will allow that it is impossible for a person to paint or model an attitude or a passion which he never saw well expressed, nor can any such artist arrive at any degree of elegance without advantages of this sort. Of late years, Birmingham hath been visited much in the summer season by persons of fashion, and it is some inducement to prolong their stay when their evenings can be spent at a commodious airy theatre. This is a fact I mention from experience, and it is certainly our interest to bring company to Birmingham, as it contributes much to the public good, not only from the money they leave behind them, but from their explaining their wants to the manufacturers themselves, and from their correcting the taste and giving hints for various improvements which nothing promotes so much as an intercourse with persons from different parts of the world. The town of Birmingham hath been much agitated upon this matter, but I have taken no active part myself, any further than by signing the petition. There are one or two gentlemen of a contrary opinion that have been exceedingly fierce and active in procuring names to a counter petition which, I have reason to believe, doth not give the general sense of the town."

Dr. JOHN ASH to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, April 3. Birmingham.—In the name of the Trustees for the Hospital, thanks Lord and Lady Dartmouth for their ample benefaction. Hopes soon to obtain the sum of 2,500*li.*, the amount of the estimate for completing and furnishing the house. Has already got more than 2,000*li.* Is much obliged to Lord Dartmouth for recommending the design to Lord Clarendon and Lord Warwick. The season is at hand to finish the work, and a contribution from any noble minds at this time would be doubly useful to it.

"I shall send your lordship in the most open manner, my real sentiments of the Birmingham playhouse bill, the opinion of the town in general of it, and a history of my conduct in the business. The first rumour of the petition being presented, threw the town into the greatest confusion and hurry, and every man seemed ready to take up his pen to write his name against it. The free spirit of this place showed a total aversion, in general, to a patent playhouse ; and the accounts we had received from Manchester and Liverpool, where they have such houses, confirmed us in the opinion, that they are highly prejudicial in large and populous towns, especially manufacturing ones ; where the masters on the solicitations of their correspondents force tickets on their workmen instead of money, which they are obliged to sell at a half or a less price to buy bread ; and where the house is licensed, the players are no longer subject to the control of the magistrate. On this principle I entered into this public business, and with cheerfulness and alacrity signed the petition against the bill. In a few days after this, Mr. Yates came down, was surprised at the general opposition to the bill ; was all compliance to bring in the bill in any form that should be agreeable to the town, to restrain it to three or four months, and whatever other restrictions should be recommended to him. These proposals softened the violence of some more moderate men, and as he came to me often on the business, I listened to him with some attention, and told him, if these proposals should meet with the approbation of the town, I should certainly acquiesce with them, although I still was of opinion that no patent should be had in this place. On his return to London, I suppose, with a view to flatter me, or other reasons best known to himself, he told every person to whom he thought that I might be known, that now I approved of the bill, with the restrictive clauses. I told him that I should certainly acquiesce, if the restrictive clauses could be put into the bill, but that I find cannot be done. And the principal motive I had for this acquiescence was not in approbation of a patent in any shape, but as the most ready way to get rid of the other play-house ; for two playhouses are two of the greatest nuisances in such a place as this ; not to say anything on the subject, whether playhouses in general are not *contra bonos mores*. It will certainly be difficult in so large a place, precisely to ascertain the majority of the inhabitants, whose opinion ought to have the greatest weight, who are against the bill. I may say to your lordship, and I believe with the greatest truth, that there are four to one, at the least. But an accurate account is taking, and I believe to be printed, if so, your lordship may depend on having a copy sent to you : and in confirmation of my real sentiments, I signed a petition against the bill, ten days ago, that is intended to be presented to the House of Lords, if the bill should pass the House of Commons. I most sincerely congratulate you and Lady Dartmouth on the happy recovery of your two youngest children under inoculation, and both of you and the kingdom in general on the happy re-establishment of Lord North's health."

"THE GENTLEMEN OF BIRMINGHAM" (Rev. J. Parsons, John Kettle, William Russell, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Grundy, Francis Goodall, D. Winwood, John Goodall, E. W. Patteson, Brooke Smith, Sampson Lloyd, Sampson Lloyd, junior, Charles Lloyd, Thomas Price, John Cope) to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, April 14. Birmingham.—"We have presumed to trouble your Lordship again on the business of the Birmingham playhouse bill, begging your Lordship's assistance, in the defeat of a project which threatens such great and lasting evils to the town of Birmingham. We think it proper to inform your lordship that far the greater part of the inhabitants of this town, who pay rates to the support of church and poor, are, as you will see, from the enclosed account, exceedingly against the intended licence, and very much wish to prevent it. The few that favour the scheme are either mostly interested proprietors of the playhouse, which they pray may be licensed, or persons nearly connected with them, and therefore may possibly behold the matter through a wrong medium. And though it is said that we have had two playhouses, against law, heretofore, we can assure your Lordship, that, as far as in us lies, there will not be two, against law, hereafter, and therefore that we may not be under the painful and disagreeable necessity of having one established by law, against our consents, we do humbly beg your lordship's aid to frustrate a thing, so big with mischief, as a licensed theatre in the town of Birmingham."

"GENTLEMEN OF BIRMINGHAM" (Rev. J. Parsons, John Rose Holden, and Thomas Price) to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1777, May 3. Birmingham.—"We, as well as many others, think ourselves under great obligations to your Lordship, for your kind assistance, in effecting the defeat of Mr. Yates's playhouse bill, which, if it had passed into a law, we have every reason to suppose, would have been productive of much evil to the town of Birmingham."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1777, July 3. Olney.—"While I was writing the carrier brought me a box in good time to thank your Lordship by this opportunity for the books, which you may depend upon being carefully forwarded according to direction, when we have read them, in which we will make all due dispatch. Mr. Cowper joins me in thanking your Lordship for the sight of them, as also for the receipt, which had we possessed it sooner might have saved the lives of some of my poor trees now, alas! almost eaten up by insatiable insects."

T. PELHAM to [LORD LEWISHAM].

1777, December 22. Vienna.—"I am not surprised at your being so much smitten with Madame Albani; she is a most voluptuous woman, and as your uncle was persuaded to drink prosperity to the Americans, you might have been forgiven for creating a little pretender.

"Your friend Madame Thun is surrounded with English bulls who prevent us half starved Italians from approaching her; however, I have contrived to present your compliments and enforced your reproaches which she promises no longer to deserve, I do not remember your mentioning any feats of activity being performed at her house. This year we have instituted a Sadler's Wells. There is a Hanoverian Baron one our well-beloved subject who walks upon his head as being, I suppose, the heavier end; there are other gentlemen equally expert in different exercises."

W. LEGGE to LORD LEWISHAM.

1778, January 6. All Souls [Oxford].—You have been nominated one of the Stewards for the Lichfield Races next year, I was forced to act for you as your vice and by dint of dunning I made a collection of 103*li*. for next year's plates.

SIR W. H[AMILTON] to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, February 17. Naples.—"On Thursday last we had the pleasure of receiving Lord Lewisham in perfect health, and I gave him the letter you sent me enclosed for him, with several others that had been directed to his lordship here. As there was a Festino at court that night, I dashed him at once into the thick of the Neapolitan nobility, and after having passed some time quietly at Rome, he seemed to be struck with the life and gaiety of Naples. But I see already that he has too good a taste to be struck with the Neapolitan ladies; who, from a total neglect of education, are as ignorant and awkward as possible. We have entreated Lord Lewisham and Mr. Stevenson to give us as much of their company as they can, and we hope they are pleased in complying with our request, as I do assure you we have the greateat satisfaction in their society. I will defer telling you exactly what I think of Lord Lewisham till I have seen more of him, but as yet I can not find the least fault in him, except that his outside is a little too fat. Mr. Stevenson seems to be as proper a companion for a young man as any I have ever seen in that situation. The Carnival here, which will be by far the most brilliant in Italy, has drawn together all the foreign travellers, and as my house is well known throughout Europe, all bring me letters, and of course pass much of their time with Lady H. who never stirs out of an evening. The sensible and sedate, soon tired of the noisy Neapolitan conversations, take refuge with us, and indeed, I know of no other true society at Naples. We have at present some Germans, Russians, Dutch, Poles, &c. of high distinction and of good education, which with a mixture of some few Italians of learning and education that have found the benefit of our society, produce some most interesting conversations interspersed with anecdotes of their respective countries, which is often highly entertaining and instructive. I flatter myself as I direct Lord Lewisham in his tour to the curious spots in this country, rich with monuments of antiquity, and great operations of nature, both of which he seems to have a great taste for, he will pass his mornings agreeably, and as to the evenings he is sure of as many balls, operas, conversations, as he can find time to go to, but I dare say we shall soon see him take refuge at the end of evening in our coterie. I always, as a duty, shew myself in the great world, but live chiefly at home; but it is very right and natural that a young man should be in the thick of the amusements. However he told me that he was very sick of the masquerade, the other night, which, though very magnificent, he thought very stupid. I have often wondered the Italians who are surely lively enough out of mask, should be so devoid of all humour in mask. I never yet saw a well supported character at a Neapolitan masquerade. How differently are you employed in London! I mostly heartily wish, as all parties seem to be tired of this horrid war, that some accommodation may prevent the necessity of another campaign."

LORD HARDWICKE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1778, February 18. "In return for the marks of attention I have received from you, I beg leave to send your Lordship the print of a Gothic Chateau—a ruin, which I have erected at Wimpole. Perhaps the views may strike you as no bad contrast between ancient and modern times. They are by a friend, I furnished the hint. I am, as a companion to this antique,—engraving a modern Italian loggia, which I have set up at Wimpole, under the auspices of Mr. Stewart. It shall be sent your Lordship when finished. These arrangements are as edifying—certainly more pleasant—than those which have sometimes been the subject of your correspondence. I shall therefore cultivate them in future, more than the others."

Rev. H. Zouch to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, February 24. Sandal.—"It being the duty of every man, however inconsiderable in himself, to use his endeavours in the support of the constitutional authority of his country and most of all in the crisis of public necessity, your Lordship will pardon the liberty I now take of trusting a hint or two to your Lordship's consideration. The number of alehouses, which are now kept in every part of the kingdom, with the variety of ills attending them, call loudly for a reformation, they are indeed the great burthen of my office, both as a clergyman and a magistrate, and they are an increasing mischief and perhaps without a remedy. It is highly proper that these open receptacles of idleness and vice, as they cannot be restrained, should in some way or other be rendered more contributory to the public weel, and how can this be more effectually done, than by an additional charge upon their licences, if the half, or third part, nay even double, was to be added, it would be a considerable augmentation to the revenue, it might be collected at the same expense, the person in effect and not the commodity would be charged. Malt being now reduced in price, the same quantity and strength of liquor is sold at the same rate. It seems to be a tax, that would be paid without a murmer, excepting by those, who are immediately interested and to whom little regard is due, and in some places very probably, it might tend to throw the business into more orderly hands.

"There is, my Lord, another most intolerable nuisance, of which every one complains, and everyone complains in vain. I mean the continual increase of the breed of every species of dogs, and which nothing but a tax can possibly remove. The shepherd and the butcher, the lady with her lap dog, and the idle gentleman with his spaniel at his heels will hardly scruple a small annual tribute for an useful, or a favourite animal.

"From that time and expense which is dedicated to the preservation and pursuit of the game, the qualified sportsman of England will find their account in a reduction of the number of dogs, and which will of course also diminish the number of night hunters and poachers of every denomination. The certain prevention of the dreadful deaths from canine madness by the introduction of a law of this sort, will justify every attempt to promote it.

"But I am ashamed of this intrusion upon your Lordship, yet I cannot forbear to intimate that the calamities which have been silently and slowly approaching, seem now to be thickest upon this kingdom, and must create very uneasy feelings in the minds of cool and dispassionate men.

"Hath Providence entered into a controversy with the land? or what grounds have we to hope for the interposition of the supreme Agent."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1778, March 5. Belcamp—"What I mentioned in some former letters to your Lordship is now apparent; the spirits of a certain class of men are openly expressed by repeated declarations. Their insolence rises upon the arrival of every French mail. I submit it to your

Lordship that a good body of troops be immediately sent into the southern parts of this kingdom, or at least, all the remains of General Burgoyne's army should be landed here."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, April 21. Belcamp.—"Having attended the present election for the City of Kilkenny, I was both eye and ear witness to the temper and wishes of certain men; therefore we ought to be more and more on our guard. The tunes their pipes played and the toasts they gave, were as good evidence as if given under their hands. The declarations of the younger females, who have not as yet learned political hypocrisy, were as bold as in former times.

"I have by agreement, prevailed upon Mr. William Knaresborough, eldest son of that ancient Romish family, to conform, upon promise of a pair of colours. In consequence, I yesterday wrote to Lord North for a commission, but I fear success, as few requests are made except for private advantage, and his Lordship may neglect it on that ground; if he does he will do wrong, where he may do essential service to his Majesty and this kingdom. However, I have done my duty, and given my reasons for so doing, and time will shew it.

"I proposed and carried the address in this county, which no man or interest could do, except myself. It was the first address to his Majesty, and it is the only one in which the county representatives are mentioned. It was voluntary and unsolicited. I took that arduous task."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, May 1. Belcamp.—Desires to give "a serious and honest hint to the British Ministry" which if neglected they will be sorry very sorry for it. Recommends that the Dublin Paving Bill never be returned "to this Kingdom, if it does the consequences will be disagreeable and that union and cordiality which I have lately settled will be dissolved." He is almost unable to hold a pen having sat up six nights with Lady Newenham who is ill.

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, May 15. Belcamp.—Has delayed answering his Lordship's letter to enable him to give a true account of the great meeting held in the City of Dublin on Monday last, to consider of some mode to relieve the manufacturers said to be out of employment.

"The meeting was very numerous and attended by many members of the House of Commons, particularly those styled the friends of Government. Large subscriptions were immediately opened to provide provisions for those out of employment. I did not oppose the plan, lest I should appear single amidst thousands. However, I refused to subscribe, and find my private opinion agrees with that of the Speaker, the Provost, and others of our ablest Commons, whom I consulted upon the subject; for they do not approve of the subscription in money as they will not return to work while they can be maintained for nothing, and it is a dangerous precedent at this critical juncture, and may extend its baleful influence through the north. The Provost informed me this morning that he had set on foot a subscription for every Collegian (300) to buy two suits of Irish cloth. I know my private opinion (as to my name only) will be kept secret by your Lordship, though I have no objection to Lord North, singly, knowing my name, therefore I freely give it to your Lordship, viz. :—I do not think the manufacturers so extremely distressed as some represent them. I own they are somewhat distressed and may be more so, if some advantages are not given to their trade. I fear that some men inimical to our sovereign and establishment in Church and State have spurred on the lowest of the people to throw them into that habit of idleness which renders them ready engines for any desperate purpose or sudden tumult; for, like the Swiss, they will fight for the first that pays them best. I also fear that disorders will soon arise; I speak this as my private opinion. We certainly want some advantage for our woollen trade, as that and credit are much sunk here; besides, my Lord, I know the opinions of intelligent men, that whenever peace shall be restored between us and America, emigrations will desolate this nation and men of rank and fortune will join in them. Two banks and nineteen merchants breaking in ten days have made a great hiatus in our little domestic trade and credit. Mr. Birch, a member of the House of Commons, and noted as a perjured villain, and convicted before Parliament of the altering public Bank accounts and recorded in those characters upon the Journals of Parliament—first began the train of bankruptcy. This public nuisance and national curse, with only a small capital, kept a little grocer's shop and sold spirits by retail. Having increased his capital by an increase of his villainy, he set up for a discounter of notes, then a purchaser of estates, by giving annuities during the then possessor's lives, viz. :—the late Lord Kingsland's (but I hope the present Lord, nephew to Lord Fauconberg will soon regain his birthright), George Ogle, William Doyle, Esquires, Mr. Gerards and several others. This scheme obliging him to pay larger annual sums than double his income, induced him to pass notes and drafts; striving to gain more, he gamed high; but having lost a thousand pounds to a gentleman, he gave a draft for it, which, being refused, the run on banks and merchants became general. This was the real origin of our present distress in the commercial line. I long much to see the present Lord Kingsland, for, from an intimacy of twenty years with his late uncle, I am enabled to give him some instructions tending to recovering his right. I should have wrote to him, but I do not know where he lives in England."

Sir Edward Newenham to [Lord Dartmouth].

1778, May 16. Belcamp.—Enclosing an account of the proceedings at the meetings held for the relief of the manufacturers. He hopes it may answer the good end of the donors, but has fears that all will end in riot and confusion. "This day, I had a letter from Cork, which mentions a great spirit arising in regard to raising troops for their own defence, though the militia bill is not passed, nor have they any law for it; however they dread their own popish mob. How will your Lordship be surprised at the following fact, which I relate upon my own knowledge. The small castle called Shiddy's Castle in the main street in the City of Cork, entirely surrounded by and joined to some houses, is one of the magazines where the gunpowder is kept, and not more than one sentinel is ever placed there. Besides it is in the popish quarter of that popish city. The present governor, Mr. Lysaght, is not very qualified for that office; it ought to have been given to some old veteran."

SIR EDWARD NEWENHAM to [the EARL of DARTMOUTH].

1778, May 19. Belcamp.—"I much fear my suspicions which I hinted in my last to your Lordship, will prove too true unless some bills and extension of trade are immediately granted to this Kingdom. Great matters arise from trifling causes; the first person who struck off the working manufacturers was a Mr. Reynolds, a noted and violent papist; he lives in Ash Street, in the city of Dublin. By way of eminence he is styled audaciously the great God of Ash Street. His power and influence among the lower order is amazing, and if nature ever formed a complete counterpart of St. Ignatius, he is the man. His art (*sic*) begun the cry, and the chase is now become general. I hope it may not take too serious a turn.

"Those towns in Britain that opposed the bills will first feel the weight of associations here, which may shortly be formed, and recent melancholy examples will dictate the wording of them. Enthusiasm will cement the bond, and those heretofore unanimous will become divided. As a friend to both countries I sincerely regret the introductions of those Bills unless they receive the Royal assent. Could I devise a mode to accomplish so desirable an object, I would hazard much to obtain it, but that can only be done by his Majesty's servants in England. Our Viceroy began this cursed subscription of ready money for meat and drink, worked upon by the intriguing Dean Woodward. This man will make a job of it, by handing over part of it to his favourite wholesale woollen drapers, as a bounty to them for laying in a stock of cloth. This subscription, my lord, can only give meat and drink for a few weeks; the opulent subscribers will retire when Parliament is prorogued, to their distant counties, and those who have been charitably fed for 40 days will not peaceably sit down to work for the succeeding months. It is giving the sanction of charity to confirmed idleness. Balls given at the Castle and to appear in Irish manufactures would do more than 4,000*li.* in meat and drink. I wish your Lordship, or some person equally inclined to take the advice of independent men, was now here. Lord Buckinghamshire with, I believe, good intentions, has been misinformed and led astray by designing men, some (and I could name three in particular) of whom have made popularity a ladder to his confidence, and others, under the mask of charity and religion, have made these heavenly virtues subservient to worldly gain.

"Was I of consequence sufficient, or placed near the throne, I would advise an instant extension of our woollen manufacture and I would safely pledge my honour and my life that my king and country would be benefitted, and altercations dissonant to unanimity would be avoided. Your Lordship might seek for information, Lord North might direct the best to be laid before the Council, but that cannot be obtained, in such cases, by the channel of office, for there truth is blinded with self-interest; nor can it be obtained from the majority of those styled the opposition. Those only are to be relied upon who could approach the altar and swear that they would not accept of place or any emolument for their aid and advice.

"Our House meets on Friday and some resolutions are preparing in case Great Britain refuse the bills. If any resolutions should then be tendered, they will be carried, and the whole kingdom will catch the flame; then nothing remains but the British Parliament to sit long enough to pass some favourable laws." . . . .

"Pardon the bad writing and literary errors in this letter as I am scarce able to hold a pen after three days pruning trees; an operation I never let my gardener perform."

LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, June 6. Cavendish Square.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with the election of his son Lord Lewisham as Member of Parliament for Plymouth.

LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, July 13. Cavendish Square.—If Lord Barrington was in the situation of Lord Lewisham, his answer would be, "That he has no objection to the payment of twenty pounds in case the Mayor [of Plymouth] thinks it proper that an addition should be made to the compliment, which has been made heretofore at Elections. But that he leaves that matter entirely to the determination of the Mayor and such gentlemen as he shall please to consult on the occasion."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, August 2. Colchester.—Giving a character of Mr. Legge at his school and requesting Lord Dartmouth's interest for his election as Master to Norwich School.

Rev. WILLIAM GILPIN to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, August 17. Vicars Hill.—This place is at present growing into some repute. Many families which like privacy prefer Lymington to Southampton. Among others, Lord Warwick and his family are here.

THOMAS JENKINS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, September 2. Rome. — Stating that by Lord Lewisham's instructions he has forwarded cases containing portrait of Lord Lewisham, prints and plants.

Enclosing :—Account of disbursements on behalf of Lord Lewisham amongst other items. For a ring with a cameo. To the gardener of Prince Borghese for plants. "Paid Mr. Sydelham for a drawing, 10 seq. 20.50. To Pompeo Battoni for the remainder of Lord Lewisham's portrait, 155.00."

Dr. W. WATSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1778, September 12. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Requesting that Lord Dartmouth will allow his name to be put forward as successor to Sir John Pringle for the presidency of the Royal Society.

NEVIL MASKELYNE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1778, September 22. "Royal Observatory at Greenwich."—"Your lordship is doubtless apprised, were it only by the public prints, that Sir John Pringle means to resign the office of president of the Royal Society on the Anniversary election at St. Andrew's day next. I can add, that, about a fortnight ago, he declared that resolution at a council which he had summoned on purpose, without any person being then mentioned either by himself or any other member of the council, as eligible to succeed him. It was, doubtless, his intention not merely to pay a compliment to the council, but rather to give the members an opportunity of enquiring after a proper person to fill the President's chair, and to make an opening for some person of distinguished rank and character, like your Lordship, to offer their service to the Royal Society on the day of their Anniversary election. There is no person, who publicly declares himself as aspiring to the Chair; so that it is entirely open; and from conversations which I have had with several fellows of the Society on the propriety, and even necessity, of prevailing on some nobleman to honour us by accepting the office of President, it appears to me that they are waiting for such an event, which would at the same time do most honour to the Society, and be most advantageous to science; for, without rank in the chair, the Society itself will not be so much respected and obtain that *éclat*, either at home or abroad, which so useful an institution deserves; nor will the great end of the Society, the promotion of Science, be carried on with so much vigour, since it is well known, that without the protection of the great, the Arts and Sciences will always fade and languish. Your Lordship, I flatter myself, will not be surprised, after what I have advanced, not without good grounds, of the sentiments of a great part of the Royal Society, at my declaring myself one of many who earnestly wish your Lordship would do us the honour to give us leave to mention your name to the fellows of the Society at large, and canvass them, in order to your nomination to be elected President of the Royal Society on November 30th next. At present (although I have mentioned your Lordship's name at a distance, to many fellows of the Society, and found it always received with the utmost respect and attention), yet, out of regard to your Lordship's delicacy, I have only apprised a very few gentlemen of this address to your Lordship, viz., Mr. Daines Barrington, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Walsh, Dr. Warren, and Mr. Wegg, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society. We are fully satisfied, that if your Lordship would but permit us to name you to our Brethren of the Society, even without your Lordship appearing at all in it yourself, if you did not choose it, that there would not be the least difficulty or obstacle to the gratification of our wishes, and the fixing your Lordship in the President's chair on the day of the election. We are the more induced to indulge our hopes that your Lordship will honour us by acceding to our wishes, from the consideration that your Lordship once actually accepted the office of President before Sir John Pringle was nominated, and only declined afterwards on account of the engagements of a busy office which your Lordship then held—that of Secretary of State for the American Department; which however having long since resigned, your Lordship is now at leisure to accept an honourable office with some share of business. We expect, in about a twelvemonth, to take possession of the new and magnificent apartments which his Majesty has been pleased to give us in the new erection on the old site of Somerset House, which will be more agreeable to your Lordship, as well as the Society, than our present incommodious crowded house; and where we may expect to have our meetings attended by more persons of rank and quality than heretofore. If the usual hours of the meetings of the Society should be less convenient to your Lordship, they might be altered either to a later hour, or to one before dinner. And when it might not be convenient to your Lordship to attend at all, the chair might be taken for the time by a Vice-President, who is always of the President's nomination.

G. W. KEMPSON [to LORD LEWISHAM].

1778, November 4. Whitehall.—The principal conversation here is upon Sir Hugh Palliser's letter. It is, no doubt, a very extraordinary proceeding and beneath the dignity of a commanding admiral, for, having made a long appeal to the public in a very irregular way, he concludes his letter by refusing to answer except in the regular forms, which I cannot help thinking absurd. If his own ship was so disabled as not to be able to obey the signals, was his whole squadron in the same condition? Possibly the affair may provoke an answer from Mr. Keppel, although I should rather think it will not, for he seems to have behaved with real dignity hitherto in waiting till that which is indeed the public shall call him to an account.

REV. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1779, February 2. Olney.—"I have been busied of late in transcribing a volume of hymns, which is now almost ready for the press. A much smaller proportion of them than I at first hoped for are my dear Mr. Cowper's; the greater part will be my own. We had in view when we commenced this design to erect and leave behind us a monument of that intimate friendship in which the Lord had united us, as well as to contribute to the comfort and edification of plain Christians. Had not the mysterious wisdom and will of the Lord laid him aside by an affecting indisposition, he would have probably furnished the chief materials for this fabric, and the book might have been more worthy the notice of the public. I long withstood the solicitations of friends to print, in hopes of seeing him at liberty to return to the work, but as that desirable hour is not yet arrived, I am at length compelled to yield to send them abroad as they are. My chief motive for mentioning this is to inform your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth that I shall take the liberty to beg your acceptance of two copies when they shall appear in print." *Seal.*

LORD NORTH to LORD LEWISHAM.

1779, February 23. Downing Street.—Asking Lord Lewisham to move an address to the King on the birth of another prince [Prince Octavius]. Col. Stuart has been requested to second the address.

ALEXANDER MACAULAY to LORD LEWISHAM.

1779, March 27. Nimeguen.—"I observed upon my arrival at the Hague that the success of the British arms in Georgia and St. Lucia made deeper impressions on the minds of men in Holland than in England. The friends of Britain were more elated and those of France more dejected than, I am afraid, that success deserved. But when the Gazette announced the taking of Pondicherry, the fate of the war was considered as already decided, and on the mere expectation of that news, in the eight days preceding its being confirmed, English East India Stock rose 16 per cent. at Amsterdam. It is very probable that before these events there was a strong party in Holland who would risk the consequences of an open rupture with England rather than desist from their pretensions of furnishing France with the means of continuing the war; but now, I imagine, *qu'ils n'en feront rien.*

"I have read all the treaties between England and the Republic since the middle of the last century. They are a striking instance of the blunders or ignorance of ministers of state and ambassadors. They contradict one another, and yet every preceding treaty serves as a basis for, and is confirmed by, the subsequent. But with all their inconsistencies and defects, they are more favourable to the claims of England than to the pretensions of Holland, and supposing the contrary, the great law of necessity will always justify you in depriving your enemies of the only means of continuing the war; for it is allowed on all hands that it will be impossible for France to fit out her fleets if she is prevented from carrying naval stores in Dutch bottoms from the Baltic, and by preventing this you do not, in fact, interrupt the Dutch trade; it is entirely the trade of France. The French buy these stores in the kingdoms of the north, and the ships which carry them never touch now in a Dutch harbour.

"I suppose your Lordship is acquainted with the disputes on this subject since the commencement of hostilities between England and France. The French ambassador was furnished with the materials of all his memorials by his partisans in the town of Amsterdam; but his Court has bungled the business. If it shall now be properly managed by us by their distinctions and exemptions in favour of Amsterdam and Haarlem, and given just offence to many who might otherwise be disposed to protect by strong convoys the ships carrying naval stores. It might, indeed, be expected that France would complain if the States had prohibited their subjects from carrying naval stores; but to tell them that they must protect this trade by convoys is to dictate to them as subjects and to regulate their internal government. They may as well order them to alter the forms of their courts of justice, and in this light many view now the conduct of the Court of Versailles.

"Though the spirit of faction is abroad among us here as much as among you in England, and notwithstanding the violence of parties fomented by the emissaries of France in this country for the last six months, I have still a good opinion of the prudence of many individuals, and I imagine they will go on to please and to displease both France and England alternately, without taking a decisive for or against either. One party will be clamorous in demanding convoys to prevent the depredations of the English, another will complain loudly of the conduct of France. The first will demand an augmentation of the navy, the second of the army. Perhaps the leaders all the while understand one another perfectly, and neither army nor navy will be augmented. A strong presumption of this is, that though they have voted 20 millions of florins for the navy, they have yet borrowed but two millions. (But why borrow any, if it is true, as they pretend, their coffers are full.) This conduct may preserve their neutrality unless the passions of the people, who are often ungovernable in this country, shall be too much inflamed.

"It is believed in Holland that Necker has lately borrowed 20 millions of livres, that the subscription was filled up in France, and that he borrowed also a considerable sum in Genoa. But it is certain that Sarline's savings on the old naval establishment contributed more than any other circumstance to enable France to make such exertions last year without increasing considerably her debt, and that if Keppel had taken or destroyed some French ships he could not have stood his ground a fortnight against the clamours of the *Coups de la plume* who made fortunes by the abuses which formerly prevailed in his department.

"Keppel's trial has luckily established at last a conviction on the continent that the French fleet was defeated. D'Orvillier was enraged when he read it, and those who laugh at him say that he has not spoke a word since. *On dit, aussi, que D'Estaign aura le baton du Marechal mais qu'il ne sera pas du bois de St. Lucie.* They may console themselves by making epigrams; but the French trade is ruined, and the nation must soon tire of the war. They could not borrow a stiver in this country, and the merchants of Bordeaux, the American Company at Nantes and their associates, the bankers at Paris, who are securities for the money raised for the Americans in Holland, are disabled from paying the interest of it, in consequence of the extraordinary success of our ships in taking prizes.

"Peace was to be proclaimed in Germany, the 19th of this month, *etant le jour de Saint Joseph.* The Emperor will receive a considerable district in Bavaria, but it will scarcely compensate a debt of 52 millions of German florins which the extraordinaries of the war cost him. The King of Prussia will be secured in the succession of his family to the Margravate of Anspach, and perhaps to Berg and Juliers. The Elector of Saxony will have Mindelheim and some seigniories in the Upper Palatinate. But it is not certain that any party is satisfied or that the peace will be durable. The first news of it raised a tumult at Vienna, where it was necessary to forbid to speak of it, *ni en bien, ni en mal.* But the Empress was crying and praying for many months; her son was obliged to yield. The King of Prussia is old, and his brother, they say, growing sickly and infirm. It is pretended that the Emperor is highly offended with the conduct of France, and yet he lately made the Minister of France at Vienna, a prince of the Empire. Time and the attention of your ministers will discover if France can derive of any advantage from selling the peace of Germany."

"SAINT ELVERDIN" to LORD LEWISHAM.

1779, March 31.—"Before your Lordship receives this letter, the States General will probably rescind their convention with Great Britain in the month of October or November last, and pass a resolution to escort ships carrying naval stores to France. They act very imprudently unless they are convinced that you will allow them to convoy their ships unmolested or unless they are determined to submit to the affront when you attack their convoys and carry their ships into your harbours; for their commerce in naval stores is no object to them, though it is absolutely necessary to France if they are resolved to continue the war; and if you declare war against the States, or even revoke the restrictions in favour of their commerce, which you lately laid on your ships of war and privateers, their whole trade may be absolutely ruined in a few months.

"A report was industriously circulated that you was disposed to allow them to carry naval stores to France. All the trade of the Republic was likely to centre in the town of Amsterdam as the edicts of the French King granted extraordinary exemptions and privileges to the ships of that town and of Haarlem, and as the ships of the other towns in Holland and those of the Province of Zealand were not only exposed to all possible vexation in the ports of France but were seized at sea and their crews whipped and tortured. Instead of demanding satisfaction for these terms, the States, in order to induce the Court of Versailles to revoke their edicts, will resolve to grant the protection of their convoys to ships carrying naval stores to France.

"It seems they believe that it is less dangerous for them to quarrel with France than with you. I wish they may not be mistaken. Thirty thousand Hanoverians who are ready to take the field, and their own army augmented to fifty thousand which may be done almost instantaneously, will prevent a French army from crossing rivers and passing by fortified towns to attack them by land, though the King of Prussia should remain inactive. But nothing can protect their trade against the navy and privateers of Great Britain. Their factories in Bengal and on the coast of Coromandel and the Island of Ceylon from which they import cinnamon, the most valuable branch of their Asiatic commerce, must fall into your hands, for they are not and cannot be readily prepared to. . . . themselves by sea either at home or abroad. I wish both countries well and I wish and hope matters may be compromised. The town of Amsterdam acquired a majority in the States of Holland by the defection of some of the nobles from the Prince of Orange; they demanded convoys. The Prince wrote a circular letter to the different provinces demanding previously an augmentation of the navy and army. It seems they are to grant convoys and no augmentation."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1779, June 13. Olney.—"I believe the hymn books I mentioned will wait upon your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth soon. They are in general a portrait of my own exercises and experience and therefore I hope may not be unacceptable to those, whose hearts are like mine. The preface will inform you what gave rise to the first thought of such a publication. The Lord having been pleased to unite dear Mr. Cowper and me in a very intimate friendship, we were willing to leave a monument of our mutual regard by jointly composing a volume of hymns. The indisposition which took place soon after prevented him furnishing the quota I wished for, and after setting out a little way with him, I was forced to proceed alone. The end however will be answered, though not in the manner I had hoped."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1779, August 13. Olney.—"I hope the Olney hymn book waited upon your Lordship in the course of the last month and might opportunely serve as a testimony of my great regard when for such impediments as I have formerly mentioned I was prevented writing at my accustomed time, I need add nothing to what appears in the preface concerning the occasion and design of this publication. Most of the hymns are copied from the exercises of my own heart. . . . . It was my custom for several years to compose a new hymn weekly for our evening public service on the Lord's day. I seldom attempted more except at the entrance of the New Years, and these in a course of time amounted to a number sufficient to make a sizeable volume, including the few which my dear friend had prepared before his illness."

WILLIAM KNOX to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1779, September 11. Whitehall.—Concerning the behaviour of Mr. Browne, governor of the Bahamas, and his taking upon himself to publish a proclamation forgiving the inhabitants their ill behaviour at the time the island was attacked by the rebels.

PRINCESS AMELIA to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1779, October 9. Gunnersbury.—Thanking him for procuring a living for Mr. Greenhill.

LORD NORTH to [LORD LEWISHAM].

1779, November 7. Bushey Park.—I wish to have the address at the opening of the session moved by a friend who can do it well and creditably. That you are my friend you will not, I dare say, dispute, and I shall not ask your opinion with respect to the other qualification. I hope that your answer will be favourable.

CHARLES SIMPSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1779, December 17. Lichfield.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's interposition with the Secretary at War to remove certain of the troops at Lichfield, there being only fifty-two public houses, of these two are principal inns, six are moderate houses, the rest pot-houses. There are quartered on the George Inn 70 men, on the Swan 65, Hartshorn 34, King's Head 30, Crown 30, and so, in proportion, that the poorest houses have at least 10.

WILLIAM INGE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1779, December 18. Lichfield.—Takes the liberty of seconding an application which will be made to Lord Dartmouth by the publicans of the City of Lichfield, who labour under very considerable oppression from the number of soldiers and French prisoners quartered upon them.

The EARL OF GUILFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1780, April 17. Bath.—"A letter I have had from the Bishop has given me infinite pleasure. He tells me the Speaker is likely to resign, and it is said Fred. Montagu is to be proposed by the Opposition, and not opposed by Lord North—Fred. Montagu's unblemished character and peculiar qualifications for that office, would make his being proposed by Opposition very creditable to them, and give Lord North an opportunity of shewing that no party considerations would weigh with him to oppose what is so indisputably reasonable and right, and enable him to gratify the desire he must have of making a return for the marks of friendship and obligations we have been receiving from Mr. Montagu during the awkward situation into which the ill treatment of Lord Halifax had unfortunately thrown him. I know Lord North's love and gratitude to Fred. Montagu would dispose him to embrace with alacrity the opportunity of doing him so honourable and essential a service, and that was he not to embrace it, he would never forgive himself, nor could I ever forgive him. Yet I am afraid he will be terribly worried upon the subject by his political friends (more anxious, I fear for the gratification of their party interests and resentments than for the support of his honour and credit) against doing what is right, and therefore, though I cannot do him such an injury as to suppose it possible they should make any impression, your Lordship will be so good as to forgive my begging you to talk frequently with him upon the subject, and be fortifying him against all arts which may be used, to lead him out the way.

Postscript.—"You will, I know, forgive me, when you consider what I feel from the apprehensions of Lord North being teased and persecuted upon a subject in which his honour, conscience, and judgment, are so much concerned."

Rev. THOMAS VIVIAN to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, May 23. Cornwood.—Asks advise as to whether a Dutch ship taken by a privateer belonging to his eldest son, a wine merchant of Truro, may be detained or not as the present situation with respect to Holland is not certainly known. Lord Lewisham, by declining to stand for Plymouth, has avoided much trouble. The death of Sir Charles Hardy has given Mr. Culme a great advantage.

SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, June 7.—"It has been reported here that the rioters intend to pay a visit to Deptford Yard, and which has occasioned our making an application for some troops for its security. Your Lordship's house on Blackheath has been likewise mentioned as an object of their resentment, and which I am the more anxious in communicating, last Lady Dartmouth should be upon the Heath and your Lordship unacquainted with their design."

THOMAS FAUCONBRIDGE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, June 8. Birmingham.—"I hope your Lordship will please to pardon the liberty I take in addressing myself to you on the present occasion, but having heard it mentioned that it is expected the populace to rise in this town, which, if such an event should happen, they may commit similar outrages to what they are now unhappily doing in London, I think it my duty as a loyal subject, to do everything in my power to prevent such a circumstance from taking place: and being this year High Bailiff of the town, and having no Justice of the Peace resident with us, I can with propriety call a meeting of the inhabitants to enter into such measures as I should hope would be effectual to prevent any public disturbance. I have this day spoke with several gentlemen privately on the subject, who are all ready and willing to lend their utmost assistance to stop such tumults, should any be intended, and from several circumstances, I have too great reason to believe there are some in Birmingham would rather encourage than prevent such proceedings. I flatter myself your Lordship will not think me officious in this business, but if an association of the friends of government should be thought necessary, I have no objection or fear to stand foremost, although I may, in consequence, be the first object of resentment, should a tumult take place.

"I am informed, Dr. Ash has this day received a letter in which it is said a party from Birmingham is expected in London, and I hear, the the valuable effects at a Romish chapel at Edgbaston, have been removed for fear of their being destroyed."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1780, June 12.—"I take the liberty to request your Lordship's acceptance of two sermons which accompany this letter. I had flattered myself with the expectation of being honoured with your Lordship's presence at our Guild, and of sharing with you in the satisfaction which I am sure you would feel from Mr. Legge's exertions. I hope, my Lord, that both yourself and Lady Dartmouth are perfectly at ease, and that the horrid tumults which have lately disturbed your repose, are totally quelled. I cannot help expressing to you the happiness I feel, as a citizen of a free country and a member of the noblest constitution in the world, from the temperate, judicious, and firm exertions of Government upon this awful occasion. I would to God, that upon all the questions which have divided and distressed us, all parties would now unite in promoting the common welfare. I can look with compassion upon the insanity of Lord George Gordon; but I cannot reflect without detestation upon those men who, at such an alarming crisis, dare to insult the feelings and the understandings of every honest man and to inflame the passions of the rabble by their groundless, senseless, and shameless invectives against a ministerial mob (*sic*)." *Seal.*

Thomas Fauconbridge to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, June 14. Birmingham.—"I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that at present we have not the least apprehension of any riot, but on the evening I wrote your Lordship, about fifteen hundred people had assembled together and had made an effigy which they called Dr. Dodd, and made a large fire and burnt it. Whether this was done with intention to commence a riot or not has not been discovered. It is generally said to have commenced on a quarrel between two Jews. However, it was happily suppressed by our Bridewell keeper and his assistants, but not without some difficulty. A woman who was most active in the business was taken into custody, and next morning taken before Dr. Spencer, who discharged her. The next day several persons distributed inflammatory papers about the streets, but were immediately pursued by the officers of the parish, and prevented their further distribution. Since when, nothing has happened; except that one night 'no popery' was wrote with chalk on several doors about the town."

[Rev.] Will. Roundell to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, June 16. Gledston House.—"The disgrace that this county is in by being the first petition will, I hope, be wiped off by its being the first to address to his Majesty at this alarming crisis, expressive of our loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and government. In the York and Leeds papers I have directed a paragraph to be inserted intimating that a requisition would shortly be made to the high sheriff to call a county meeting for the purpose of considering such an address."

Lord Fauconberg to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1780, July 3. Cheltenham.—"An address to his Majesty I am confident would spontaneously flow from that part of the county of York I have the honor to be publicly concerned in, and I am confident your Lordship will do me the justice to believe that it is not more my duty than my sincere inclination to promote what is so justly due to the manly and affectionate conduct of the King."

ROBERT SCOTT to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, July 16. Woodsome.—"As your Lordship has not heard from Woodsome this good while, I take the liberty just to say all is safe and well, and the plantations of last spring tolerably promising, considering the cold and dry weather we have had. I mention our safety, as we have not been free from alarms here, owing to a strange idle report, that Lord North was fled from London and was with your Lordship here; this was so much believed by the common people for some days, that a man came from Lascelles Hall one evening, and demanded an audience of Lord North; being told he was not here, he grew abusive, and the next day a considerable number of the rabble, about forty, with horns, pans, and one gun, assembled on the Coombs to come again, and another body beyond Kirk-Heaton. But happily they were dissuaded from it. I am told their pretence for seeing Lord North was on account of the new Malt tax, and that both he and your Lordship encouraged popery, and such stuff. I was unfortunately on my journey in the north, but got home a few days after, when all was happily subsided and still remains quiet. Yet, I am told by some of our neighbours, that the Malt bill is so ill-relished that they wish for any pretence for rising, saying they can live in summer, but winter is the trying time when milk is not to be had. As all is quiet, I hope your Lordship will be under no apprehensions for the safety of the old house. I should have informed your Lordship sooner of this, but for fear of alarming you. From all the information I have been able to get hitherto, [I] do not find any particular charge can be laid so as to take hold of any of them, if it had been prudent so to do in an unguarded state."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, August 26. Sion Hill.—"The time presses so much in respect to the great measure, that I must own it strikes me as extremely necessary that Lord Lewisham's situation should be explicitly fixed. Lord North has, I daresay, mentioned to you, the Duke of Northumberland's goodness. I have had a letter from his Grace on the subject this night, and I must give him an answer for his Government. Your Lordship will, I daresay, see the absolute necessity there is for this being done with all dispatch, and will, I hope, excuse me the impertinence of this scrawl."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, August 28. Sion Hill.—Is surprised to find Lord Dartmouth was not before acquainted with the Duke of N[orthumberland's] having expressed himself to be desirous of bringing in Lord Lewisham. He knows of Lord Lewisham's other expectations and his wishes were to have an opportunity to talk the whole over to press a settlement and fix what answer was to be given to the Duke. It is impossible for him to come to town but if Lord Dartmouth can "make a stretch to this cottage" he will find both him and Lord North.

THOMAS GEM to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1780, September 14. Birmingham.—"The determination of our two late representatives to withdraw from the future service of the County of Warwick, in Parliament, is a matter of great and just concern to their numerous friends and constituents in this town and neighbourhood.

The various commercial regulations so frequently made by the Legislature affect the trade and manufactures of this place very much and render it an object of great importance to its inhabitants, that gentlemen may, if possible, be chosen for the County who are connected with the people and not entirely uninformed of the particulars in which their interest consists. While, therefore, we lament the loss of our former members, it concerns us to exert ourselves in the choice of, at least one proper person to succeed them. We have applied to Sir Robt. Lawley for this purpose, who has consented to stand forth as a candidate on the day of nomination at Warwick on Friday next. As he is a gentleman of affluent fortune and truly independent principles we flatter ourselves he will meet with your approbation and support. The freeholders in this place and its environs are almost unanimous in his favour. We have reason to believe that the sentiments of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood agree with ours, and if we are favored with your co-operation, there is little doubt of success."

The Earl of Sandwich to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, September 24. Blackheath.—"Upon considering over what your Lordship has just now mentioned to me, I cannot avoid intimating to you that any favour of the Crown, given at this time in Huntingdonshire, through the Duke of Manchester's recommendation, or to any of his party in that county, would be exceedingly prejudicial to my interest there; and to the interest of Government, which I am endeavouring to support at no small trouble and expense. There is no place in England where the parties are more at variance than in Huntingdonshire; we could not dine together on the election day, and the two members could not agree to give a joint ball to the ladies; and as a personal mark of enmity to me, the Duke of Manchester has thrown up his trust in Lady Cork's separate maintenance, giving it as a reason, that he could not concern himself any longer in her affairs because her uncle was so inimical to him. This inimical conduct in me can mean nothing but my having had a majority of friends against the intended petition for redress of grievances, and having carried my son's election by a very great majority both in numbers and property. The county is now divided between two parties, that of Government and Opposition; and I know that Lord Hinchinbroke, as well as myself, would feel himself very much hurt if any favour was shewn to our opponents. If they can gain their objects through any channel but mine, all hopes of getting them over to us will be at an end, and their party will increase upon the ruins of mine. On this account, I hope your Lordship will not pursue the point you had the goodness to consult me upon, the consequences of which did not occur to me in their whole extent when first you mentioned this business to me; but I must further beg that you would not mention my interposition either to the Duke of M[anchester] or to the other person in question; as it would undoubtedly occasion an open quarrel, the matter being already very inflammable between us."

Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1780, September 26.—"I beg leave to transcribe for your consideration a clause in a letter I received late last night from a great personage. I shall be in town to-morrow when I will tell you what I had written, to which the following extract is an answer, and we may have some conversation upon the proposition contained in the letter.

"Lord Dartmouth deserves every kind of attention and I cannot see why Lord Lewisham should not at once have the Comptroller's Staff. Lord North cannot seriously think that a private gentleman like Mr. Penton is to stand in the way of the eldest son of an Earl. If that idea holds good, it is diametrically opposite to what I have known all my life; besides, Lord Lewisham stands for a county, his vacating frequently his seat is, therefore, not eligible, consequently here seems a very natural way of pleasing Lord Dartmouth.

"All this is very kindly meant. You will judge how far it will suit you or your son."

JONAS HANWAY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1781, January 21. Red Lion Square.—Setting out his views in favour of solitary confinement for felons.

SIR RICHARD JEBB to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1781, September 10. Great George Street.—"I hope the bathing still agrees with you, and I have been thinking how far it might be carried on at home by the use of a shower bath. No one rejoices more sincerely over His Royal Highness' good health and happiness; few so much, only because they have not had my opportunities of seeing him upon so many trying occasions I have had, or they would revere, to my pitch, the most just, gentle, and noble spirit that ever inhabited the form of man. To your Lordship, I dare say further: I still hope in God that he will live to be one day of use to that country of which he is certainly at this moment one of the brightest ornaments."

GRANVILLE SHARP to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1781, September 23. Wicken Park, near Stony Stratford, Bucks. —"I have this moment received a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, urging in very strong terms the necessity of an immediate peace with America, and though the letter is without a name, and even the handwriting unknown to me, yet by some particular circumstances, I have no room to doubt from whom it comes, and consequently am well satisfied that the information is truly important and such as ought not to be neglected. The intelligence is from a different channel, I am very sure, from that which I before communicated and is equally authentic.

"When I had last the honour to wait on your Lordship, the Americans were at liberty to treat separately for peace, as I then informed you from unquestionable authority; since that time, there have been reports of a more strict Treaty of Union being formed between the Allies, such as must exclude all hope of any separate treaty with America; but the letter from Holland, an extract of which the anonymous writer has sent me, plainly indicates that there is still a possibility of treating with America, if the business is undertaken immediately, so that no such treaty of absolute Union between France and America, as was reported, can yet be ratified, though it is probable such an one may be actually on the *tapis* and near a conclusion, which it is the manifest interest of this kingdom to prevent, if possible, by a previous agreement with America, and I sincerely wish that no delusive hopes of subjugating America, and compelling her to submit once more to the Crown, may any longer prevent an effectual reconciliation.

"I had the honour to give your Lordship notice of a seasonable opportunity when the Americans might have been prevailed on to come again under the Crown, which was near eight months after their declaration of independence; and I likewise informed you of the very latest period that such a constitutional accommodation could possibly be promoted with success, and also that no terms short of independency, would, or could, be attended to, six months after that time; and the fruitless effects, even of a Parliamentary Commission, twelve months afterwards, sufficiently prove that my information was right. The true interests of this Kingdom in 1778, required us to admit the independence of America, which at that time would have prevented an open rupture with France and Spain, and would have been the means of recovering the American trade, whereby we should have received almost as much solid benefit from the Colonies as if they had still continued subject to the British Crown, and the landed interest of England would not have felt that severe reduction in the value of their estates, which they have since, unhappily, experienced. I have sufficient proofs that Lord North was at that time of a similar opinion, but was unhappily deterred from openly declaring it, by the violent opposition that was made by Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, and others to the Duke of Richmond's seasonable proposition on that head. Ever since that time, the accumulated expenses of a bloody and fruitless war have been immense, and the loss of many fruitful islands and of numerous trading ships captured on the high seas, inestimable and ruinous. It is true we have still several valuable islands in the West Indies, and extensive territories in the East, but the intrinsic value of all these to this country, can exist no longer than our ability of keeping open a free communication with them and of protecting on the high seas, their mercantile remittances to this country, for this has been so far beyond our national ability of late that we have had the fatal experience of a whole fleet of rich East India ships being captured and carried into the ports of Spain, and of a whole fleet, richly laden from the West Indies, being carried into the hostile ports of France, and our Jamaica Fleet has lately been compelled to return back into the ports of that island, whereby the value of their produce will be eat up by port expenses and demurrage, which proves that the possession of our distant dominions is no longer valuable, than whilst a free trade and communication with them can be maintained. And, besides all these fatal effects of the American War, the continual depredations of our united enemies on our very coasts have almost annihilated even our coasting trade, so that the enormity of risk in all branches of trade has already enhanced the prices of insurance beyond the abilities of the fair trader to comply with them. The first loss, therefore, that of American dominion, is not to be compared to the subsequent losses which a prudent accommodation might have prevented; and a continuance in the same obstinate and fatal career is not likely to retrieve our misfortunes. Let me therefore intreat your Lordship to represent and urge, wherever your interference may be most effectual, the necessity of making a speedy agreement with America. You was (*sic*) apprehensive that any Minister who should venture, in treating for peace, to admit the independence of America would be impeached: nevertheless, I have already mentioned to your Lordship a nobleman who, I am sure, would undertake it. But if the King, or his Ministers, should be unwilling to accept of his service, though few men are so able, yet I flatter myself that I can still name others of sufficient dignity and abilities who would not shrink from so good and necessary an undertaking, through any false fear of risk, provided Administration will give them sufficient powers to act.

> *Enclosure.*—"Though my name will not be at the end of this letter I must intreat your particular attention to the following extract of a letter I have just received from a person of great worth in Holland and who loves England most cordially notwithstanding he is much in the confidence of a principal person on the American side of the question now in Europe. Look out and find a sensible honest man in office and conjure him to save his country from eternal ruin by making up matters immediately with America the first cost will be the least, the longer the matter is delayed the more will America be estranged from England. The interest and power of France increases daily owing to the inconsiderate persistence of the English councils, which drives the Americans to the necessity of defending and securing themselves by every possible means. Nothing can be more fatal to England than that France should have the absolute settlement of the terms of peace and yet this will be the case, if a great and liberal conduct is not immediately pursued. I cannot explain myself, but I intreat you to consider this as no slight hint. The Englishman who does is an enemy to his country."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1781, September 25. Hoxton.—"My dear friend Mr. Cowper, though yet a stranger to personal comfort, has been so far at liberty as to produce a number of poems sufficient to make a very sizeable octavo. If I had not experienced much of the dilatory spirit of printers and booksellers, I should say they will soon appear in that form, for they have been sometime in the press. I doubt not but that they will entitle him in the public judgment to rank among the best of the modern poets. His principal pieces are all designed to illustrate and recommend the grand truths of the gospel. He has assigned me the office of editor, and the honor of introducing them by a preface. Thus, posterity shall know that he numbered me among his friends."

SIR RICHARD JEBB to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1781, October 6. Great George Street.—Recommending Lord Dartmouth the use of a shower bath and horse exercise, and also a little physic or diluted sea water to restore Mr. Henry's complexion.

THOMAS MITCHELL to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1781, November 1. Perth.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's interest in the development of three mathematical inventions.

Rev. GEORGE BURNETT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1782, March 29. Elland.—"The rules of our society for young men, are these, that as many as come under the rules of the Society, shall personally appear at their meeting at Elland, and if accepted that their friends shall assist them as they are able. Some, as Mr. Knight of Halifax, have given in all 50*li.*, others 10*li.* per annum. They have hitherto been sent, without exception, to Cambridge where Mr. S. Key, of Magdalene, has exceedingly befriended them; and the tutors Farish and Jowet are both serious men. We have contributed to some who never personally attended us, as particularly to Mr. Foster who lately obtained a prize medal; but still we don't esteem them as peculiarly our wards. We have not any rule against sending them to Oxford, but the advantage they have at Cambridge has prevailed in its favour. We have not once attempted to place them above the ranks of sizars, as, neither would our finances by any means admit of it, nor does it seem profitable for the young men themselves. They have generally been entered at Michaelmas term or soon afterwards. Our expenses are various, from *60li.* to *50li.* or *40li.* per annum, as their friends are of ability to assist them or not. I believe Mr. Tyler cost us more than *60li.* I am sure it will give pleasure to every member of our Society to shew gratitude to your Lordship for your great kindness to us. Yet I fear the above rules may not suit with your plan; though I hope your Lordship will judge them on the whole to be reasonable. At present our finances are exceedingly low, but two or three young men will leave us before the next vacation. The Society meets next in the latter end of May, when what your Lordship has said will be particularly mentioned, and any other commands wherewith I may be honoured. Blessed be God we have hitherto gone on with much success."

Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth.

[1782, March].—"Think of your health and take care of it. We are beat completely, and nothing but health and domestic comfort is left, that is worth thinking of. I suppose you know that notwithstanding the method we took to elude a defeat, we lost the question by 19. General Conway, not contented with carrying the question, moved an address of the House to the King to be presented by the whole House, in order to make the measure as grievous and insulting as possible to his best benefactor."

Sir Robert Murray Keith [to Lord Lewisham].

1782, April 20. Vienna.—"The events of the last years have been calamitous to the last degree and have baffled all the upright and patriotic exertions of the late Ministry. I shall ever deplore that fortune so obstinately denied them any share of that success which their parts and principles gave them so fair a right to claim; but I now dare hold to Lord North, to Lord Dartmouth, and to those other friends in the late Administration to whom I feel myself so deeply indebted, a language which was perhaps never before held before Ministers quitting the helm, but which is founded upon the certain knowledge I have of their generous and disinterested way of thinking. May they soon find under the national success and prosperity under those men who now lead the public councils the best and most solid comfort which they can possibly enjoy. I beg of you, my dear Lord, to say this in my name to your worthy father. I am sure it will not offend him, and I beg you will add that the warmest sense of the essential obligations which he and Lord North have conferred upon me and my family will accompany me and mine to the grave.

"I must not write from Vienna without mentioning the Pope, who after a most extraordinary and I have every reason to believe, a very unsuccessful visit of a month to the Emperor, sets out on Monday next for Munich and from thence to Venice on his way to Rome. This visit is perhaps the most singular event of this extravagant age. The Holy Father seems to have over-rated his own eloquence when he thought it possible to divert the Emperor from the pursuit of those enlightened and humane views which he has begun to carry into execution. But he has a thousand opportunities of knowing the good qualities and of enjoying the cordial hospitality of that Monarch, and be he pleased or not, as head of the Romish Church he must infallibly have been highly satisfied with the respect and kindness which he has experienced from all ranks of people in this country.

"Vienna has of late been the theatre of strange visits. We have had the Greet (*sic*) and Duchess of Russia, who like us so well that they are expected here again in August, and will be made most welcome."

The British Inhabitants of Bengal to Lord Lewisham.

1782, July 20.—Thanking him for his exertions in preparing the accurate and masterly report, accompanied by a most complete body of evidence concerning the complaints of the inhabitants of Bengal, which was laid before Parliament. *Signed.*

Heneage Legge to Lord Lewisham.

1782, June 10. Bristol.—"I was attacked some days ago by the influenza which heated me and made me extremely uncomfortable, but it seems to be leaving me now. I am afraid I shall have my cough increased by it as I hear it generally goes off with a cough. I wish you joy upon having escaped it."

R. A. Curzon [to Lord Lewisham].

1782, June 12. Lichfield.—"Upon my arrival here I found the recruits surprisingly come in for the time, the adjutant has spared no trouble in perfecting them. The men are in general 'influenzed' and will most likely continue so some time as the weather is still rainy."

Major General W. Wynyard to Colonel Lord Lewisham.

1782, July 14. Warley Camp.—"By a letter I received this morning from Lieutenant General Lord Townshend, I am ordered to acquaint your Lordship of the news of the Dutch Fleet being expected on the coast, and that his Lordship is persuaded you would be sorry to be absent at such a time."

Elihu Hall to Lord Lewisham.

1782, November 25.—"I beg leave to congratulate you in your connubial connection. May you be the rising hopes of your ancestors, and may there never want to this nation a Legge to stand upon nor a Pitt to bury her enemies."

Alexander Macaulay to Lord Lewisham.

1783, February 8. Calcutta.—Giving an account of affairs in India. He considers the Peace with the Mahrattas entirely attributable to the efforts of Mr. Macpherson. Thinks Lord Lewisham has formed a wrong opinion as to the origin of the Mahratta War, Mr. Hastings did not begin it and he could have finished it in his own terms if the commanders of his expeditions had done their duty and if his measures and government had not been factiously opposed. The angry paragraphs in general letters from home and the minutes put upon record in India condemning the war, etc., were made known to all the Vakeels in Calcutta, translated into Persian and sent to Poonah with assurances that there would be speedily a change in the Indian Government; the same means which were used at home to foment rebellion in America were used in India to encourage the Mahrattas to continue the war and from the same motives.

It was generally expected that on the cessation of hostilities with the Mahrattas the Presidency of Bombay would have attacked Hyder's dominions on the Malabar side of India but they remained inactive notwithstanding the expense of General Goddard's enormous war establishment which exceeded every thing of the kind in even the profusion and extravagance of India.

"Hyder died early in December. His last advice and request to his son was to make peace with the English as soon as possible, and never to place any confidence in the French. It seems to be the difficulties of a new reign in India, and especially of succeeding to such a government as Hyder's, have hitherto prevented Tippoo Sahib from continuing the operations of war, or making any advances towards a peace, and the Government of Madras (I am sorry to say anything to the disadvantage of Lord Macartney for whom I have a high esteem, but I have promised to write without reserve to your Lordship) takes no advantage of his embarrassments though there are three armies now in the field, any one of which would have been thought superior to any power in India twenty years ago, one under General Matthews on the coast of Malabar, another under Colonel Lang at Trichinopoly, and a third at Madras. But it is to be hoped that when General Coote, old and infirm as he is, returns to the coast, his presence will give vigour to our operations. He is waiting here impatiently for the *Medea* frigate to carry him to Madras, but there is reason to fear that she has been taken or that she has run to Bombay to give Sir E. Hughes intelligence of Suffrein's motions.

"The French fleet went to Acheen to avoid the monsoons but they appeared off Ganjam the 8th of last month. They took some small rice vessels and the *Blandford* Indiaman coming empty from Madras and may do more mischief while they are masters of the Bay, but I am persuaded that the gallant old Admiral with his usual coolness and judgment weighed the consequences of all that could happen during his absence. Before the hurricane he had five ships ready to sink, and the *Superbe* was dismasted in the gale. He was obliged to leave the coast before the arrival of Sir R. Bickerton as he could not fight Suffrein the fifth time with such an inferior force and so many disabled ships. He joined Sir R. Bickerton off Tellicheri and having five ships that could be refitted without being docked at Goa, proceeded with the rest to Bombay where I am persuaded he will use all possible expedition. He will return with 11 ships of the line, copper bottomed and in perfect order, though weakly manned. Suffrein has creaky ships with sickly crews and in want of stores and common necessaries. He expects a reinforcement of four ships of the line and transports with Bussy from the Mauritius but after a junction he must be inferior to Sir E. Hughes considering the different conditions in which the two fleets must be by this time, and we have nothing to fear from the combined efforts of our enemies, if you continue to intercept the fleets sent to them from Europe, and (shall I add, I will, my dear Lord, with the same freedom I would speak to you, if we were still gathering *champignons dans le bois de Gramont*) do not disturb us by resolutions of Parliament. Many of these resolutions appear to me to be more adapted to the situation to which India was in 1762, than in 1782 when they were passed. The debates concerning the Carnatic, for instance, and the resolutions which followed them, seem to suppose that Hyder Ali never existed, or had not settled the dispute between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. While Hyder was only an officer in the service of the Regent of Mysore, it was perhaps, natural for a Governor of Madras to wish to establish a balance of power in the Carnatic, by making the Rajah independent of the Nabob. But we should have prevented Hyder from becoming the sovereign of dominions yielding an annual revenue of above five millions sterling, or have united all the forces and resources of the Carnatic to oppose him. This is the use which the Nabob made of the revenue of Tanjore and this is the use which we should have obliged the Rajah to make of them or have made of them ourselves. With these revenues the Nabob maintained a body of cavalry which would have prevented Hyder from entering the Carnatic. He proposed to us to employ them for the same purpose, that fine body of cavalry was disciplined and commanded by our officers. When disbanded they went to Hyder and to them he owed in a great measure, his success in this war. The law of self-preservation should be the rule of our conduct in such cases. It is now too late to affect moderation and self-denial. All our acquisitions on this side of India are usurpations; but all the princes of Hindostan are, like us, usurpers, only of an elder date. It is little more than a century since the Rajah of Satarah united the Mahrattas, though an ancient people, into a body under one head, and their present rulers are an aristocracy of Brahmins who lately usurped the rights of the Rajah and keep the genuine Mahrattas in absolute dependance. I affirm that not only the natives at large, but even the dependant Rajahs and Zemindars, are happier under our dominion than they were for centuries before, notwithstanding the cry against our ambitious encroachments and extortions.

"The wisdom of all political maxims depends upon relative circumstances, and what is sound policy in one situation, may be extreme folly in another. The power of our neighbouring states in India has been very different of late years, from what it was twenty years before. In the same proportion that they extended their dominions, augmented their armies, and improved in discipline, it was necessary for us to enlarge our military establishments and extend our influence, and it is to this very extension of influence which it is now the fashion to reprobate, that we are indebted for the peaceable possession of these provinces since we acquired them. In this country there is no medium between a decided superiority and absolute dependance. We must either return to our original state of factors and merchants, or be the first military state in India, and I hope the madness of reformation will never induce us to deprive Great Britain of the resources which have enabled her to make such extraordinary exertions in this war. I am convinced that these resources are, besides the profits on trade, the fortunes of individuals remitted from India and placed in our funds and in circulation. It is difficult to form an idea of the great amount of these remittances, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer knows the value of them and if he could raise the supplies if they were stopped. Add to this that we carry on a most expensive war in India without any pecuniary remittances from home, a circumstance which must make these distant military operations infinitely more expensive to other European nations than to Britain. No Indian power will ever give sums of money to an European ally and I defy Monsieur Jolly de Henry to send as many lacs to the Carnatic as Bengal sends to Madras.

"But, my Lord, some of the late resolutions of Parliament, if followed up to [the] spirit of them would greatly diminish these resources, and at the time they were passed, were highly impolitic and unseasonable. If the resolutions regarding the Mahratta war for instance, had been translated into their language and sent to Poonah, I would have despaired of the ratification of their treaty with us. I indeed wish we had never begun that war and I think we might have avoided it; but considering the circumstances of the times and the motives of the war, there was nothing criminal in it, even in the views of the Princes of India. The Nizam and the neighbouring princes acknowledged Ragobah as Peshwa and made treaties with him, and even Scindia owned that our refusing to abandon Ragobah to his enemies gave him the first desire of being in alliance with us. But I should add to what I have said above of Scindia, that the march of a brigade to the Province of Oude in his neighbourhood, from whence his country was open to an invasion, and our cession to him of Baroach to secure his attachment and as a mark of our esteem for his character, were motives with him for the steady part he acted.

"A gentleman with whom your Lordship sat in a Committee could inform you by whose petulance and extortion the King was forced to withdraw himself from our protection and forfeit the tribute which on certain conditions we stipulated to pay to him. But was not the resolution of Parliament regarding that business at least unseasonable. Suppose Shah Alum in consequence sent a Vakeel to Calcutta to demand his arrears and a continuance of his tribute. To pay it would distress the Company beyond measure and, I am afraid in their present situation, make them bankrupt, and to refuse payment would be contrary to policy and good faith.

"It would be very easy to show in this manner that there are other resolutions equally unseasonable and impolitic. They condemn measures as unjust which the Princes of India consider perfectly just and legal, and it will be as absurd in us to introduce the politics of Europe into Hindostan as to introduce the laws of England into Bengal. I wish this may be attended to when a late transaction in this part of the world becomes the subject of consideration at home. I mean the deposing of Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Benares. There is not a prince in India that would not punish such disobedience in a feudatory Zemindar. His very claim of independence was rebellion according to the laws of Hindostan. It is perhaps of little purpose to observe, though I believe nothing to be more true, than that he was encouraged in his disobedience by some men in power in this Government. The principal question is whether a superior, situated as this Government was, had a right in such circumstances to command assistance from a vassal. There is not a prince in India who does not command it. It is one of the tenures on which a vassal holds his Zemindary, and whatever rashness or impudence there may have been in the manner of managing that business, the principles on which Mr. Hastings acted are very justifiable, and I am persuaded the information which the despatches by the *Nancy* have conveyed home, will place the whole business in its proper light.

"Pray, my dear Lord, if your favourite treaty of Allahabad savour more of justice and moderation than the treaty of Benares, and was not the last founded as much on wisdom and policy as the first? I am sure at least it has been productive of the most beneficial effects. It is to the influence we established in the Province of Benares and in the Vizier's dominions by that treaty, that we are indebted for the security of these provinces for many years, and for the resources which have enabled us to remit above four crores of rupees to Madras and Bombay. Cast now your eye on a map, from the mouth to the source of the Ganges and you will see that we are surrounded by the sea on one side, and on the right and left by a chain of hills impenetrable at least to any army and that there is scarcely a possibility of invading us but through the Vizier's dominions into Benares and from thence to Behar and Bengal. But the Province of Benares is become our own and our troops maintained by our neighbour and ally the Vizier in his own dominions cover our frontiers in the only part in which we are exposed to an invasion. These may be schemes of conquest and enlargement of dominion, but I am sure they have presented the best boundaries for our defence and instead of weakening the force and influence, and diminishing the resources of the Company, they have strengthened and augmented them.

"There have been undoubtedly great abuses in our administration of India, and they have grown in the course of time to such a height that it will require all the industry and abilities of men of the purest virtue and firmest resolution to correct them, but these abuses have escaped the attention of your committee, while they have lowered the government of this country in the eyes of the natives and neighbouring powers and diminished that respect and obedience which it was our interest to make them believe they owed to its authority and power We may one day be sensible of the danger of teaching them to disrespect that authority and resist that power, Their ideas of obedience and attachment never extend beyond their immediate rulers and are proportioned to the supposed strength of the hand that is next to them, and we should have continued to govern them through the medium of their own ideas.

But however faulty the former internal administration of these provinces may have been, I am certain they never can be governed with more wisdom, ability, justice, and integrity, than they have been in the last fifteen months. When Mr. Macpherson arrived in Bengal, the Governor-General was blocked up in the Fort of Chunar, the Province of Benares was in open rebellion, and there were symptons of disaffection from the frontiers of Oude to the neighbourhood of Calcutta and even among the Europeans there were many who wished to see faction and contentions renewed again among the members of administration. But without any retrospect to what had been done, he made it his first object to support the authority of government, and his next by mildness, moderation, and example to reconcile men to corrections and retrenchments which were becoming absolutely necessary. To contradict reports which had been industriously propagated, a proclamation was instantly published to the natives at large, that the members of government were united, and that resistance to its authority and every insult offered to it in the person of the Governor-General would be exemplarily punished and public intimation was given that every native collector or farmer, who received and did not pay, would be prosecuted with rigour. The custom formerly was to grant remissions to farmers, renters, &c. who had address enough to secure protection; but not a single remission has been granted during the last fifteen months. A bond is taken for what cannot be paid, and that bond must be the first payment in the next collections. To have a complete idea of other savings and arrangements, I beg of you to look into the minutes of the Governor-General and Mr. Macpherson of the 12th December, and you will see that by good management a million sterling has been saved to the Company. As I have made this reference I may avoid to enter into particulars. However, it is but common justice to Mr. Hastings to inform you that he concurs with cheerfulness and firmness in all these salutary measures, and it is easy to account for his past inattention to them. His abilities, great as they are, were scarcely sufficient to procure him respect in his own Council, and to preserve his government from contempt in the eyes of the natives and the neighbouring powers. He now finds in his colleagues the most liberal support in every useful measure, and he is not obliged to purchase that support by conniving at abuses or even granting favours. He has I am convinced, a sincere friendship for Mr. Macpherson, yet Mr. Macpherson has not taxed that friendship with the request of a single favour since he came to India. I do not know that I can give your Lordship a stronger proof of this than that I myself am not a rupee richer than I was when I left Europe. I repeat it, I make no apology for writing without reserve to your lordship.

"If I am rightly informed, a private wish for obtaining Eastern situations was lurking under the professions of public virtue in the bosoms of many at home who wished to remove the members of this Government. But the salaries of the Governor-General and Council, though great in comparison of the salaries of offices in Europe, do little more than enable them to maintain an appearance suitable to their stations, and if they attempt rapidly to make fortunes for themselves or their adherents, others will follow the example, and jealousies, factions, contentions, minutes about the disposal of places and lucrative contracts &c., and a struggle at home as well as abroad to support one party and sink another, must be the consequence. This has been the case for many years at Bengal, and opposition, which has been often the security of the public interest at home, and almost proved its destruction here, and this will be the case again if the members of government do not adopt a system of economy and retrenchment and persevere in it with firmness and resolution for many years. It is impossible for any state to support the enormous expense of this government in its various branches (I speak only of what is avowed) for I cannot get learned in the knowledge of secret abuses and that expense never will be retrenched by men who will come out with the idea with which I suppose new men do come to India or have not a cordial support from the Court of Directors and from his Majesty's Ministers, while they do their duty. Violent or indeed frequent changes in this Government must have a very bad effect upon our political consequence and connections in India and at this particular period may be dangerous and must interrupt operations which in my opinion are absolutely necessary to save the Company. The corrections and retrenchments which are begun must be continued and carried to the proper extent; good management in the collections and economy in the expenditure of the revenues must be introduced and a proper check put upon the provision of the investments. In all these respects a great deal has been done already without violence or faction and if the intended plans of this government are carried into full execution, the resources of this country are such, that they will in time relieve the Company from all its distresses and greatly alleviate the burdens of the mother country."

LORD HARDWICKE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1783, March 8.—"I shall be glad to hear your health is better. I am still confined, except to airings, &c. I recur to past times for amusement, and think as little of the present as I can. May I ask the favor of your Lordship to lend me your grandfather's MS. notes on Bishop Burnet; the extracts which Sir J. Dalrymple has given from them, impress me with a very strong opinion of his integrity and fidelity. At the same time, if the request is at all improper or inconvenient neither your Lordship nor I need think any more about it. I never took any denial amiss, but that of the Duchess of Newcastle and Lord Pelham, to gratify me with a sight of my father's letters to the Duke of Newcastle, which I thought I had some claim to, and my father did not preserve many copies."

CHARLES LEGGE to [LORD LEWISHAM].

1783, March 8. Jersey.—"The state of public affairs is certainly very peculiar, and the coalition you mention no less so, how far it may tend to keep up Lord N[orth's] popularity time must shew, but what I think might be made a handle for much mischief in some people's hands is the present universal discontent in England of the army and navy, so much so that we are told here not a man-of-war can sail from Spithead because the sailors don't choose to go, and insist upon being put upon a footing with the soldiers and entitled to their discharge after three years service. Some of the regiments in England refuse to parade with arms and in other respects do what they please."

ALEXANDER MACAULAY to LORD LEWISHAM.

1783, March 17. Calcutta.—"Allow me to make an observation on the appetite which appears to prevail for Eastern situations. The largeness of salaries in India, when compared with those attached to places at home may induce many to become candidates for the first offices, but if they act honorably when they succeed, they will find themselves mistaken. With the present appointments of a councillor in Bengal, a man must serve the best part of his life before he can retire with a fortune adequate to his trouble and services, while there are many in inferior stations who can save a fortune in a few years. I am convinced that thirty or even forty thousand pounds for a Governor-General, and twenty or even thirty for a Councillor would scarce make their situation more lucrative than that of many who are below them. It is with a view of making a fortune that men of abilities and education come to India, and it is better to give it to them than to oblige them to take it, and I would then furnish with a halter any man who acquired unlawful gain. Sure I am, that one who would attempt it in the present situation of affairs would be callous to all sentiments of honour and to the distress of his country.

"Mr. Macpherson saw things in this light from the instant he arrived in Bengal, and who can presume to speak of public integrity and zeal for the Company's interests, if it is not evident that his own intentions are good and liberal and his conduct perfectly disinterested. To reconcile to a change of system the minds of individuals who gained by former abuses, it was necessary to shew that a man did not wish to retrench for his own benefit, but for that of the public and that he was not actuated by the ambition of forming a character at their expense, but by a sense of the public danger and distress, which made certain measures absolutely necessary to preserve the power and influence of the Company, and even to protect themselves in the possession of what they had acquired. By a different conduct in an hour of such universal danger and distress, India might have been lost to Britain, and I venture to say that a different conduct will still prevent it from being what it may be by proper management, a relief to the distresses of the mother country, and at the same time a fertile field for producing at least moderate fortunes for individuals. If new men are to come out, I wish to God they may come with these impressions or receive them when they arrive.

"I am very certain that to govern and secure India on a proper system is very practicable. But a proper system and a perseverance in that system are absolutely necessary. There is not a country in the universe more easily defended than this, or whose cultivation and manufactures may be increased to a greater extent. If you cast your eyes on the map and view the chain of impassible hills that secure these provinces from Chittagong to the frontiers of Oude on the one hand, and from Balasore on the other, and consider almost the impossibility of invading it by sea, you will see a natural barrier which may be easily defended. We can be invaded only through the Vizier's dominion where we have happily established an influence which secures us, and yet your committees condemn the acquiring that influence. Though the late military operations have not been as successful as we had reason to expect, our arms have made an impression in the very heart of Hindostan which will be long remembered. The power of the Mahratta state is broke; we have nothing to fear from them. It will be the interest of Scindia whose dominions are open to our invasions from Bombay and from these provinces, to be always in friendship with us, and, indeed, by a just and liberal system of politics with the country powers, we may maintain peace among all the states of India, from the province of Delhi to Cape Comorin and prevent any connections between them and other European nations which can be hurtful to us.

"Supposing peace were established, I cannot give you an idea of the extent to which the cultivation and manufactures of these provinces may be carried, without raising in your mind a suspicion that I use the privilege of a traveller. The manufactures of Bengal are carried to almost every civilised part of the globe, and if the servants of the company are allowed to remit their fortunes home in these manufactures, which may be done without any detriment to the Company's sales, London may be the centre from which these manufactures circulate in Europe, at least, and foreigners will be deprived of the advantages they now derive from trading with the stock of British subjects. Indeed, the fortunes of individuals may in time be remitted in new articles of commerce for which we now send money to other countries, such as sugar, indigo, tobacco, rum, silk, &c., &c.

"The loss of America and even the West Indies will be inconsiderable, if we preserve Bengal and improve all its advantages, labour is so cheap in Bengal that its produce must be cheaper here than in any other country.

"At the same time considerable sums will be annually remitted to Britain in specie, and its commerce with other countries properly encouraged will always bring in more money than can be remitted. The balance of trade with every other country is in favour of Bengal. Excepting in spiceries, imported by the Dutch, the produce of China, and in some British manufactures by ourselves, for our own consumption, almost all returns are made in specie. The commerce with other countries will always bring in more money if that commerce is properly encouraged, than can be remitted to Britain. In spite of the power of Spain it may be extended to South America, and the produce of the mines of Peru, through the medium of the manufactures of Bengal, may centre ultimately in Britain; I say if properly encouraged by regulations and good management, otherwise too great a diminution of the specie necessary for this country is certainly very possible. It has already in some measure, taken place, in consequence of the large sums sent to Bombay and Madras. With regard to the remittances which have been made to Britain, though they have been so considerable as to enable her to make such extraordinary exertions this war, at least I am convinced that without these remittances she could not have made such exertions. I really believe that as much money was annually sent from these provinces to Delhi during the Mogul government, as has been sent to Britain since we became masters of them.

"But to make our empire in India of this utility to the mother country, it is necessary to govern it by men who will be firm and disinterested in their conduct here, and feel themselves while they do their duty, independent of changes and parties at home. All the advantages I have mentioned may be procured by good management, and the magnitude of them must be apparent to any who consider the burdens of the nation and the consequences which the loss of America may produce. But by mismanagement we may lose the empire of India as speedily as we acquired it by accident. There never was a national object that required and deserved more serious consideration and dispassionate decisions than the manner in which we are to secure and govern India, and I hope in God we shall deal no longer in temporary expedients and dangerous experiments, or allow the important interests we have at stake in this country to be affected by any changes which may happen at home."

March 24. "If your Lordship has received my letters, you will recollect what I wrote to you very early of the advantage of attacking the dominions of Hyder on the coast of Malabar. The extraordinary success of General Matthews justifies more than I said. He took Onore, Candahar, and other places on the coast where he found a 60-gun ship on the stocks and three of 50 guns nearly completed, and large quantities of naval stores, ammunition, &c. He forced his way through the strong passes that lead into the Bednore country, though defended by 10,000 men, and an inconceivable quantity of cannon. Capt. Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in the fort of Bednore, opened negociation between General Matthews and Huit Sahib (said to be an adopted son of Hyder's) Commandant of the fort of Bednore and manager of all the country of that name, yielding an annual revenue of above a million sterling. The treaty was soon concluded on advantageous terms, and the fort surrendered without opposition. Hydernagur, Rajahmandru, and other forts deemed impregnable, were stormed and taken, with 600 pieces of cannon, 8,000 stands of new arms, some treasure, and provisions and warlike stores of every kind. The Bednore is the most fertile and most tenable country of the same extent in India. It was Hyder's favorite conquest, the country of which he considered himself as the sovereign. He continued to rule Mysore as regent, but on his coins he styled himself Nabob of Bednore. Matthews has but a handful of men; they have done all that men could do, but they stand in need of immediate support, and it is to be hoped that the Presidency of Bombay, who have now no occasion for troops to defend themselves, will send him a considerable reinforcement, and that our armies in the Carnatic will follow Tippoo Saib who, they say, has moved to oppose General Matthews. It is much to be regretted that Sir E. Coote was not now on the coast; he has been detained here till now by the French ships that blocked up the river. We have a fine army under General Stewart at Madras and another under Col. Lang at Trichinopoly. Both these armies can penetrate into Tippoo's country, particularly Col. Lang's, and oblige him to return to defend his capital before he has time to attack General Matthews. If Matthews' little army is cut off, or even obliged to retire, Tippoo may recover what he has lost and become formidable. The Mahratta peace and the success of General

Matthews are two great events, which if improved to advantage must soon give us peace with all the country powers of India. The article in the Mahratta treaty which regarded Hyder, and now his son, is highly favourable to us. We are not prevented from indemnifying ourselves until he has evacuated the Carnatic, restored all the places he has taken and delivered up our prisoners (of whom, by the by, General Matthews is said to have found near three battalions in Bednore) and before Tippoo complies with these terms we may have as much of his territories as will repay us in some measure the enormous expense of this war. The possession of the seaports of the Bednore country will keep the whole pepper trade almost in our hands, and, at a small expense, the whole country may be defended against all the force which any power in India can bring against it. But do not I forget to whom I am writing, perhaps to one who will say, this is not a system of defence founded on moderation and wisdom; it is a scheme of ambition and conquest. Call it, my dear Lord, what you will, I affirm it is sound policy. The Mahrattas are now bound by treaty not to allow the French to make any establishment in their dominions. By keeping the coast of Malabar to ourselves at least by treaty with Tippoo Sahib, we may bind him by a similar stipulation. This is necessary for our security; with regard to a freedom of trade it is our interest to allow it.

"I am, perhaps, too much elated with our late success, for still a great deal certainly depends upon the operations at sea. Some of Sir E. Hughes's squadron were so much damaged that the necessary reparations would detain him, it is said, to the 20th of this month at Bombay. Suffrein has retired to the southward with all his ships. It is reported that he was re-embarking his troops at Cuddalore. His fleet will certainly be better manned than ours, but our ships will be in a better condition in every other respect, and, indeed, superior in numbers to that of Suffrein if he is not joined by Bussy of whose arrival we have yet no accounts. In that case Suffrein will lock himself up in Trincomalee. It will be a very tedious business for us to starve him, and he will have too great a force for us to besiege him."

Lord Sydney [to Lord Lewisham?].

1783, March 25. Albemarle Street.—"I have the King's commands to desire that your Lordship would communicate to the Staffordshire Regiment of Militia his Majesty's thanks for their steady and laudable behaviour in the support of the civil magistrates, and quelling the riots which lately prevailed near Newcastle-under-Lyme. At the same time I have the pleasure to add that his Majesty was pleased to express himself in strong approbation of your Lordship's readiness in going into that county, where your weight and influence could not fail of being of very great service."

Lord Hardwicke to the [Earl of Dartmouth].

1783, March. St. James' Square.—"I return you my best thanks for the perusal of the very interesting volume you have favoured me with. I have kept it no longer than it was necessary for my own perusal, and have shewn it to nobody. I am of a very tolerating spirit in historical matters, and am never surprised or hurt at differences of opinion, as our means of information and the company we keep will necessary create that difference. I am sure your Lordship's grandfather was a very honest man, a good subject, and a faithful servant to the Crown."

LORD HARDWICK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1783, April 1. "Lord Hardwicke's best compliments to Lord Dartmouth. He still continues (and doubts he shall some time longer) under an uneasy confinement. Wishes sincerely that Lord Dartmouth could give him reason to think that some administration would soon be formed, for it is more than time. Those who have been the real occasions of the delay have much to answer for."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1783, September 17. Hoxton.—"I spent near three weeks at Olney. I was cordially received by the people. I think there is a better spirit prevailing than when I saw them last. I hope Mr. Scott gains ground. I was sorry to find him much afflicted with an asthma. He can sometimes hardly breath, and is generally forced to apply a blister on Saturday to enable him to speak and go through the services of the Sunday. My dear friend Mr. Cowper is much as he was when I was with him two years ago. Able to support general conversation with apparent ease and cheerfulness, but the uncomfortable impression which has been forced upon him of his own state as to spirituals remains in its full strength."

Dr. SAMUEL PARR to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1783, December 21. Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—"Rumour (it is a fashionable and a fatal word) informs me that a dissolution of Parliament is to be expected in the course of next week. How must I lament the measures and distrust the men, whence so frightful and desperate an outrage has arisen? I had retired hither, my lord, exhausted by a long and laborious application to my professional business. I had determined to return, after some relaxation, to Norwich, and I hope to resume with recruited strength the work which has been long on my hands, and which requires not the accession of new matter, but the correction and revisal of what is already accumulated. Here I must stay till the election comes on. I wish it were in my power to ask your guidance in both my votes. The one you will command, and in such a manner, I am well assured, as not to violate those feelings of anguish, indignation, and honour, which some late scenes have roused in a mind not quite destitute of penetration or sensibility. To Lord Euston (?) I am bound in honour to give the other vote, as his father assisted me in my master's degree, and I cannot employ against his son the privilege for which I am in some measure indebted to his Grace's kindness. If any opposition be expected in Warwickshire, I shall certainly go down and support those gentlemen whom you think the friends of their country at this awful crisis. I am sorry to break in upon your lordship's time. To Mr. Pitt I am prepared to give such an answer as such a minister deserves; but I shall stand aloof from the other candidates till I am honoured with a line from you."

The PRINCE OF WALES' ESTABLISHMENT.

1783.—"The establishment of the Prince of Wales in the year 1783, having made some noise, on account of the circumstances which attended it, the following may be considered as real facts. The

Ministry had resolved to allow him 100,000 *li.* per annum, including the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duke of P[ortland] informed his Majesty that such was their intention, and that they meant to apply to Parliament for the sum of 40,000 *li.*, his Majesty granting 50,000 *li.* from the Civil List, which with the 10,000 *li.* (at which the Duchy of Cornwall was estimated) made up the sum proposed. His Majesty acquiesced and told the Duke of P. that he could not leave the business in better hands than his. A few days after, when the Prince's debts came to be collected, they were found to amount to 29,000 *li.*; upon which some alterations were proposed in the mode of raising the 100,000 *li.* per annum, with a view of discharging the debt. The proposition was laid before the King who, in a letter of some warmth, complained much of the extravagance of his son, and said he would abide by the first proposal. The idea of discharging the debt was then relinquished, and the first proposition was supposed to stand good. But his Majesty, in a second letter to the Duke of P. objected to the whole of the mode of the sum proposed. He said that the country could not bear so great an additional expense, and that he meant to take the burthen of the Prince's establishment upon his own shoulders; that he would allow him 30,000 *li.* a year out of the Civil List, which, with the Duchy of Cornwall, was all he was [to] expect; adding that if that was not acquiesced in, his Majesty should think it necessary to make known to the public, his ideas with respect to the Prince's establishment. This letter was received the day before the business was to have come on in Parliament; notice of the King's message having been previously given for that day. The Ministers met in the evening, and it was proposed that they should resign immediately. However, afterwards, it being considered that they should by that means put the power into the hands of people who were not so well disposed towards the Prince as themselves, they relinquish that idea, at the same time preserving the opinion, that if they had come down to the House of Commons out of office, and proposed the 100,000 *li.* per annum, they should have carried it by a great majority. They then told the Prince that they had done all they could and that they must abide by the King's pleasure. His Royal Highness immediately gave up all hopes of obtaining the income which he had been taught to expect by the King's ministers and by the acquiescence of his Majesty to their first proposition, for which he had been to Windsor, on purpose to thank him. The establishment as proposed by his Majesty was then carried in the House of Commons without any opposition, with the addition of 60,000 *li.* to pay the debt and to furnish Carleton House. His Majesty then sent another letter to Col. Hotham to be shewn to his Royal Highness, in which he appeared much dissatisfied with the Prince's conduct, complained much of his extravagance and of his neglect of himself and the Queen and of his inattention to all religious duties and insisting that his Royal Highness should promise him to live within his income in future. The answer, which was written by the advice of his friends, Col. Lake, Stevens, and Hotham, and altered in some parts by his Royal Highness, professed the greatest respect and duty to their Majesties, apologising for the neglect complained of as not having been intentional; but at the same time care was taken that he should not commit himself with regard to the promise of living within his income. His answer to that part of the letter was that though he could not but feel much disappointed at the smallness of his income after his Majesty had consented to a much larger provision from him, it was his intention (as far as it was in his power) not to run in debt."

Rev. JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1784, September 22. Hoxton.—"I durst not, therefore, upon my principles have accompanied Mr. Lunardi in his late balloon expedition I looked after him in his flight, with a mixture of admiration and compassion. How great the hazard, how poor the motives. A strange creature man is, his powers of invention, the ardour and enterprise of his spirit bespeak his original; but the misapplication of his powers loudly proclaim his depravity. He is continually making new discoveries, but to the need, and worth, and way of salvation he is blind and insensible. If gain or the applause of his fellow creatures be his prospect, he will venture the greatest risk, and expose himself to the greatest hardship, but a happiness suited to his nature and the approbation of God, are disregarded as trifles, unworthy of his pursuit. I was glad to hear that Mr. Lunardi was again safe upon *terra firma*, but I hear he is meditating a new excursion and that many others animated by his success are eager to follow his example. I fear this balloon mania will not subside till some awful events put a stop to it. The Philosophers I am told are sanguine in their expectations of making this new art of flying more generally practicable, but I believe and hope they will not succeed. We are bad enough already, but were it possible for men to transport themselves at their pleasure through the air, how greatly would the mischiefs and missions of human life be multiplied. As the providence of God is concerned in all events, there must I think be some ends to be answered by this discovery and these attempts in the balloon way, but at present I can only moralize upon them. I would learn in the first place not to be peremptory in determining what is or what is not impossible. A while ago it would have been thought impossible for a man to travel through the air. Many things which at present appear equally inconceivable may in time be easy, for who can say what secret powers may be in the course of nature. The effects of gunpowder and of electricity were unknown for ages. Again, I observe, how preposterous is the judgment of men; a person is talked of and admired by thousands for venturing up with a balloon, though it is a mere point of curiosity, not likely to be productive of any benefit, while He who came down from Heaven to dwell for a time with men, and to die for them is slighted and disregarded."

G. HOTHAM to LORD LEWISHAM.

1785, February 6. Stanhope Street.—"I laid Sir Francis Bassett's letter to me this morning (since I had the honour of seeing your Lordship) before the Prince of Wales. I had his Royal Highness's commands, in consequence, to signify to Sir Francis (which I have done) that he thought, as the present officers of his Duchy of Cornwall who were obnoxious to his views dropped off, it might be prudent and proper to have their places supplied by others whose interests might be consonant with his own; but that he thought it would, at present, be a violent and an injudicious measure to deprive the old servants of the Duchy of their employments, who had behaved faithfully in them, if no other reason than their following their own political opinions could be assigned for such deprivation." *Seal of arms.*

Rev. WILLIAM GILPIN to the [EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1790, June 2. Vicars Hill.—"I have some time had an intention of writing to you on the subject of a posthumous charity I have in view.

The foundation of it is this. The world is pleased to suppose my drawings of some value, and though I laugh in my sleeve and think them of very little, yet if people are pleased to be duped, I, like many others, have no objection to dupe them. In short, I mean to have them sold after my death, and the scheme I have is to establish a little school for poor people, like one in a distant part of my parish, which I think does some good. My plan is, however, yet undigested. Something or other, however, I think may be done; and though I should not think it right to employ my children's patrimony to a purpose of that kind, yet, if I can make a little fund out of a stick of Indian ink and a few sheets of paper, I think it will be a mighty clever thing. Nothing but some such stimulus as this would keep a pencil, I am sure, at all in my hand, and by means of that I have now got a tolerable collection of drawings, which, assisted by Mr. Christie's eloquence, would make some show. The idea was put in my head by an artist who was with me here some time ago, and on my asking him what figure my drawings would make in a sale-room? If they were properly brought forward, said he, they would bring you more money than you would easily conceive. Now, my Lord, one mode of bringing them properly forward I have conceived to be to get what persons of consequence I can to give me letters assuring me that they will, when my executors inform them of it, endeavour to recommend my sale among their friends. This is all the letters are to engage for; at the same time my will gives them a power to inquire into the profits of the sale and the expenditure of the money. Now, if your Lordship will be so good as to send me a letter on this occasion, you will let it be distinct from other matter, that it may lie quietly by my will, that my executors may know they may apply to you, I am not free enough with Lord Lewisham to ask the same favor of him, but if your Lordship will ask him, I shall be obliged to you. . . . .

I am very sorry to find my young friend's bloody-mindedness has so soon been gratified with a commission. We had some conversation on that head, and I could not well convince him that war was an evil. But the world, you know, my Lord, is made up of contrarieties and we are not to wonder therefore when we see the most amiable manners joined to a sanguinary temper. For myself, however, I wish he might spend his summer in commanding under your Lordship, when you hoist your flag in the narrow seas as Lady Dartmouth tells me you intend."

[The Earl of Dartmouth to Rev. William Gilpin.]

1790, June.—" Your benevolent intention of establishing a charity upon the profits that may arise from the sale of your drawing cannot be sufficiently applauded, and if the plan, when it comes to be digested should afford a reasonable prospect of good to be done by it, nobody will more sincerely rejoice in it than I shall. Whether the world will be duped or not in the value it appears to set on your handiwork, is a question that I will not enter into; all I shall say upon it is, that I am one of those willing to be so duped, and while you are laughing in your sleeve at the ignorance of those who fancy themselves connoisseurs, I shall be inclined to smile at the simplicity of an artist who possesses the rare quality of being disposed to think too meanly of his own performances. It may perhaps be a question with some, whether the fund you propose to found might not be better supported by an immediate sale and whether the superstructure you mean to raise upon it, might not be more satisfactory and more successfully carried up under your own inspection than by being left to a future and, I hope, very distant period;

but of this you will be the best judge. Whatever mode you shall think best to determine upon, you may be sure that I shall be one of those who will endeavour to recommend the sale among their friends." *Draft.*

Rev. William Gilpin to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1790, July 8. Vicars Hill.—"I return you many thanks for both your letters. . . . Your Lordship's second letter has made me very happy, in your approbation of a scheme, which, as I said before, I think it some presumption to expect much from. Your Lordship is not the only one of my friends who has advised me to execute my plan in my lifetime, to which my only objections are these. It is commonly supposed by artists that it is death which gives the great value to their works. To what merit they have, the idea is added that there are no more to be had. If so, then secondly, I shall probably be disappointed in my aim, and if so, then thirdly I shall be ashamed of my presumption. A dead man, you know, cannot blush. Now, my Lord, if I could find any casuist who could satisfactorily answer me these questions, or any city broker who would insure my gains, I should immediately begin, and your Lordship should see in the papers a flaming advertisement:—On such a day should be sold a parcel of drawings, in the highest taste for composition and effect, &c. &c."

Thomas Amory to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1790, September 10. Paris.—"Lord Dartmouth will have heard of the unfortunate affair which took place between Sir George Ramsey and Mr. Macrae to whom the writer was second, suffice it to say that Sir George was the challenger and fired first at Mr. Macrae and Mr. Macrae immediately returned his fire and wounded Sir George, who died two days after of his wound. Conscious of his innocence and knowing that almost every gentleman approved of his conduct Mr. Macrae would have returned on the day fixed for his trial had he not been dissuaded by his counsel who informed him that Sir George's family had prejudiced the people of Edinburgh so much against him and made so false a representation of the affair that Mr. Macrae would have very little chance of a fair trial. He was also informed that Lord Justice Clerk who was to be one of the judges had opened without authority his letters and those of his friends and informed Mrs. Macrae who was almost in a state of distraction that she would never know where her husband was as he would take care to intercept all his letters and immediately burn them. Before they venture to return they would wish to obtain the assurance of his Majesty's pardon in the event of their being condemned."

Rev. W. Jesse to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1791, July, after 16th, "Sunday morning. West Bromwich.—"Your lordship will soon hear of our doings; probably at first a vague report of them. All Birmingham is in an uproar. The meeting of the Revolutionists to celebrate the infamous revolution in France has given occasion to the most dreadful riotous proceedings. Previous to the meeting, the republican dissenters circulated a paper, of which I obtained a copy last night and mean to enclose. This paper gave great offence, as did the toasts at the meeting, which were immediately known all over the town. Someone had written in large characters on the church 'To be let' or 'This barn to be let, or pulled down"; for the report of this writing is various. So great was the offence taken at this writing, with the other proceedings, that the mob assembled and destroyed all the windows of the hotel where the Revolutionists met. They then burnt down the new meeting house, the old meeting house, Dr. Priestley's house at Fair Hill, with everything therein contained. Some say that very treasonable papers were found in his study. The Doctor had escaped into Shropshire, or he would certainly have made his last exit. The mob solemnly cut off his head in effigy. Mr. Ryland's, formerly Baskerville's house, was next burnt and about twelve of the mob drinking in the cellar, when the roof fell in, perished. Mr. Taylor's house was next burnt; and here, too, some of the drunkards perished. Mr. Humphrey's house was bought off by a sum of money, but it was expected the mob would return to it again. Mr. Hatton's town house was spared in consideration of a quantity of gunpowder in the house adjoining, but his country house quite consumed. I ventured to go to Birmingham yesterday afternoon. On all the houses, window-shutters, and doors in the approach to Birmingham, and on every house there, was written 'Church and King for ever.' I met the crier on horseback at the bottom of Snow Hill crying the enclosed printed paper and distributing his papers to the multitude. Every shop shut. Many of the principal inhabitants fled out of town. The mob were, at the time I was in Birmingham, assaulting Mr. William Russell's house at Moseley Wake Green. Captain Keir at the great house, Hill Top, was chairman at the meeting of the Revolutionists. He expects the mob has provided arms, &c. and means to stand on his defence. The coachman of one of the gentlemen whose house was burnt, attempted to defend. He killed one of the mob and then lost his own life. I hear he was the son of one of my parishioners, a worthy man. I met Mr. Ingram, who told me that he narrowly escaped by the interposition of a servant in the critical moment, that one of his men had an arm and another a leg broken. Many I was told have suffered. The military are sent for. There is a report, which I do not credit, that the Republican party have pulled down a church at Coventry. Though I smiled and was much pleased to read the old toast 'Church and King' on every house, I am very sorry for the occasion. I fear this opposition will give strength to the opposed. I cannot help feeling sad apprehensions in view of the spirit which is prevailing through Europe. But we have slighted the Divine government and may read our sin in our punishment . . . . . . I copied the enclosed in Mr. Barr's shop."

Enclosures.

Printed Proclamation.

"1791, July 16. Birmingham.—Friends and fellow countrymen. It is earnestly requested that every true friend to the Church of England and to the laws of his country, will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings must injure that Church and that King, they are intended to support, and how highly unlawful it is, to destroy the rights and property of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular are intreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this great and flourishing town. God save the King.—J. Carles, B. Spencer, Henry Greswold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Maddan."

Copy Proclamation in handwriting of Rev. W. Jesse.

"1791, July.—My Countrymen, the second year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired. At the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished, that every enemy to civil and religious despotism would give his sanction to the majestic common cause by a public celebration of the Anniversary. Remember, that on the 14th day of July, the Bastile, that high-altar and castle of despotism, fell. Remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked. Remember the generous humanity that taught the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to save the lives of the oppressors:—Extinguish the mean prejudice of nations and let your numbers be collected and sent as a free-will offering to the National Assembly. But is it possible that" [In my hurry I omitted something here to complete the sentence]. "Your own Parliament is venal, your ministers hypocritical; your clergy legal oppressors;—The reigning family extravagant; The Crown of a certain great personage becoming every day too weighty for the head that wears it, too weighty for the people who gave it; Your taxes partial and excessive; Your representative a cruel-insult upon the sacred rights of property, religion, and freedom;—But on the 14th of this month, prove to the political sycophants of the day, that you reverence the olive branch, that you will sacrifice to public tranquility till the majority shall exclaim;—'the peace of slavery is worse than the war of freedom.' Of that moment, let Tyrants beware!"

Rev. W. Jesse to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1791, July 20. West Bromwich.—"As I had taken the liberty to inform your lordship of the riotous transactions at Birmingham, I would have written again on Monday or Tuesday, if I could have collected any further information of particulars which were at once important and authentic. The best and most certain information is, that a troop of horse by a forced march of sixty miles from Nottingham, arrived at Birmingham and restored peace and safety. Lord Aylesford has been very active from the beginning of the confusion and offered his person to be exposed to the greatest danger. His lordship went on Friday last to the mob who were at Fair Hill enjoying their sacrifice of Dr. Priestley's property. He called to the ringleaders of the mob, who all came about his lordship and formed a circle round him, when he addressed them in that common sense argumentation which is apt to move such a congregation as his lordship had to preach unto. "Aylesford for ever" was the universal cry. His lordship then marched at the head of the mob into Birmingham: but when they arrived there, neither Lord Aylesford, nor anyone else knew what to do with them, as there was no force to disperse them. The mob therefore took their own direction and proceeded to the destruction of houses in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. The magistrates then swore in constables, with a view to subdue the rioters by force, without the aid of the military. The design was excellent, but executed most wretchedly. They swore into office everyone who offered himself: and it is supposed, a great many of the party which they meant to oppose. They then sallied forth without order, on which ensued a scene of the most dreadful confusion. It was no better than mob against mob. A gentleman who was in this affray told me he could not conceive a scene of greater danger. There is one thing very remarkable; prudence in the midst of so much disorder. The mob were at the pains of taking all the seats and the timber of the meeting house into the burying ground, lest they should fire the neighbouring houses. Dr. Priestly, I am told, secured a cartload of his papers and books which are lodged in a stable. Many wish to search them in expectation of treasonable papers. But I understand that without sufficient information, the magistrates cannot touch this wreck of the doctor's property. Some of Mr. Russell's papers have fallen into Lord Aylesford's hands which are said to be of a very serious nature, and that his lordship has sent them to London. I hope something will be brought to light which will affect the good old cause: otherwise, I fear that the revolutionists will gain consequence and strength by this opposition. In the midst of these commotions, we must rejoice that we are subjects of a kingdom which cannot be shaken."

J. Bacon to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1795, January 29. Newman Street.—"About seven or eight months since I had the honour of waiting on you with a sketch of my design for the equestrian statue of King William which I have received orders to execute and, with permission of the trustees, to erect in St. James' Square; by the advice of your Lordship I waited on the Duke of Leeds with the sketch, and, by his grace's request, on Lord Amherst, and having obtained their opinions on the subject, and communicated the result to Mr. Maberly, agent for Christ's Hospital, his idea was that it would be necessary to prepare a drawing to be laid before the trustees. This I did, in the course of last summer, and yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Maberly directing me to lay my design before them as soon as possible for their approbation, and mentioned it as probably the best way, to request Mr. Saunders to call a meeting of the trustees for that purpose."

The Earl of Aylesford to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

[1795, April.] "To begin with thanking you for favours to me and mine, would be taking up room in this paper, designed for other things, and offending you so far, as I know you would not have me write, what you will not permit me to say to you. I had a rough passage cross the Thames, but as Lady Dartmouth was not with me, did not think it very disagreeable. I found the King had been at the House to pass all the Bills ready for the royal assent; and I hear the yachts are ordered to be ready by the 16th inst. The Bill for naturalizing the Princess of Wales, had been read twice, and the House waited the engrossment, which came in about half an hour after the King was gone, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the House of Commons by the C[hief] J[ustice] of the C[ommon] P[leas] and another judge, for their concurrence. The D[uke] of N[ew]c[astle] took the lead and management of that bill. The order of the day was called for. Then Lord Win[chels]ea offered a petition from the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, setting forth, that the revenue of the college consisting, in great measure, in parochial tithes, separated from the cure, the college was yet obliged to find curates to officiate in those parishes, and that it cost them £500 per annum, in stipends to fellows and scholars of the College, to officiate in those places; and praying that those advowsons may not be reckoned into the moiety allowed to colleges in proportion to their fellows, being a great burden, and no advantage &c. The like is the case of Christ Church Oxford, and some other colleges. This I believe came from the Chancellor of Cambridge, and laid a difficulty, which stopped Lord Win[chelsea] from saying anything the whole day. The petition was laid on the table, and the House adjourned during pleasure. Lord L. . . . was called to the chair. The debate was upon the first clause, but I never heard less said upon any church point in my life. The whole lay in great measure upon the Bishop of Sarum, who was much humbler than I ever saw any churchman before, which prevented a good deal of roasting that was ready prepared for the Bishops. Lord Hard[wic]k came into a proviso for the saving of purchases made bonâ fide, and also for the transfer of stock, exclusive of the 12 months for land, and 6 months for stock, which is to be offered tomorrow. For after the two first clauses were agreed to (which they were without a division) the House was resumed and proceed to-morrow. The debate lasted till nearly 7 o'clock, and the Bishops were a little roasted, but their humility prevented a great deal (as I said before), and I have not room to write the particulars of Chest[erfield]'s speech, who talked much of a bargain between the Bishops and the First Minister; which I believe some understood, but I know nothing of. I never saw people more disconcerted. The Bishops not pleased, the Court sullen, and in great measure silent, Cart[ere]t very flippant, Win[chelse]a, Marl[boroug]h, and others quite low in spirits, and nobody pleased. Everyone dining in private, and no conversation to be had, etc. We had however some diversion from a colt. Lord Hinton opened furiously upon the first clause, talked a great deal in a most exalted nonsensical strain, without head or tail, no argument, no rhetoric, but a parcel of strange words, to the amazement and great concern of those who knew not why he began, nor how he would come off. As we proceed to-morrow, I should be very happy if your Lordship would accept of such a bait as I can give you; for believe me in the present situation of affairs (of which you will judge better when you are in the House), it will be a vast satisfaction to a man out of all schemes, and entirely devoted to the service of his country, to talk freely with a real friend."

Richard Grey to Lord Lewisham.

1795, August 3. Somerset Place.—Enclosing letters from Lord Cholmondeley and Mr. Baynton acquainting Lord Lewisham that by the Prince's commands the salaries annexed to the offices of Lord Warden [of the Stanneries] and Surveyor General are to be discontinued, and the money arising therefrom to be paid to a number of pensioners.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

[1796, October 22?] "I return you Mr. Lyson's letter, and beg the favor of you to tell him that I am not able to give him answers to his questions concerning Lewisham and I believe Wright knows as little of the matter as I do. Mr. Dunn may possibly do more than either of us as he has had inspection of some old deeds relating to that parish. There are few family or other portraits in my house there; among others are two half-length portraits of King Charles II., a King James, one of Frederick late Lord Guilford, and one of myself, both painted by Jenkins when his Lordship and I were at Rome together. You will point out your own portrait by ——anni and after that I do not recollect any other that is worth notice unless it be the portraits of some of my younger sons, in small sizes, and two small whole lengths of Mr. Duncombe and my daughter, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, drawn by Edridge."

Hon. H. LEGGE to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1796, November 7. Lincoln's Inn.—"Be so good as to tell Mrs. Legge that I could not find the Pontypool warehouse which I remember in the Strand, but that I have been to another near St. Dunstan's Church, where there is a great variety of goods of that sort. The real Pontypool is almost as dear as Mr. Clay's manufacture but there is an imitation of it made in London which appears to me to be just as good in substance, and much prettier in patterns, which is cheaper. A tea-board of 28 inches by 20, costs 24 shillings, (Mr. Clay's of the same size is two guineas) a size larger costs 27 shillings. There are also waiters of all sizes, the prices from 3 shillings to 12. If she approves of these prices and will tell me how many she wishes to have of each sort, I shall be happy to execute her commands."

Hon. H. LEGGE to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1796, November 10. Lincoln's Inn.—Thanks Augustus for his letter and will execute his commission at Jefferies and Jones. In a letter he wrote a day or two ago he sent a message to Mrs. Legge upon the subject of "Ponty Pool tea boards."

HENRY DUNDAS to LORD LEWISHAM.

1797, January 4. Langley Lodge.—"It is certain that some, and probably that all the high situations in India, may be very soon vacant. I am perfectly aware that family considerations may render these situations not equally eligible to you, that under other circumstances they might have been. At the same time it is not impossible that those considerations in another point of view may lead you to another conclusion. I have, however, decided to make no arrangement without giving you an opportunity of forming your own deliberate decision, and whatever that decision may be, your Lordship will at least do me the justice to feel that putting in your offer one of the most important situations the country presents, and upon the due execution of which depends everything that can render my public life comfortable, is an unequivocal proof of the sincere regard and esteem, which I have for your Lordship."

Rev. JOSEPH JEFFERSON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1798, August 22. Basingstoke.—Asking for a piece of land in London Street Basingstoke for the site of a new chapel for the society of Protestant Dissenters at Basingstoke of which the writer is minister.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1799. Correspondence relative to a dispute as to the choice of the Earl of Dartmouth or Earl of Leicester as President of the Society of Antiquaries.

COLLEGE at CALCUTTA.

1801, September.—Copy of opinion by Mr. Hastings in favour of the establishment of a College at Calcutta as recommended by the Marquis of Wellesley. Attached are some letters and papers as to the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh as professor of the proposed college.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

1801, October 15.—Copy of Lord Clive's answer to complaints and insinuations brought against him, addressed to C. Mills Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1801, October 23.—Copy of "Hints to Lord Cornwallis," from the Court of Directors of the East India Company touching his mission to India concerning the French claims there.

1801, December 22–25.—A bundle of Copies of dispatches from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

LORD CLIVE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1802, February 17. Fort St. George.—"It affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe that your Lordship concurs in the salutary principle so earnestly supported by the Marquis Cornwallis, that the Governments abroad cannot be advantageously administered, if restrained in the choice of subordinate instruments by the controlling power at home. A principle recognised by all the distinguished characters connected with the administration of Indian affairs and indispensable to the preservation of an honorable discharge of public duty in this country cannot fail to be ultimately established on a firm foundation; and if the recent representation which I have made on the subject of its direct subversion by the Court of Directors, shall fail to produce a suitable impression, I shall be happy to have contributed farther to its establishment by the personal example of my resignation of the Government."

WILLIAM COBBETT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1802, February 22. Pall Mall.—As to publishing a book on which no other bookseller will venture. Hopes for Lord Dartmouth's patronage. Refers to an article on printing paper in the fifth number of his Register. *Torn.*

LORD CLIVE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1802, March 25. Fort St. George.—"Your Lordship is apprised of the motives which have induced me to comply with the request of the Marquis Wellesley, by retaining the government of Fort St. George until the Court of Directors should be apprised that their recent orders have produced a dissolution of my Administration. This delay has enabled me to receive the instructions of the Governor-General with respect to such a reduction of expenses as may be practicable, in consequence of the peace, and to commence the assessment of the Land Revenue in the territories subject to Fort St. George, upon a permanent foundation. Having, in consequence, addressed a letter upon these subjects to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of that letter and of the papers connected with it, in the assurance your Lordship will participate my satisfaction in the present state of the resources of my government. I will be grateful to your Lordship to observe that the effects of the measures executed during my administration, have removed every impediment to the improvement of our territorial revenues, and that the ordinary expenditure of this Presidency has been so far diminished as to leave an actual surplus applicable to the investment of the East India Company.

"The sacrifice of my feelings by remaining in India under the injurious orders which I have had the mortification to receive from the Court of Directors, will be compensated in some measure by the opportunity afforded to me, of stating to your Lordship this favorable result of my administration. During my farther continuance to preside in this Government, I shall endeavor, with the most anxious solicitude, to relieve the embarrassment with which our resources were loaded at my arrival, and to improve the ample means of prosperity which have been acquired during my residence in India. I encourage, therefore, a sanguine hope, that at my departure, I shall be enabled to leave the finances of Fort St. George in a condition of contributing substantively to the relief of the affairs of the Company.

"I cannot, however, conceal from your Lordship, that the successful administration of British India is, in my judgment, absolutely dependent on an early revision of the principles on which the Court of Directors appears to be desirous of degrading the Government abroad; and, although the question with respect to myself is decided, I deem it to be my duty to press upon your Lordship's consideration the momentous consequences dependent on the nature of the control to be in future exercised by that body."

W. Wilberforce to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, June 5. Broomfield.—"Having seen your Lordship's card when I was in Town on Thursday, I was this morning about to trouble your Lordship with a few lines to explain that I could not do myself the honour of waiting on your Lordship, on account of my being out of town, until Parliament should meet again. I meant likewise, to add a few words on Dr. Smith's subject in consequence of an intimation I received from Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, when I was favored just now with your Lordships note of yesterday. When I complied with Dr. Smith's urgent entreaties, and consented to present his petition and take the chair in his council I told him plainly how numerous my engagements were and how much my indifferent health obstructed my discharge of business. I really however have attended to his concern not remissly, and I believe the report would most likely have been finished, if not presented to the House, ere this time, but for a brother member of the Committee, having undertaken to compile the report and appendix, and after keeping all the papers some time, having returned them on my hands *re infecti*, from finding as I myself but too well understand, his time so broken in upon, that he could not fulfil his intentions. I say this merely to do myself justice. Yesterday and to day the first days (except Sundays [and] I believe, one single Saturday) I have been able to spend here I have been hard at work on Dr. S[mith]'s business and trust the report will be ready by Monday next, when the House will resume its sittings. It is, however, my real opinion that it would not be unfavourable to Dr. Smith for some delay to take place, and for the report to be taken up in another Parliament, in which opinion I know Lord Glenbervie concurs. But though I say this, I will use my best endeavours to push forward his business in consideration of his feelings; and your Lordship's wishes will furnish a strong additional incitement to the same exertion."

SIR RICHARD KAYE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1802, June 26. Devonshire Street.—"I took the liberty of leaving a print of the Arundel family at your Lordship's door yesterday. It was given me by the old Duke of Norfolk (Edward) a short time before his death. He told me he had only six of seven impressions left of which he gave me two, and two more, he said, for our old friend the late Archbishop of York, who, he remarked, liked prints. Sir Joseph Ayloffe on knowing this, desired me to ask his Grace whether the plate was not destroyed at the fire of Worksop Manor, but I never saw him afterwards. Your Lordship would probably observe that all the children have their mother's striking features, eyes, nose, and lips; and I scarcely know a branch of the Howards but which has preserved them ever since. There has been but one exception which has fallen within my notice."

JOSEPH BONOMI to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.]

1802, October 18. 76 Great Tichfield Street, London.—He is informed that Lord Lowther has not a house in the North and it is believed he wants to build one, if Lord Dartmouth knows him or some of his friends the writer begs to be recommended to him. Prays Lord Dartmouth to excuse the liberties he takes but his plea is the support of his numerous family.

Rev. THOMAS MAURICE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.]

1803, January 13. British Museum.—Begging Lord Dartmouth's interest in promoting the success of his Modern History of Hindostan.

M. WOOD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1803, August 20. Llanthony Abbey.—"It would have afforded me a most particular satisfaction could I have confirmed your Lordship's very natural surprize that my time was devoted at this very critical period in raising volunteers to resist the long meditated formidable attack intended against our country. But, my Lord, it is with equal concern, as with astonishment, that you will learn, that so far from Government taking any measures to place the country in that state of preparation and defence which our very critical situation requires, we seem to be a devoted nation, and if by the chance of seasons Buonaparte can land any great body of troops, I am sorry to say that I think his success almost certain.

"I am, my Lord, a sincere well-wisher to Government and no man is more attached to his King and to his country. How mortifying therefore must it be to see my country so wantonly exposed to destruction, solely owing to the want of knowledge and want of ability of those who at this awful period presume to direct public affairs. Our dockyards—Plymouth and Chatham—are in a manner wholly defenceless; our arsenals not supplied with one half the number of arms required at this time and almost every barrel of gunpowder and every stand of arms confined to the City of London, in place of at least 20 different magazines being established in various secure situations throughout the country. Our coasts from their vast extent must necessarily be always subject to insult, and scarcely any force can prevent it, but the most common and self evident precautions have been neglected. As for extensive fortifications to secure our coasts, any idea of the kind is preposterous, but there are certain situations where batteries to act in concert with a small naval force might be erected, with certain great advantage, provided such redoubts or batteries be closed in the rear and secured against any *coup de main* of an enemy. On many parts of our coasts, batteries or cannon are erected without sense or any professional knowledge, by which means, the instant an enemy lands they will find abundance of artillery provided for them.

"Most of our old experienced officers, to whom in cases of emergency the country would look up, and who, when their country is in danger, would readily give their services in the Cabinet, if they could not be usefully employed in the field, are totally set aside without the smallest regard to their distinguished characters or former services. To my certain knowledge scores of old experienced officers who have passed their lives abroad in the service of their country, and whose service to command corps would at this time be invaluable, have been totally neglected, notwithstanding most pressing tender of services. So far as our regular infantry, small and contemptible as it is in point of number, being recruited with that degree of expedition suitable to situation and circumstances, the neglect is beyond belief, and our militia corps are at this very time, when they ought to be complete only ballotting in several counties for their supplementary militia. Our corps of marines so far from being increased in such manner as to secure subordination in our ships of war, on which the fate of Britain at this time solely depends, is not half the number it ought to be.

"Under those circumstances, I derived some comfort from the General Armament Bill, to reflect that even if our defence was so shamefully neglected in most material points, yet that the energy and spirit of the people would fully compensate, and undoubtedly so it must have operated, had not the Government, in a manner which is to me totally incomprehensible, counteracted and, I must say, prevented every possible exertion. If really, my Lord, they were in the pay of Buonaparte, they could not more essentially forward his views, and heavy indeed must be the responsibility of those who will thus so cruelly risk the safety of their country.

"About the City of London and some of the adjoining counties the spirit of volunteering went forward in a manner highly flattering to the country, and I assured myself that the same spirit, the same energy, and exertion pervaded the whole island. How grievously, therefore, was I disappointed, to find in my progress to the westward not the smallest exertion, and solely occasioned by the most unaccountable conduct of the Government. In an extent of country of 120 miles—nay I may say all the way from London to Bristol and from Bristol to Milford Haven—I do not believe that there are 1000 troops, or one barrel of gunpowder, or one stand of small arms. At Bristol a corps of 1200 volunteers had re-embodied themselves and only asked the loan of arms and after upwards of a month—if not two months—delay in answering their letter, they are still left in uncertainty by an equivocal sort of answer whether they are to have arms or not. Another corps of 150 gentlemen volunteered to arm discipline and accoutre themselves as cavalry, and after a delay of many weeks no answer is received. Another corps of 1200 gentlemen and merchants in Bristol offered their services under Aldermen D'Aubany and Daniel—two of the most patriotic leading men of the place, but no answer received. In short, my Lord, every man believes that Government have already obtained more men for our defence than what is required and they do not wish for any more, and Mr. Addington's last bill to dispose with the services of such parts of his subjects as he may judge necessary, has completely confirmed every person in this belief.

"At the same time, Bristol, and the whole of our coasts and ports, from Lands End to Liverpool are so defenceless, that two French frigates with 500 men landing at King's Road, would lay Bristol in ashes.

"As for myself, I have tendered my own poor services in any way whatever in which they can be useful. I first waited on the Duke of York and had many, many bows and thanks. I afterwards tendered my services to his Royal Highness, through my old masters the East India Company, and had a most polite answer. Finding nothing done, and being one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Surrey, and not wishing to be totally idle, I offered to take 13 companies of riflemen for the 13 hundreds of Surrey, provided Government would assist me with arms, to be again returned into store so soon as the service was over, and after waiting ten days I was referred to Lord Hobart, to whom I again wrote, particularly pressing for a letter by return of post, but I do not expect any answer for these two months, and most likely it will be an evasive one. For the purpose of drawing a speedy answer, I told his Lordship that I knew where to find 500 stand of rifle arms totally unemployed, provided I should have the loan of them.

"In short, my Lord, sorry, sorry, am I to say that unless our good genius evermore presides over the safety of Great Britain, our destiny is determined, and what is most provoking, that this country is full of resources, also of men who, as soldiers, I really think if properly disciplined and commanded, are superior to all other men in the world. Nothing, my Lord, but the high respect which I have for your Lordship's most respectable talents and virtues, could have possibly induced me to have said one word upon so delicate and so interesting a subject, and I have therefore taken the liberty to commit myself without the smallest difficulty or reserve. I most sincerely hope that my apprehensions may not be equally prophetic in regard to England, as they were in respect to Malta and Egypt."

M. Wood to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1803, August 20. Llanthony Abbey.—This estate was granted by Cromwell to one of his officers named Arnold and some of the oldest people recollect his living in a part of the old Abbey. After the death of Arnold it was purchased by Lord Oxford and I bought it from the present lord about two or three years ago. Had a trifle of money been laid out upon repairs this beautiful old ruin might have been preserved for ages, but by neglect within the last five years the most beautiful parts of the old Abbey have been destroyed. The whole of the western front gave way during the night, in the course of last winter, at which time I had masons employed in the repair, and now it is so much destroyed that after spending a few hundred pounds in endeavouring to restore the old building I fear I must desist, I have, however, by pointing and securing the walls saved some considerable part of the ruin for at least half a century.

Miss A. HAYMAN to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1803, November 5. Wrexham.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's assistance on behalf of Dr. Burney who in consequence of the expense of the times and the thoughtless extravagance of some of his children has been driven to the necessity of resuming the tiresome profession of music master at a very advanced age.

HENRY JAMES PYE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, May 20. West End near Pinner.—Submitting for Lord Dartmouth's perusal the ode for his Majesty's ensuing birthday.

Poem enclosed commences

As the blest guardian of the British Isles.

ends

Brave in their country's cause who triumph or who bleed.

LORD NELSON and BRONTÉ to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, May 23. The *Victory*.—"I have been favoured with your letter of March 24th respecting Mr. John Frederick Parker of the *Gibraltar*, Your Lordship need not have made any excuse recommending any person to me and I should be happy, did opportunity offer of promotion in this country, but none of us will die, and Mr. La Touche Treville will not come out and kill some of us or give us an opportunity, which we should eagerly embrace, of taking some of his fleet. The *Gibraltar* has just joined the fleet and I shall receive Mr. Parker into the *Victory*. He bears a most excellent character from his Captain."

Dr. BURNEY to the DIRECTORS of the CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

1804, May 27. Chelsea College.—Thanking them for the liberal testimony of esteem and approbation with which he has been honoured.

Mrs. SARAH SIDDONS to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1804, June 30. Strawberry Hill.—"Encouraged by some friends who have the advantage of being well acquainted with your character, and whose good will and solicitude for my welfare I may well be pardoned for being proud of, I presume to hope your lordship will not only forgive the liberty I take in addressing you, but also that your habitual benevolence will be gratified in doing good to me. That I may not trespass on your lordship's time, or increase my own diffidence which grows upon me every moment while I am making this effect, I will come at once to the point. My health, my Lord, has lately been very precarious, living in London disagrees with me exceedingly and my professional duties will not allow me to be at any distance from thence, but might I, through your lordship's goodness, be allowed to hope for an appointment in Kensington Palace. I am confident that not only my ability to pursue that profession, would be greatly facilitated by the improvement of my health, but that I should thereby enjoy the remainder of my laborious life in that quiet and comfort, which I find to be incompatible with a residence in London. In a situation so gratifying to my wishes, and so necessary to my health (should I be thought not unworthy to attain it) the most pleasing occupation of my mind would be a sentiment of unceasing and heartfelt gratitude towards the goodness which had placed me in a state of so much enjoyment." *Holograph.*

EDWARD DUKE OF KENT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

1804, July 17. Castle Hill Lodge near Great Ealing—"His Majesty has acquainted me with his intention of taking Lord Bute's apartments at Kensington Palace from him (as he knows he does not use them himself) and allotting them for the accommodation of Princess Charlotte and her attendants, as also of giving the Prince of Wales' apartments (those now occupied by Mrs. Wynyard) together with all the private rooms of the late Queen, which are understood to be those immediately at the back of the Queen's state, drawing, and dining room, and those behind the Queen's gallery communicating with Mrs. Meynell's (which also forms a part of them) to the Princess of Wales. This he stated as an arrangement to which he had made up his mind, after giving the subject much consideration, and to carry which into effect, it was his determination to take an early day of riding over to my apartments at the Palace, and then going over the others with Mr. Wyatt. From the mention of this circumstance I am led further to suggest to your Lordship's consideration (as I conclude it must be your wish to Mrs. Wynyard and her family not to suffer from being displaced if it possiby can be avoided) whether it would not be advisable, in the event of the demise of Mrs. Rowe, which, I understand, is shortly expected, to make no promise in the first instance as to the disposal of her apartments in favor of any person, as thereby, when Mrs. Wynyard's are required by his Majesty, your Lordship would at once be enabled to accommodate her without difficulty or delay. Your Lordship will excuse my suggesting this to you, but it occurred to me as a circumstance that might possibly escape your attention, and which appeared, nevertheless, worthy of thought, as it certainly will tend to obviate objections to the King's plans, that would otherwise inevitably occur." He suggests an alteration to the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's apartments.

HENRY F. GREVILLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, July 27. 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square.—"I was looking over some papers when the enclosed met my eye. I had drawn out this hasty sketch of my notions, before the Amateur closed, and though I think, in all human probability, I shall not be able to take an active concern in the undertaking treated upon, yet I confess I am enthusiastic enough in the cause to wish to see the plan adopted, from whatever quarter it may derive support. If his Majesty would grant either a patent or even a licence, I am sure society might reap very considerable benefit from a greater encouragement being administered to the exertion of talent supported by refinement and taste. In almost all countries, excepting this, there is some establishment partaking of a mingled form betwixt public and private and wholly under the management of independent gentlemen. Where gain alone is the object, private advantage and comfort cannot be supposed to carry attractions, and no improvement will be made in the taste of the age when criticism is to fall to the lot of a gallery. Pardon me for troubling you with these hasty reflections. When you have read the enclosed, you may dispose of them as you think proper. You have the power if you possess the inclination certainly of granting to the public as well as to private society, the means of increasing its national amusements."

Enclosure.—"To the Lord Chamberlain. The Amateur Concert having given universal content, it is in contemplation to carry it on yearly, and to that end to take the Pantheon and fit it up for the purpose, which will occasion a considerable expense. In order to defray this expense the managers would be obliged to the Lord Chamberlain if he would grant them the same licence which belonged to Sir John Gallini and which now is useless in his hands. They shall then open the Pantheon to the public twice a week with music and dancing. There is another purpose they would also put this building to when completed, and that is to the limited representation of genuine comedy and approved good tragedy. As the theatres are now organized and as their size is now enlarged, neither actors or audience can receive gratification when the ear is to hear a greater share in the evening's entertainment than the eye. I know several very approved authors who would write for a little well conducted theatre like the one I propose to have, who would shrink from bringing out their performances at Drury Lane or Covent Garden. My proposal is then, that his Majesty should sanction dramatic performances at the Pantheon twice a week commencing on the Queen's birthday, and ending on the King's. The prices to be,—two shillings, gallery; four shillings, pit; six shillings boxes, and the house not to contain more than 600 persons; the nights of performance to be Tuesdays and Saturdays. This arrangement could not interfere with any of the theatres, while it would present a facility for many persons of taste to attend performances from which Punch and Harlequin and Bears and Bolognas are entirely banished. Independent of the comfort held out to men of real genius, there is no small share offered to the modesty of our female admirers of true genuine drama. Framed as our theatres are, out of a private box, can an unprotected female now venture or even protected, does she ever sit out a whole play and regain her carriage without either actual insult or continued dread of experiencing it? It surely is a very great hardship on the inhabitants of this augmented metropolis to be denied one little place of public resort where true criticism unbiassed and unbullied, may rescue merit from undeserved condemnation, while it will not scruple to impart censure, when found to have been fairly excited. Of 600 persons attending these nights amusements, I will venture to assert not twenty would otherwise have attended the public theatres; but, granting the whole number was drawn from the theatres, what right and title have these establishments to a monopoly of the whole town. The patents were granted to a small town and small theatres. As the town extended, the size of playhouses have augmented. As theatres for the representation of the drama they are no longer appropriate. Actors in ordinary plays can no longer command interest or draw applause; all must be strained, from the actor's tone and action to the hearer's eye and ear. Immense profit may be made, but merit is confined to bodily strength and mechanic ingenuity. I repeat therefore, my request which is to be licenced to open the Pantheon to the public, four times a week, viz.—Mondays and Fridays, music and dancing; Tuesdays and Saturdays, drama; and Fridays, the Amateur concert, private. No patent is required, only a licence. Drury Lane now monopolizes a spare one, for she has a patent locked up and acts upon a licence. Let her yield up her licence and act upon her dormant patent. No fortune is to be amassed, not even money made by this plan proposed, but the accommodation and satisfaction it would generally impart, is scarcely conceivable. I have never heard an objection raised against it; even the proprietors of regular theatres ought to support it, if they have ought in view but the accumulating of money."

LORD NELSON and BRONTE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, August 13. The *Victory*.—"With the view of meeting your Lordship's wishes as speedily as possible, I took Mr. Parker from the *Gibraltar* the moment she joined, but having received the enclosed letter from him, I have, against my opinion of the propriety of the measure, given him my permission. Capt. Rynes spoke of his conduct in the handsomest manner."

Enclosure.—Letter from J. F. Parker requesting to be discharged into the first ship going to England.

HENRY F. GREVILLE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1804, October 12. Margate.—"First of all I fancy that the Pantheon is not in a situation to please the generality of people who may like to patronise any new undertaking, and secondly, there are so many proprietors, that I believe it would be difficult to make them agree among one another. I have therefore, said nothing to them respecting a licence, which perhaps however, they have obtained. I do perfectly join with your Lordship in thinking that a great deal of opposition would be made by the proprietors of the three winter playhouses, to any establishment calculated to attract any, even the smallest part of that community which they choose to engross and monopolize to themselves, *autant gagné par les autres est perdu pour eux*, and that is their maxim; but the question is whether improvement and utility are to be prevented shooting forth to maturity because the individual interests of three patentees whose affairs are most flourishing are to be in some measure rivalled. I have lately had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Braham on the subject of the encouragement which ought in this country to be given to music, and he seems very willing to head any establishment which would answer so desirable an end and not subject him to risk, either pecuniary or personal. There certainly is even now in this country sufficient musical talent of British growth to render success in an attempt to exclude foreign competition, very probable, and I think it may be very fairly urged that, circumstanced as the playhouses and the opera now are, London and its society could very well bear the addition of a moderate sized public theatre where, twice a week, musical amusements might be given on a novel plan, and calculated to encourage home-bred merit, and be more congenial to the tastes as well as the habits of a certain class of people who (and it is their own fault) are rather more in the background than they ought to be. There is now a spot vacant in Albemarle Street particularly well calculated to answer the end proposed; it is my Lord Suffield's house and ground adjoining, in which a very fine room might be erected, capable of answering more purposes than one. I once submitted to the Dilettante, a plan for removing their meetings thither and putting that society on a more extensive scale; and Mr. Knight with whom I had frequent conferences on the subject, much approved it, as it tallied with one he had of his own. Now my opinion is, that if a licence which should preclude all acting of tragedy and comedy, could be given for a certain time—subject to recall if the grounds on which it is given are invaded—there would be found a sufficient number of active capable gentlemen who not only would embark their property on the undertaking, but would have sufficient influence with the great world to make it succeed. With the town it must prove popular as it would flatter national vanity, and, as the public meetings are to be restrained to two days in the week the same *locale* would serve for the yearly Amateur which would not take about eight nights in the season. I did not intend troubling your Lordship with my thoughts on the above subject till we met in London, but having accidentally fallen in with Braham at this place and conversed with him upon it, I felt tempted to give you my sentiments, and I do really think that if the matter was properly and fully laid before and understood by the King he would not refuse his sanction to a measure, the usefulness of which (to say no more) must be so apparent to every thinking mind."

JOHN HALE to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1804, October 18.—"I have sent the licence for Mrs. Goldsmith. There can be no objection to her having it but the proprietors of the other theatres are sometimes apt to be clamorous when the little Theatre is very frequently opened Lord S. granted the licence for plays with very few exceptions only to decayed players and musical people. It would indeed be often an act of charity to withhold the benefit licence as I have heard from Mr. Jewell that not one in three is ever reimbursed for the expense and trouble attending it. I have just heard that we have taken three Spanish frigates."

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1804, November 24. Kensington Palace.—Asking for the loan of the Lord Chamberlain's apartments at Kensington Palace for his brother Augustus, Duke of Sussex, until the apartments occupied by Mrs. Middleton can be procured, on account of the Duke of Sussex's extreme ill-health, &c. The only accommodation he at present has is one page's room at Carlton House and "I leave your Lordship to judge what he must suffer in such a lodging subject as he is to daily severe attacks of an incurable asthmatic complaint."

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the DUKE OF KENT.

1804, November 24.—Your royal Highness' letter has thrown me into a dilemma, from which I find it difficult to extricate myself, after the circumstances you mention, had I considered myself at liberty I would have made an immediate offer of the temporary use of the Lord Chamberlain's apartments at Kensington Palace to the Duke of Sussex, but Captain Paget has in all probability just become possessed of the temporary use of these rooms with his bride. *Draft.*

JOHN SPENCER to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, November. Wheatfield House, Tetsworth.—Asking for Lord Dartmouth's interest on behalf of Andrew Loder a violin player of Bath who is anxious to get into the Birthday Band. "His pretensions to your favour are these:—Himself and four others, whom he engages, always pass their summers at Weymouth and play at the Theatre, Balls, Rooms, and to amuse the Queen during dinner. They are excellent musicians, but what they can (with their utmost exertions) earn at Weymouth, is nothing adequate to their merits. The Queen and Princesses, sensible of this, offered (two years ago) to endeavour to procure him a situation in the Birthday Band and the Princess Elizabeth actually continued to get his name put upon Lord Salisbury's list of candidates."

PHILIP ASTLEY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, December 3. "Hercules Hall, Hercules Buildings."—"My Lord, Mr. Astley, senior, equestrian artist, most humbly solicits your Lordship to grant him a licence, for the winter months, within your Lordship's jurisdiction, for music to accompany various new equestrian entertainments, and which, my Lord, are intended to be exhibited on horses, perfectly calm to every object: their action in pure cadence; strictly conformable to musical expression. The rising generation, both military and civil, may witness a useful and strong example in the noble elements *d'equitation.* Such, my Lord, are the amusements intended to be performed by my pupils; immediately under my eye and direction, in a place to be called 'Astley's Equestrian Pavilion.' Your Lordship is most respectfully informed that the severe loss of my property, which took place at one and the same time in the year 1803, by the dreadful conflagration at the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, and which property, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, was totally lost. And at that period, escaping from Paris, being there, by my Sovereign's permission, leaving a freehold estate called *Amphitheatre des Artists et Professeurs d'equitation*, and licensed by the present government of France, for my life; which property is valued at seven thousand pounds, has placed such substance, which I acquired by forty-two years study and labour, in a very unpleasant situation: and although I am at the advanced age of sixty-three, I am desirous, by a respectable vigilance on my part, if possible, to extricate from all encumbrance; and which my Lord, I have every reason to hope, may be fully accomplished by a positive exertion of my little equestrian merit, in my native country, by and with your Lordship's approbation and sanction to my requests, and which, my Lord will ever be remembered with gratitude."

FRANCIS KNIGHT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1805, March 15. Park Row, Knightsbridge.—Resigning the office of Bookseller and Stationer to the King and calling attention to certain irregularities in the supply of stationery to the King's Libraries. *Seal.*

W. WILBERFORCE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1805, May 11. Broomfield, Clapham Common.—"It was only latish last night that I heard that a general meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was to be held on Monday next, on a subject which will be more fully explained to your Lordship in a paper which I shall have the honor to enclose; and not being able conveniently to go to town this morning, I have resolved to trouble your Lordship with a few lines, a step to which I am encouraged by the impression I retain of the friendly manner in which your Lordship has always treated me. I address your Lordship in your character as president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, on an occasion which appears to me to be in the highest degree important to its interests. I am aware that you cannot have time to attend to the detail of the Society's proceedings, but probably your Lordship might not think it improper to come forward for the purpose of preserving the harmony of the Society and preventing the many and great evils which an open rupture, on such a ground as that in question, would infallibly produce. It strikes me, however, that as all who attend the meeting on Monday will come prepared either to affirm or to deny the lawfulness and expediency of using deceit in the detection of offenders, it would neither be fair or eligible to call on them suddenly for an opinion on a proposition of a different tenor, and, therefore, that it would be best to notify the middle proposition stated in the enclosed paper, and then adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks to afford time for considering it. If this course meets with your Lordship's approbation, a hint from you would probably ensure its adoption. While I am writing on this subject, allow me to add that I was very unwillingly drawn into any contest on the principles of the Society's proceedings, being well aware of the bad consequences which result from such divisions among men who profess to be all united for the suppression of vice. But it really appeared to me indispensable to oppose the establishment of the principle of resorting to fraud and deceit, as it was laid down in the report of the committee, and my sense of the mischiefs likely to follow from our admission of such a principle was greatly heightened by a letter which was sent round to the members of the Society in order to support the doctrine of its being lawful to use fraud, &c, as well as what was said by different members in speaking in defence of the same position. Your Lordship and I have both lived long enough in the world to be aware of the effects likely to ensue to the credit and (as efficiency much depends on credit) on the efficiency of our Society, by its being known that many of its members have been forced to withdraw because they would not sanction the principle of using deceit to discover and punish offenders, especially when we take into account that great aggravations and misrepresentations will, as usually happens, take place. Now, would it not be well to prevent all this, by adopting a middle term—a compromise, which, without requiring either party to give up its principles, secures the common harmony. Supposing the Society to do less good than it would be able to effect if the free use of deceit were retained—though this may well be doubted from the experience of a former Society of which it was a rule that no deceit should be used—yet, would the difference be worth purchasing at the price which must be paid for it? But I will detain your Lordship no longer than while I apologise for troubling you at all. I regret not knowing sooner, the Society was to meet on Monday next but on thinking this morning, with some anxiety, on the question which is coming forward, it occurred to me to be right to make an effort, however weak, to prevent that separation and breach, which, unless some compromise can be devised, must, I fear, be the consequence. If your Lordship approves of the idea I have thrown out, your Lordship will, perhaps, short as the interval is, adopt some mode of ascertaining the sentiments of some of the vice-presidents and leading members of the Society, and of procuring their support. I will only add, that if any other compromise, really such, could be devised, I daresay there would be in those who think as I do, every disposition to adopt it."

Postscript:—"I beg your Lordship will not trouble yourself to answer this letter at length. Any line with which you may favor me had better be directed to me in Old Palace Yard; and if any interview should be desirable I could wait on your Lordship before the meeting takes place, at one exactly, at the Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, on Monday next."

LORD HAWKESBURY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1805, July 4. St. James' Square.—I have this day received his Majesty's commands to inform you that, in consequence of the complaint in his eyes, he has judged it most prudent to defer his projected tour till another year, and he intends immediately after the Prorogation of Parliament to proceed to Weymouth. He regrets that any circumstances should have prevented his visiting you this summer, and would be much obliged if you would undertake to lay the first stone of the new church at Birmingham in his name.

LORD HOOD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, January 11, Greenwich.—"Since your Lordship's letter by Mr. Beckwith, I have received a second, in which you request I will present in your Lordship's name to the Hospital, the funeral car which conveyed to the grave the remains of the late Viscount Nelson there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude a generous nation is ever willing to shew to the memory of those heroes who have fallen gloriously in its naval service. With very great pleasure I shall obey your Lordship's command."

The EARL OF CHATHAM to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, February 6. St. James' Square.—Has received Lord Dartmouth's letter stating that he thought all the preparations would be in readiness for the last sad ceremony to take place on 22nd inst. If Lady Chatham's health will permit he will certainly take upon him the melancholy office of attending as chief mourner, but it is impossible for him to lay before Lord Dartmouth as soon as to-morrow the names of such friends of his brother as he should be desirous should fill the other melancholy duties to which Lord Dartmouth alludes. Lady Chatham has not gained any ground for two or three days past.

J. G. S. LISLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, February 19.—Despite his efforts, events, which he could not control, have detained him in London, and chased him to the brink of ruin. He proposes to hasten to Italy whose shores must shortly become the theatre of active operations, and where he may expect an opportunity again to earn and again to wear the laurel of honour. He begs Lord Dartmouth to give him a trifle to cover his expenses of embarking with the convoy at Portsmouth. *Endorsed* Major Limple the noted swindler. *Note*—there is a similar letter to Lord Dartmouth dated 17 March 1808.

KING GEORGE III. to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1806, February 28. Windsor Castle.—Declaring his intention to appoint Sir Francis Milman, Physician in Ordinary, in the place of the late Dr. Gisborne. *Signed.*

GEORGE PRICHARD, Secretary to the Society for the Suppression of Vice to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1806, July 17. 31 Essex Street, Strand.—Having received applications from various persons residing in Windsor and the neighbourhood for the Society's interference to protect the Sabbath from a general and systematic violation, and feeling embarrassed by scruples of respect and delicacy as to the propriety of extending its activity to the place of the King's residence, and within the sphere of the example of the royal family, it requests Lord Dartmouth's advice as to the conduct most becoming in them to pursue on this occasion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1808, March 7.—Requesting him to put off the drawing room until next week on account of Princess Amelia having the measles.

B[EILBY PORTEUS], BISHOP OF LONDON, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1808] April 5. St. James' Square.—Considers it his duty to lay before Lord Dartmouth a complaint which had been made to him founded upon the text Deut. xxii. 5 "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to man." Who Mr. Wilkinson is, he does not know, he is one of those many correspondents who think themselves entitled to write to him on all kinds of subjects. Encloses Lord Dartmouth a copy of his correspondent's letter.

Enclosure:—Copy of a letter, unsigned, and undated calling attention to a notice in the papers that Madame Catalini's benefit was fixed for "the seventh," when she was to appear in male attire in a new piece entitled "The Feasts of Isis." The writer would first call attention to the above text, and asks if the Lord Chamberlain, and the Bishop of London, will suffer such gross violations of an express command of the Almighty. In the next place in regard to the opera itself. What have they to do with Egyptian abominations. Surely "the land is defiled, the *Feasts of Isis* in a Christian country and exhibited before the nobles, the priests, and the rulers of our land, and this in the solemn season of Lent."

Appended is the Draft of Lord Dartmouth's answer to the Bishop :—

"Your letter, which I had the honour to receive yesterday, has given me some uneasiness, as every letter which contains hints and suggestions from your Lordship must do, whenever I find myself from any cause incapable of profiting by them. If Mad^{me} Catalani, from a spirit of mean cupidity, chooses to decorate herself in male attire, I do not see how the Lord Chamberlain can interfere to prevent it, without at the same time taking steps to abolish the practice of either sex, as the text in Deuteronomy extends to both, assuming the dress of the other and upon the national theatres, a practice so inveterate, that I much doubt whether the power of the Lord Chamberlain would be of avail to prevent it. With us it is as old as our stage itself, and your Lordship will recollect that all Shakspear's characters of women were originally acted by men, and some of the best of his plays as well as others of establish'd reputation upon the stage depend wholly for their plot upon disguise of sex and could not be represented if any such prohibition were now at last to issue. It is not for me to offer to your Lordship any comment upon the text in question, but is the change of attire for the purpose of theatrical representation necessarily comprehended within it; at any rate an usage which has extended itself for more than two centuries seems to require greater powers than those of a Lord Chamberlain to counteract it."

CHARLES ABBOT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1808, April 27. Palace Yard.—" Some time ago I desired the Duke of Portland would lay before his Majesty my humble request that he would be pleased to command a portrait of himself to be placed in the principal apartment of this house, which his Majesty has (upon the address of the House of Commons) assigned to the use of the Speaker for the time being. To-day, the Duke of Portland, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed letter, (which I will thank you to return to me) has been graciously pleased to accede to my request, and the next step suggested is for me to trouble you. Pray tell me how I am to set about this in a proper way and, above all, how I can best contrive to get something better than a daub for the place in which [I] intend to place this same portrait. It may as well be made to suit the size and light of the place for which it is destined, and if so, the limner (whose name I really do not know) may as well look at it beforehand. I have really some anxiety that this memorial of the royal donor of this house to my predecessors and successors, should be somewhat suited to the veneration which we all feel towards our royal master."

WALTER SCOTT to the Right Hon. ROBERT DUNDAS.

1808 [June 7]. Edinburgh.—" I write you hastily, at the desire of Lord Chief Baron and Justice Clerk, who are anxious about the state of the Edinburgh theatre, the patent of which is now at an end. Upon the last renewal, it stood in the names of Lord Melville and the Duke of Hamilton. Lord Melville, having more material things in hand, took no interest in the management, the Duke gave his interest for value received to Mrs. Esten. The C[hief] Baron, Duke of Buccleugh, &c., &c., have judged it will be very advisable to have the patent vested in some public persons, and one or two people connected with literature as trustees for the public, who will of course lease the house from term to term to such managers as shall show themselves most disposed to exert themselves for the public amusement. The Chief Baron did me the honour to ask me to be a patentee among others, and to take some charge of the thing. But we are now informed that the representatives of Jackson who held the last patent but one, are, underhand, endeavouring to get the patent renewed in their name, which cannot but be attended with the ruin of the concern. We are therefore very anxious that no advantage should be taken, and that to prevent it, a *caveat* should be lodged in the Lord Chamberlain's office, under the Duke of Buccleuch's countenance, and yours, to keep matters open and entire. A Mr. James Campbell, solicitor-at-law, will wait upon you to have your advice and countenance before lodging such a *caveat*, and I hope it will be convenient for you to see him for five minutes. I have furnished him with two lines as a sort of credentials for intruding upon you, and I really hope you will have so far compassion upon the miserable state of our theatre, as to give your aid in preventing the patent becoming, for the third time, a private *job*. All your friends here entertain the same sense and views concerning this subject, but perhaps you may think it necessary to speak two words to the Duke upon the subject, whose sentiments, I believe, coincide with those I have already expressed."—*Holograph.*

1808, June 10. Sefton House.—Report of the Committee appointed to consider the plan for building a New Opera Theatre.

Robert Dundas to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1808, June 11. Downing Street.—Enclosing a letter from Mr. Walter Scott "with whose political talents you are probably well acquainted and whose preliminary request respecting the Edinburgh Theatre to prevent a patent being granted without due inquiry into its circumstances seems very reasonable."

Sir Joseph Banks to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1808, November 21. Soho Square.—Has sent Lord Dartmouth 200 Cranberry plants enough to plant a new bed, at the distance of 18 inches from plant to plant.

Henry Siddons to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1809, September 19. Edinburgh.—Having invested all his money and involved himself in debt in building a theatre in Edinburgh, upon the strength of the King's Patent, he begs that a licence may not be granted to Miss Jackson to act plays in Edinburgh.

R. B. Sheridan to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1810, May 1.—"A copy of the performers' petition having been refused by them to the proprietors, I have but this moment received through Mr. Arnold a copy of the same, coming, I believe, though not officially, from your Lordship's office. I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the contents of this extraordinary performance, which is, from the first word of it to the last, as devoid of truth as it is of gratitude and justice; the parties signing having thus most unfairly concealed both the wording and object of their petition, in order that it might be delivered to his Majesty before their employers could have an opportunity of exposing their fallacious statements. I do most earnestly, on behalf of the proprietors, the Drury Lane trustees, the renters, and all the other just claimants on the destroyed property, appeal to your Lordship's candour and justice to allow them a few days to state their case, in order that a paper so injurious and unfounded, may be accompanied, at the time it is submitted to his Majesty, by a full refutation of all its contents, a statement which will on our part be dictated under at least as respectful and dutiful a deference to his Majesty's gracious pleasure as can have influenced the subscribers to the petition in question."

Various Royal and other Letters.

1806–1824. Letters from George III. (1804–5), the Duke of Cambridge (1804), Frederick Duke of York (1806), George Prince of Wales (1806), the Duke of Orleans (1806), Princess Elizabeth (1806), the Princess of Wales (1809–10), Princess Augusta (1824), and Mrs. Siddons, of no particular interest.

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